

ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
IN THE YEAR 1866-67.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1867-68

EDITED BY
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PREFACE

THIS volume is the continuation of an attempt made last year to present a uniform statistical picture of the Administration of India. The object is not so much to supply a readable narrative, which must be vague and destitute of authority, as a work of reference in which all important facts regarding the administration may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of officials and public writers no less than for the information of ordinary readers. The materials, consisting of the Annual Administration Report of each of the great Presidencies and Provinces, and of Reports of departments, are so confused, and in some cases contradictory, as to defy generalization. Nevertheless uniform results have been arrived at, with considerable accuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the administration except that which includes the Civil and Criminal Courts, Police and Jails. The Chapters on the Area and Population of India, Finance and the Feudatory States, will be found to contain much information that is new or has not hitherto been presented in a compact form. Where information on other subjects, such as Trade, is wanting, use has been made of the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, presented to Parliament; although, in the few instances in which comparison is possible, the results in that Abstract do not accurately correspond with those now being worked out by the Financial Department of the Government of India.

India, however, will soon be independent of the necessarily imperfect Returns compiled in London. A Census of Bombay Island, of the North-Western Provinces, of the Central Provinces, of Berar and of the Punjab, has been taken since 1864. The detailed results of the two last appeared too late to be used in this volume. On 8th September

1865, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, the Secretary of State sanctioned the undertaking of a Census of all India in 1871, when the Decennial Census of the rest of the British Empire is to be taken. The Local Governments in India, and the Statistical Committee in Calcutta, have been asked to make the necessary preparations by January 1870. Orders have been issued for the preparation of a Gazetteer of each of the ten Provinces of which non-feudatory British India consists, and special officers are being selected to superintend and edit the work in each. A Sanitary Commissioner has been appointed for each of the Provinces, in addition to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India who will direct the results of the sanitary and meteorological observations of the Local Commissioners into one focus. The Calcutta Statistical Committee's Trade tables appear every month, and a body of financial statistics stretching back for a series of years is now under preparation in the Financial Department. The most important of the reforms, however, introduced on the suggestion of that Committee, consists in the use by all the Local Governments, in their annual Reports, of a series of judicial and administrative tables based on the recommendations of the International Statistical Congress. These tables are uniform for all India, and will come into use in each Government in the Administration Reports of 1868-69. A few have appeared in those of 1867-68. Whenever all these uniform Reports appear, when the results of the Census of 1871 are known, and when the recently appointed sanitary and meteorological officers have registered a body of accurate vital statistics, India will not be behind any civilized country in the matter of statistical enquiry with which administrative efficiency is so closely connected.

SERAMPORE,
20th November, 1868.

Bengal Feudatories, 450.
 ———— Tho, Army, 375.
 ———— Sickness and Mor-
 tality in, 375.
 Bengalee Language, 61.
 BERAR, 48.
 ———— Area and population, 48.
 ———— Cultivated area of 49.
 ———— Internal Trade, 120.
 ———— Registration, 161.
 ———— Civil Justice, 183.
 ———— Criminal Justice 2-2.
 ———— Police, 224.
 ———— Jails, 225.
 ———— Revenue, 259.
 ———— Expenditure, 259.
 ———— Land Revenue 284.
 ———— Settlement, 284.
 ———— Cotton 281.
 ———— Abkarree 289.
 Beronda, 472.
 Bhawalpore, 451.
 ———— Statistics of, 452.
 Bhootan, Boundary of, 87.
 Bhopal, 466.
 Bhurtpore, 481.
 ———— Administration, 481.
 ———— Census, 482.
 Bijawur, 472.
 Bikaner.
 Blair, Lieutenant, on Tonk, 482.
 BOMBAY, 12.
 ———— Districts and Area, 12.
 ———— Population, 12.
 ———— Census of Island, 13.
 ———— Races, 13.
 ———— Geological Survey, 66.
 ———— Legislation, 99.
 ———— Internal Trade, 101.
 ———— Registration, 159.
 ———— Civil Justice, 164.
 ———— Criminal Justice, 190.
 ———— Police, 192.
 ———— Jails, 194.
 ———— Revenue, 248.
 ———— Expenditure, 249.
 ———— Land Revenue, 271.
 ———— Inam Settlement, 272.
 ———— Revenue Settlement, 272.
 ———— Cotton, 272.
 ———— Abkarree, 287.
 ———— Opium, 290.
 ———— Salt, 293.
 ———— University, 308.
 ———— Army, 388.
 ———— Feudatories, 426, 446.
 ———— Mortality among European
 soldiers in, 391.
 ———— and Baroda Railway, 351, 356.

Books Act, 96.
 Boondee, 485.
 Boundary with Bhootan, 87.
 Bowring, Mr. L., 492.
 British Supervision over Central In-
 dia States, 473.
 BRITISH BURMAH, 43.
 ———— Area and popula-
 tion, 43
 ———— Races, 44.
 ———— Population of princi-
 pal towns, 45.
 ———— Progress of, under
 British Rule, 46.
 ———— Emigration from Na-
 tive Territory into, 48
 ———— Geological Survey
 of, 67.
 ———— Internal Trade, 120.
 ———— Registration, 161.
 ———— Civil Justice, 179.
 ———— Criminal Justice, 219.
 ———— Police, 220.
 ———— Jails, 222.
 ———— Revenue, 258.
 ———— Expenditure, 258.
 ———— Land Revenue, 283.
 ———— Waste Lands, 283.
 ———— Rice, 284, 289.
 Bryden, Dr., Statistics of Army Mor-
 tality, 386.
 Bullion and Specie, 146.
 Bundelcund States, 470.
 Bannoo district, products of, 107.
 Burwani, 468.

C

Cabul, 423, 435.
 Calcutta, Officials in, 17.
 ———— Census of, 22.
 ———— Floating population, 23.
 ———— Small Cause Courts, 169.
 ———— University, 303.
 ———— Municipality, 409.
 ———— and S. E. Railway, 351, 357.
 Caldwell's, Dr., Estimate of Dravidian
 Tongues, 62.
 Campbell, Mr. G., 492.
 Canals, 326.
 Canareso Languages 62.
 Cauning's, Lord, Sunnud, 418.
 Cantonment Small Cause Courts, Pau-
 jab, 175.
 Carnatic Stipendiaries, 446.
 Cashmere, 453.
 Census of Calcutta, 22.
 ———— Bombay Island, 13.
 ———— Madras, 11.
 ———— Bhurtpore, 482.

- Census of Bhawalpore, 452.
 ——— Tonk, 483.
 ——— North-West Provinces, 26.
 ——— Expense of, 33.
 Central Asia, 79, 453.
 CENTRAL PROVINCES, 36.
 ——— Census of, 36.
 ——— Districts and divisions, area and population, 38.
 ——— Density of population in, 40.
 ——— Comparative area and population, 41.
 ——— Castes, 42.
 ——— Occupations of the people, 42.
 ——— Internal trade, 115.
 ——— Cotton, 118, 282.
 ——— Fairs, 119.
 ——— Registration, 161.
 ——— Civil Justice, 178.
 ——— Criminal Justice, 216.
 ——— Police, 218.
 ——— Jails, 219.
 ——— Revenue, 257.
 ——— Expenditure, 257.
 ——— Revenue Settlement, 281.
 ——— Waste Lands, 283.
 ——— Abkaree, 288.
 Central India, Feudatories in, 429.
 ——— India Agency, 456.
 ——— Trade, 462.
 ——— Public Health, 463.
 ——— British Supervision over, 473.
 ——— States, 456.
 ——— Country and People of, 457.
 ——— Judicial and Police System, 459.
 ——— Revenues, 459, 475.
 ——— Education, 460, 476.
 ——— Military forces, 461, 476.
 ——— Agriculture, 462.
 ——— Justice, 473.
 ——— Police and Jails, 474.
 Cess, Educational, 313.
 Chalisgam Colony, 272.
 Chaplains, 415.
 Charges, Civil, details of, 236.
 Chief Commissioners of Provinces, 489.
 ——— Court of Punjab, 175.
 Chinese in Calcutta, 23.
 ——— N. W. Provinces, 30.
 ——— Bombay, 13.
 Chirkarry, 472.
 Chittagong, Tea cultivation, 277.
 Chota Nagpore Mehals, 451.
 Christians in India, 51, 52.
 ——— Native Protestant, 53, 54.
 Chutterpore, 472.
 Cinchona in Madras, 269.
 ——— Bengal, 277.
 ——— N. W. P., 279.
 ——— Punjab, 280.
 ——— Travancore, 443.
 Civil Buildings, 329.
 ——— Justice, 157.
 ——— Service, Covenanted, 6.
 Coasting trade, 154.
 ——— Trade of India, 154.
 Cochin, Administration of, 443.
 Coffee cultivation, 277, 286.
 Coinage, 266.
 Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of India, 490.
 ——— Madras Army, 490.
 ——— Bombay Army, 491.
 Convicts at the Andamans, 230.
 Cooch Behar, 451.
 Coolie Emigration and Labour, 101, 153, 276.
 COORG, 51.
 ——— Area and population 5.
 ——— Rainfall, 51.
 ——— Internal trade, 122.
 ——— Registration, 161.
 ——— Civil Justice, 185.
 ——— Criminal Justice, 228.
 ——— Police, 229.
 ——— Jails, 230.
 ——— Land Revenue, 286.
 ——— Coffee, 286.
 Copyright Act, 96.
 Cossyah and Jynteah States, 451.
 Cotton in Central Provinces, 118, 282.
 ——— Madras, 209.
 ——— Bombay, 272.
 ——— N. W. P., 278.
 ——— Berars, 284.
 ——— Mysore, 286.
 Cotton, The late Bishop, 308.
 ——— Sir A., on food, 11.
 Council, Supreme, 489.
 ——— Madras and Bombay, 489.
 ——— Legislative, 490, 491.
 Cranborne, Lord, on Native States, 488.
 Creeds in N. W. Provinces, 30.
 ——— Bombay, 13.
 Criminal Justice in all India, 187.
 Cribbon, Sir Mark, 419.
 Currency, 264.

Customs duties, 295.
 ——— Act, 94.
 Cuttack Mehals, 451.

D

Dacca, Tea cultivation, 277.
 Dalhousie, Lord, on Railways, 346.
 Daly, Colonel, on Gwalior, 465.
 Dalyell, Mr., on condition of the people of Madras, 11.
 Dardistan language, 57.
 Darjeeling, 56, 274.
 Davies, Mr. W. H., 492.
 Deaths Unnatural, 413.
 ——— in Army, 376.
 Debt Hindoo, liability for, in Bombay, 99.
 Debt of India, 235.
 Delhi Railway, 351, 356-57.
 Dera Ghazee Khan, products of, 108.
 Dera Ismael Khan, products of, 108.
 Dewas, 465.
 Dhar, 467.
 Dholepore 478.
 Diamond Mines of Punnah, 463.
 Dieterici Prof, on population, 53.
 Dinkur Rao, Rajah, 465.
 Dispensaries, 412.
 Distribution of Languages, 56.
 District Post, 311.
 Doghra Language, 60.
 Doongurpore, 478.
 Dravidian tongues, statistics of, 108.
 Duttia, 472.

E

East India Railway, 351, 356.
 East India Company, 3.
 ——— Irrigation Company, 326.
 East Indians, 52, 410.
 Eastern Bengal Railway, 351, 357.
 Ecclesiastical Establishment, 414.
 Education, Science and Art, 296.
 ——— Vernacular, 312, 314.
 ——— Female, 319.
 ——— in Feudatory States, 460, 479.
 Educational Statistics, 299.
 ——— Policy, 311.
 ——— Cesses 313.
 Emigration and Trade, 150.
 ——— To Tea Districts, 101, 153.
 Eurasians, see East Indians.
 Europeans and Christians in all India, 51.
 Expenditure, Analysis of, 235.
 ——— On Education, Science and Art, 296.

Exports from British India, 137.
 ——— Grand Total of, 146.
 ——— Free, Sea-borne, 150.

F

Fairs in Central Provinces, 119.
 Famine in Madras, 11.
 ——— Bengal, 21.
 Female Education, 319.
 Ferozepore District, products of, 110.
 Feudatory Territory, 417.
 FEUDATORIES by Patent, 417.
 ——— Roll of, 420.
 ——— Salutes to, 422.
 ——— Estates of, 425.
 ——— Madras, 425, 436.
 ——— Bombay 426, 446.
 ——— Lower Bengal, 427, 450.
 ——— North Western Provinces, 427.
 ——— Punjab, 427, 451.
 ——— Directly under the Government of India, 428, 454.
 ——— in Rajpootana, 428, 477.
 ——— Central India, 499, 456.
 ——— Tribute from, 431.
 ——— Allowances to, 432.
 ——— Southern Mahratta, 441.
 Finance, and Revenue, 233.
 Finances View of, since Mntiny, 234.
 Fitzgerald, Sir W. R. S., 491.
 Floating Population of Calcutta, 28.
 Forests, 330.
 Frederiksnagore, 2.
 Free Sea-borne Imports, 149.
 ——— Exports, 150.
 French India, 2.
 Frere, Sir Bartle, 447.
 Frontier Tribes of Lower Bengal, 450.
 ——— Punjab, 454.
 ——— Military Position on, 367.
 Fytche, Colonel, 492.
 ——— on Native Rule, 46.

G

Gambling, Acts to repress, 92, 99.
 Gauges, Tolls on, 92.
 ——— Canal, 327.
 General List Cavalry, 363,
 ——— Infantry, 364.
 Geographical Survey, 75.
 ——— Maps, 79.
 Geological Survey, 64.
 ——— Bengal and Upper Provinces, 64.
 ——— Bombay, 66.
 ——— Madras, 66.
 ——— Burmah, 67.

Geological Publications, 68.
 ———— Musenm and Library, 68.
 ———— Maps, 69.
 Gold and Silver Imported, 147.
 ———— Exported, 148.
 Goojranwala district, products of, 110.
 Goojrat district, Punjab, products of, 106.
 Goordaspore district, products of, 114.
 Goorgaon district, products of, 112.
 Government House, 489.
 Governments, Provincial, 5.
 Governor General, the, 489, 490.
 Governors of Presidencies, 489.
 Grants-in-Aid, 317.
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 351, 356, 461.
 Great S. of I. Railway, 351, 357.
 Greeks in Calcutta, 23.
 Grey, Honourable W., 491.
 Guarantee System, History of Railways, 347.
 Guikwar of Baroda, 449.
 Gujarati language, 62.
 Gwalior, 465.

H

Harotee Agency, 482.
 Hazara, Survey of, 89.
 ———— district, products of, 110.
 High Court, Madras, 163.
 ———— Bengal, 166.
 ———— N. W. Provinces, 171.
 Himalayan languages, 63.
 Hindi language, 60.
 Hissar district, products of, 115.
 Holkar, Maharajah, 464.
 Home and Indian Accounts, 260.
 ———— Charges, 263.
 Hops in the Punjab, 281.
 Horse-racing, 93.
 Hospitals, 412, 476.
 Howell, A., on Education, 310.
 Hurdwar, Fair of, 1867, 102.
 Hyderabad, 454.
 ———— Dewanee of, 455.

I

Idolatry, Relation of Government to, 415.
 Impey, Captain, on Marwar, 480.
 Imports into British India, 136.
 ———— Free Sea-borne, 149.
 Inam Commission, Madras, 269.
 ———— Bombay, 272.
 Income-tax, 295.

INDIA, Area, population and languages, 1.
 ———— Its Government, 3.
 ———— British, non-Feudatory, 4.
 ———— Geology of, 64.
 ———— Surveys of, 71.
 ———— Legislation, 90.
 ———— External trade, 123.
 ———— Imports, 121.
 ———— Total of Imports, 135.
 ———— Exports, 137.
 ———— Bullion and Specie, 146.
 ———— Total of Exports, 146.
 ———— Total value of Imports and Exports, 152.
 ———— Civil Justice, 157.
 ———— Criminal Justice, 187.
 ———— Finance and Revenue, 233.
 ———— Debt, 235.
 ———— Budget of 1866-67, 240.
 ———— Gross revenues and cost of collection, 242.
 ———— Accounts with the Provinces, 243.
 ———— Cash Transactions, 244.
 ———— Finance since 1861-62, 260.
 ———— Currency, 264.
 ———— Coinage, 266.
 ———— Money Orders, 257.
 ———— Land Revenue and Agriculture, 267.
 ———— Opium, 290.
 ———— Salt, 293.
 ———— Income Customs and Stamp Taxes, 295.
 ———— Education, Science and Art, 296.
 ———— Educational Policy, 310.
 ———— Public Works, 323.
 ———— Military Works, 325.
 ———— Irrigation and Roads, 326.
 ———— Civil Buildings, 329.
 ———— Forests, 330.
 ———— Telegraph, 332.
 ———— Post Office, 337.
 ———— Railways, 344.
 ———— Railway Extension, 359.
 ———— Army, 359.
 ———— Cost of the Army, 371.
 ———— Vital Statistics of Army, 403.
 ———— Marine, 406.
 ———— Statistics of Life, 406.
 ———— Ecclesiastical Establishment, 414.
 ———— Feudatory, 417.
 ———— Policy in Feudatory States, 486.
 Indigo in Madras, 10.
 Indore, 464.
 Indus Flotilla, 356.
 Instruction, see Education.
 Ipecaouanha, 277.

Irrigation, 326.

———— Madras Company, 323.

J

Jabutt, 468.

Jails, Statistics of, 407.

Jewalla Pershad, Moonshee, 467.

Jews, 52.

Jeypore, 479.

———— Education, 479.

———— Royal Council, 479.

———— Sanitation, 479.

Jeynulwara, 478.

Jhalooa, 467.

Jhallawar, 485.

Jhelum District, products of, 103.

Jhung District, products of, 107.

Jignee, 472.

Jodhpore, see Marwar,

Jowra, 469.

Jullundur District, products of, 106.

Justice Civil, 157.

Jumna Canals, 327.

———— Criminal, 187.

Jynteah and Cossyah States, 451.

K

Kangra District, products of, 112.

Kashgar, 79.

Kattywar, 448.

Keatinge, Colonel, on our Feudatory Policy, 486.

Kerowlee, 478.

Khandeish, 443.

Khetree, 480.

Kilchipore, 466.

Kishengurh, 478.

Kohat District, products of, 114.

Kolhapore, 446.

Koorwai, 466.

Kotah, 485.

Kotee, 472.

Kurnal District, products of, 110.

Kutch, 447.

———— Language, 62.

L

Ladakh and Yarkand route, 76.

Lahore District, products of, 113.

Land Revenue and Agriculture, 267.

———— Litigation, 162, 173, 178, 181.

———— Tenures, 273, 282.

Languages, Distribution of, 56.

———— Indo Germanic, 56.

———— Turanian, 57.

———— Pushtu, 60.

Languages, Doghra, 60.

———— Kashmiri, 60.

———— Punjabi, 60.

———— Hindi, 60.

———— Bengali, 61.

———— Assamese, 61.

———— Uriya, 61.

———— Marathi, 62.

———— Guzerati, 62.

———— Kuchi, 62.

———— Sindhi, 62.

———— Tamil, 62.

———— Malayalam, 62.

———— Canarese, 62.

———— Tulu, 62.

———— Himalayan, 63.

Larawut, 467.

Lawrence, Sir John, on Native States, 487, 488.

Legislation, Imperial, 90.

———— Madras, 98.

———— Bombay, 99.

———— Bengal, 99.

Legislative Councils, 490, 491.

Length, Standards of, 79.

Letters and Newspapers, 339.

Lhasa, Route to, 77.

Licence-Tax, 94.

Life Statistics of, 406.

Lieutenant Governors, 489.

Lock Hospitals, 395.

Loudiana District, products of, 108.

M

Macleod, Sir D, 492.

MADRAS Presidency, 6.

———— Area and Population, 7.

———— Districts, 7.

———— Climatology, 8.

———— Cultivated Area, 9.

———— Deaths from Starvation in, 11.

———— Geological Survey, 66.

———— Legislation, 98.

———— Internal Trade, 100.

———— Registration, 157.

———— Civil Justice, 161.

———— Criminal Justice, 187.

———— Police, 188.

———— Jails, 189.

———— Revenue, 246.

———— Expenditure, 247.

———— Land Revenue and Agriculture, 267.

———— Cotton, 269.

———— Cinchona, 269.

———— Inam Commission, 269.

———— Revenue Settlement, 271.

MADRAS Waste Lands, 271.
 — Abkarree, 287.
 — Salt, 293.
 — University, 309.
 — Feudatories, 425.
 — Stipendiaries, 446.
 — Railway, 351, 356.
 Magnetic Observations, 78.
 Maharajah of Mysore, 418.
 — His Successor, 419.
 Mahce Kanta, 447.
 Mahomedgurh, 467.
 Maine, Hon'ble H. S., 308.
 Mair, Dr., on Unnatural deaths, 413.
 Malayalam Language, 62.
 Malcolm, Sir John, on Central India, 465.
 Maps, Geological, 69.
 — Topographical, 82.
 — Geographical and Astronomical, 79.
 Marathi Language, 62.
 Marine, The, 406.
 Marriage in the Army, 386.
 Marwar Agency, 480.
 Marwar, 480.
 Maunpore, 468.
 McCleverty, Lieutenant-General
 W. A., 490.
 Meade, Colonel, on Native States, 459, 471.
 Meena Districts, 485.
 Members of Council, their salaries and allowances, 489.
 Meywar Agency, 478.
 Meywar, 478.
 Military Works, 325.
 — Position on the Frontier, 367.
 — Vital Statistics, 375.
 Missionaries, 53, 415.
 Mitakshara Law, 470.
 Money Order System in Bengal, 267.
 Montgomerie's, Captain, Pundit, 77.
 Montgomery District, products of, 109.
 Mooltan District, products of, 106.
 Mortality from Famine in Bengal, 21.
 — Madras, 11.
 — of the Army, 375, 383.
 Mozuffergurh District, products of, 116.
 Muir, Sir William, 491.
 Muksoodungurh, 467.
 Mundee, 454.
 Municipality of Calcutta, 409.
 — Madras, 410.
 — Bombay, 411.
 Munipore, 450.

Murderous Outrages in Punjab, 95.
 Murders in India, 414.
 Museum, Geological, 68.
 Mutiny, Lessons of, 369.
 Mutwarh, 468.
 Myhere, 472.
 Mysore, 49.
 — Divisions, Area and Population of, 50.
 — Internal Trade, 121.
 — Registration, 161.
 — Civil Justice, 184.
 — Criminal Justice, 225.
 — Police, 227.
 — Jails, 227.
 — Land Revenue, 285.
 — Cotton, 285.
 — Settlement, 285.
 — Restoration of, 419.

N

Naga Tribes, 450.
 Nagode, 472.
 Napier, Lord, Madras, 490.
 — Lord, Bombay, 491.
 Native Christians, Protestant, 53-54.
 — Geographical Surveyors, 75.
 Navy, Indian, 406.
 Nepal, 423, 435.
 Newspapers Act, 96, 339.
 Normal Schools, 317.
 NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 23.
 — Area and Population of principal cities in, 23.
 — Divisions and Districts, 24.
 — Population of, 25.
 — Census of, 26.
 — Cultivated Area of, 29.
 — Creeds in, 30.
 — Occupations of the People of, 32.
 — Internal Trade, 122.
 — Registration, 159.
 — Civil Justice, 170.
 — Criminal Justice, 202.
 — Police, 203.
 — Jails, 204.
 — Revenue, 252.
 — Expenditure, 253.
 — Land Revenue, 277.
 — Permanent Settlement, 278.
 — Cotton, 278.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES Tea, 279.
 ————— Cinchona, 279.
 ————— Abkaree, 288.
 Nursinghrh, 466.

O

Observations, Pendulum and Magnetic, 78.
 Officials, Provincial 6.
 Oldham, Dr., on Geology of India, 69.
 Oorcha, 473.
 Opium, 290.
 ——— Cultivation in Bengal, 292.
 ——— in Bombay, 290.
 ——— in Native States, 462.
 Orissa after the Famine, 22.
 ——— Its language, 61.
 OUDH, Districts and Divisions, 36.
 ——— Area and Population, 36.
 ——— Internal Trade, 115.
 ——— Registration, 160.
 ——— Civil Justice, 176.
 ——— Criminal Justice, 209.
 ——— Police, 213.
 ——— Jails, 215.
 ——— Revenue, 256.
 ——— Expenditure, 256.
 ——— Land Revenue, 281.
 ——— Abkaree, 288.
 ——— and Rohilcud Railway, 351, 357.
 Outfit Allowances of Governor General and Governors, 489.

P

Paper Currency 265.
 Parsees, 13, 30.
 Patbaree, 467.
 Pendulum and Magnetic Observations, 78.
 Penal Settlement at Port Blair, 230.
 Pensioners, Allowances to, 432.
 Permanent Settlement, 278.
 Pertabgurh, 478.
 Persian Gulf, 492.
 Personnel of the governing staff on 21st October, 1868, 490, 491.
 Peshawur District, products of, 114.
 Pilibhct, 89.
 Plowden, W. C., on population, 27.
 Poisons in India, 414.
 Political Agencies, Cost of, 435.

Policy in Feudatory States, 486.
 Population of the World, 55.
 Port Blair, 230.
 Portuguese India, 2.
 Post Office, 337.
 ——— Statistics of since 1858, 343.
 ——— District, 341.
 Presbyterian Chaplains, 415.
 ——— Church in Central Provinces, 416.
 Primary Education, 312.
 Printing Presses Act, 96.
 Products of the Punjab, 104.
 ——— Central Provinces, 115.
 Professions and Trades in Calcutta, 410.
 Protestants in India, 52.
 ——— Native Christians, 53, 54.
 Provinces, Governments, 5.
 ——— Officials, 6.
 ——— Troops, 6.
 ——— Contributions towards Imperial Expenditure, 243.
 ——— Area and Population, 5.
 Publications of the Geological Survey, 68.
 Public Works Charges, Details of, 238.
 Public Works and Forests, 323.
 ——— Expenditure on, 323.
 Pundit sent to survey Tibet, 77.
 Punjabi Language, 60.
 PUNJAB, 34.
 ——— Divisions and Districts, Area and Population, 34.
 ——— Occupations of People, 35.
 ——— Rainfall, 35.
 ——— Mortuary Returns, 35.
 ——— Internal Trade, 103.
 ——— Salt and Customs Collections in, 163.
 ——— Registration, 100.
 ——— Civil Justice, 172.
 ——— Chief Court, 175.
 ——— Criminal Justice, 205.
 ——— Police, 207.
 ——— Jails, 209.
 ——— Revenue, 254.
 ——— Expenditure, 255.
 ——— Land Revenue, 279.
 ——— Settlement, 280.
 ——— Tea and Cinchona, 280.
 ——— Hops, 281.
 ——— Feudatories, 451.
 ——— Frontier Tribes, 454.
 Punnah, 463, 473.
 Pushtu Language, 60.

R

Races and Creeds of India, 52.
 ———— Bombay, 13.
 ———— Calcutta, 23.
 ———— North-Western Pro-
 vinces, 30.
 ———— Central Provinces, 42.
 Racing-horses, 93.
 Ragoogurh, 470.
 Railways, Introduction into India,
 344.
 ———— Indian, contrasted with
 others, 348.
 ———— Position and Progress of,
 351.
 ———— Capital, 352.
 ———— Revenue and Traffic, 354.
 ———— Progress of, 356.
 ———— Staff, 357.
 ———— Accidents, 357.
 ———— Fuel from England, 358.
 ———— New Projects, 359.
 Rainfall in Punjab, 35.
 ———— Coorg, 51.
 Rajgurh, 466.
 Rajpootana, Feudatory Nobles of, 428.
 Rajpootana States, 477.
 Rawul Pindi District, products of,
 109.
 Registration of Printing Presses, 96.
 Registration, 157.
 Revenue Survey, 84.
 Revenue, Analysis of, 239.
 ———— Settlement, Madras, 271.
 ———— Bombay, 272.
 ———— North-West Pro-
 vinces, 278.
 ———— Punjab, 280.
 ———— Central Provinces,
 281.
 ———— Mysore, 285.
 ———— Indore, 464.
 Rewah, 463, 473.
 Rewa Kanta, 447.
 Rice in Burmah, 284.
 Roads, 326.
 Rohtuck District, products of, 105.
 Russia, 75, 79.
 Rutlam, 469.

S

Salar Jung, Sir, 456.
 Salaries of Governor General and
 Governors, 489.
 Salt, 293.
 Salutes to Feudatories, 499.

Samadli, or self-immolation, 486.
 Sanitary Commissioners, 406.
 Savings Banks, 295.
 Scotch Church in India, 415.
 Sealkote District, products of, 112.
 Secretaries to the Government of In-
 dia, 490.
 Seetamow, 469.
 Sepoys, 393.
 Serampore or Frederiksnagore, 2.
 Seronge, 467.
 Shalipore District, products of, 104.
 Shekawattec, 480.
 Sillana, 470.
 Simla District, products of, 111.
 Simlah, Maharajah, 465.
 Sindh, Ameer of, 450.
 ———— Civil Justice in, 165.
 ———— Railway, 351, 356.
 ———— Trade of, 154.
 Sindhi Language, 62.
 Sirohi, 485.
 Sirsee District, products of, 105.
 Small Cause Courts in Bombay, 165.
 ———— Calcutta, 169.
 ———— Bengal, 169.
 ———— North-Western
 Provinces, 171.
 ———— Punjab, 174.
 ———— Oudh, 178.
 ———— Central Provin-
 ces, 179.
 Sohawal, 471.
 Specie and Bullion, 146.
 Southern Mahratta Feudatories, 447.
 Staff Corps, 361.
 Stamp Act, 97.
 Standards of Length, 79.
 Subordinate Executive Service in
 Bengal, 18.
 Suicide in India, 414.
 Sumpthur, 473.
 Sumptuary Allowances, 489.
 ———— to the Government of Mad-
 ras, 490.
 ———— to the Government of Bom-
 bay, 491.
 Surpals of Berar, 48.
 Survey Department, Publications of, 68.
 ———— Great Trigonometrical, 71.
 ———— Geographical and Astronomi-
 cal, 75.
 ———— Topographical, 80.
 ———— Revenue, 84.
 ———— Geological, 64.
 ———— of Bengal, 64.
 ———— Bombay, 66.
 ———— Madras, 66.
 ———— Burmah, 67.
 Syrian Christians, 52.

T

Tamil Language, 62.
 Taxation for Education, 319.
 Tea in Bengal, 275.
 ——— N. W. P., 279.
 ——— Punjab, 281.
 ——— Travancore, 443.
 Telegraph, 332.
 ——— Statistics of, since 1851, 333.
 Temple, Sir R., 454.
 Temperance in the Army, 386.
 Thuliér, Colonel, on *Surveys*, 81.
 Tibet, Survey of, 77.
 Tipperah, 451.
 Tolls on the Ganges, 92.
 Tonk, 482.
 Topographical Survey, 80.
 ——— Maps, 82.
 Tour charges of Governor General and Governors, 489.
 Trades and professions in Calcutta, 410.
 Trade and Emigration, 100.
 ——— Internal, 100.
 ——— External, 123.
 ——— in Native States, 432.
 Tranquebar, 2.
 Transit duties in Cashmere, 453.
 Travancore, Administration of, 436.
 ——— Justice in, 436.
 ——— Police, 437.
 ——— Revenue, 439.
 ——— Education, 441.
 Tribes, on Punjab Frontier, 454.
 ——— Bengal, 450.
 ——— in Rajpootana, 485.
 Tribute from Feudatories, 431.
 Trigonometrical Survey, 75.
 Trusts, English Law of, applied to India, 91.

Tulu or Tuluva Languages, 62.
 Turkestan, 79, 453.

U

Ulwar, 480.
 Umballa District, products of, 111.
 Unrisat District, products of, 113.
 Universities, Colleges and English Schools, 302.
 University of Bombay, 308.
 ——— Madras, 309.
 ——— Calcutta, 303.
 Unnatural Deaths, 413.
 Uriya, 61.

V

Vaccination, 412, 479.
 Vernacular or Primary Schools, 312.
 ——— Education, State of, 314.
 ——— Languages, 56, 311.
 Viceroy, The, 4, 489.

W

Walters, Captain, on Bhurtpore, 481.
 Waste Lands, Madras, 271.
 ——— Bengal, 273.
 ——— Central Provinces, 283.
 ——— British Burmah, 284.

Y

Yan loon, 47.
 Yarkand and Ladakh Route, 77.

Z

Zanzibar, 423, 435.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Cap.</i>		<i>Page..</i>
I.—AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES.		
	French and Portuguese India,	2
	British India,	2
	British India without the Feudatory States, ...	4
	Madras,	6
	Bombay, Sindh and Aden,	12
	Beugal,	14
	North-Western Provinces,	23
	Punjab,	34
	Oudh,	36
	Central Provinces,	36
	British Burmah,	43
	Berar,	48
	Mysore,	49
	Coorg,	51
	Europeans and Christians,	51
	Protestant Missions,	53
	Area and Population of Asia,	55
	Distribution of Languages,	56
II.—THE SURVEYS.		
	Geological,	64
	Great Trigonometrical,	71
	Geographical and Astronomical,	75
	Topographical,	80
	Revenue,	84
III.—LEGISLATION.		
	Imperial,	90
	Madras,	98
	Bombay,	99
	Bengal,	99

CONTENTS.

<i>Cap.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
IV.—TRADE AND EMIGRATION.		
Internal Trade, ...	...	100
External Trade, ...	...	123
Emigration, ...	...	153
Shipping, ...	...	154
V.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.		
Registration, ...	...	157
The Civil Courts, ...	...	161
VI.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.		
Madras, ...	...	187
Bombay, Sindh and Aden, ..	...	190
Bengal, ...	...	196
North-Western Provinces, ...	...	202
Punjab, ..	...	205
Oudh, ...	...	209
Central Provinces, ...	...	216
British Burmah, ...	...	219
Berar, ...	...	222
Mysore, ...	...	225
Coorg, ..	...	228
The Andaman Islands, ...	...	230
VII.—FINANCE AND REVENUE.		
General View since 1857, ...	...	233
The Imperial Budget of 1866-67, ...	...	241
The Provincial Budgets of 1866-67, ..	...	246
Home and Indian Accounts since 1861-62, ...	...	260
Currency, ...	...	264
Coinage, ...	...	266
The Money Order System, ...	...	267
Agriculture and the Land Revenue, ..	...	267
Excise, ...	...	287

CONTENTS.

<i>Cap.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
VII.—FINANCE AND REVENUE.—(<i>Continued.</i>)		
Opium,	... ..	290
Salt,	... ..	293
Other Taxes,	... ..	295
Savings Banks,	... ..	295
VIII.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.		
Expenditure,	... ..	296
General Statistics,	... ..	299
Universities, Colleges and English Schools,	... ..	302
Principles of Educational Policy,	... ..	310
Vernacular or Primary Schools,	... ..	312
Female Education,	... ..	319
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.		
Expenditure,	... ..	323
Military Works,	... ..	325
Irrigation and Roads,	... ..	326
Other Public Works,	... ..	329
Forests,	... ..	330
X.—THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.		
The Telegraph,	... ..	332
The Post Office,	... ..	337,
XI.—RAILWAYS.		
History of their Introduction,	... ..	344
Contrasted with those of other Countries,	... ..	348
Position and Progress during 1867,	... ..	351
New Projects,	... ..	359
XII.—THE ARMY AND MARINE.		
Strength,	... ..	359
Cost,	... ..	371
The English Army,	... ..	373
Ditto in Bengal,	... ..	375
Ditto in Bombay,	... ..	388

CONTENTS.

<i>Cap.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
XII.—THE ARMY AND MARINE.—(<i>Continued.</i>)		
	The English and Native Armies in Madras, ...	392
	The Native Army in Bengal, ...	395
	Ditto in Bombay, ...	400
	Vital Military Statistics for all India, ...	403
	The Marine, ...	406
XIII.—THE STATISTICS OF LIFE.		
	Jails, ...	407
	Municipalities, ...	409
	Hospitals, Dispensaries and Vaccination, ...	412
	Unnatural Deaths, ...	413
XIV.—THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT. ...		414
XV.—BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.		
	Feudatories by Patent, ...	417
	Roll of Feudatories, ...	420
	Salutes, ...	423
	The Estates of Feudatories, ...	425
	Tribute from ditto, ...	431
	Allowances to ditto, ...	432
	Political Agencies and Foreign Services, ...	435
	Travancore, ...	436
	Cochin, ...	443
	Madras Stipendiaries, ...	446
	Feudatories in Bombay, ...	446
	Baroda in 1867, ...	449
	Feudatories in Lower Bengal, ...	450
	Ditto in Punjab, ...	451
	The Nizam of Hyderabad, ...	454
	The Seventy-one States of Central India, ...	456
	The Nineteen States of Rajpootana, ...	477
	Our Policy in Feudatory States, ...	486
XVI.—THE GOVERNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, ...		483

THE
ANNA L S
OF



INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.
PART I.

The Administration of India in 1866-67.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES.

SINCE the conquest of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie in 1849 and of Pegu in 1852 the boundaries of British India, excluding Aden and the Straits Settlements, have been the Sulipian range, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan; the sea on the west and south; and a jungle line marked by no natural feature stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly, British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° and longitude $66^{\circ} 44'$ and $99^{\circ} 30'$ involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6580. The Statistical Abstract published in 1867 describes British India as having an area of 955,238 square miles, and a population estimated at 144,674,615; and the Native States an area of 596,790 square miles and a population of 47,909,199, or a total area of 1,552,028 and population of 192,573,814. This is slightly less in area alone, than the extent of all Europe without Russia, which is 1,686,117 square miles, but the population of Europe is only 189,475,968. The following statistics, showing a smaller area and larger population, are compiled from the latest detailed returns in India.

FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The only foreign European powers who now rule any portion of the Peninsula of India, are France and Portugal. The Danes ceded their Settlements of Tranquebar, Frederiksnagore or Serampore and a piece of ground at Balasore, to the East India Company for £125,000, under the Treaty of 22nd February 1845. By the last census of 1866 the whole population of the French possessions was 229,000 souls and their superficial extent 49,000 *hectares* or 122,500 acres :—

Name.	Locality.	Square Miles.	Population.
<i>French—</i>			
Chandernagore ...	On the Hooghly ...	191½	32,670
Karikal ...	Coromandel Coast ...		171,217
Pondichery ...	Ditto ...		
Yanaon ...	Orissa Coast ...		
Malé ...	Malabar Coast ...		
<i>Portuguese—</i>			
Goa ...	Western Coast ...	1,066	363,788
Daman ...	Concan Coast ...	Not known.	44,808
Diu ...	South Coast of Kattywar...		

French and Portuguese territory are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa.

BRITISH INDIA.

The vast empire of British India, which may thus be said in round numbers to extend over a million and a half of square miles and to be inhabited by a hundred and ninety millions of people, is administered, chiefly directly, by English officials under a Viceroy and Governor General, but to some extent indirectly through Native Chiefs, who still retain semi-independent powers and enjoy large revenues, guided by English officers. In 1857 the following was estimated to be the area and population under the Native Feudatories, and the total was not seriously affected by the results of the Mutiny, for what lapsed from chiefs who rebelled was to a large extent conferred on those who maintained their allegiance :—

	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Bengal, (all India except		
Madras and Bombay) ...	515,533	38,702,206
Madras, ...	51,802	5,213,671
Bombay, ...	60,575	4,460,370

Native chiefs thus continue to administer nearly a half of the area and more than a fourth of all India, under Her Majesty's Government and with the assistance of English political officers.

The East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these Presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guicowar between 1800 and 1818. But the succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burmah gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. For political and administrative purposes the whole of British India has, during the past six years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General, and each having a Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Council composed of these officials and two civilians. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a Legislative Council as well as a High Court. These Councils, as well as the Legislative Council of the Governor General, consist of the Executive members, of two representatives of the English mercantile community and two or three representatives of the Natives, as extraordinary members. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which have no legislatures of their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

British India without the Feudatory States.

Province.	When formed	Government.	Capital.	Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Districts.
	1773 1784 1858 1861	<i>(Her Majesty's Vice- roy and Governor General of India in Council)</i>	Calcutta	944,016	145,328,239	217
Total						
1 Madras	1639	Governor, Executive and Legislative Council	Madras	124,250	22,644,519	20
2 Bombay	1662	Do.	Bombay	143,606	12,820,848	22
3 Lower Bengal	1853	Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Council	Calcutta	226,552	39,567,675	56
4 North Western Provinces	1835	Lieutenant Governor	Allahabad	83,369	30,110,615	36
5 Punjab	1849	Do.	Lahore	94,856	14,820,362	32
6 Oudh	1856	Chief Commissioner	Lucknow	20,142	8,326,647	12
7 Central Provinces	1861	Do.	Nagpore	114,718	9,104,511	18
8 British Burmah	1861	Do.	Rangoon	90,070	2,330,453	13
9 Berar	1853	Commissioner	Akolah	17,334	1,586,047	4
10 Mysore	1832	Do.	Bangalore	27,003	3,900,735	3
Coorg	1834		Mercara	2,116	115,827	1

According to the latest local returns, British India, without the Feudatory States, thus contains a population of 145½ millions covering an area of 944,016 square miles or 154 per square mile. The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older Provinces there are still districts where a speedier judicial procedure is observed. Each Province is divided into Zillahs or Districts or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, for instance, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. In Madras there are no Commissioners. There is no Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner in Bombay. There are two Revenue Commissioners, between whom the Collectorates are divided. It has been lately proposed to appoint a third Revenue Commissioner and to put the minor Political Agencies under the three. The Revenue Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and a jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Subdivisions under Joint, Assistant or Deputy Magistrates.

Looking at the Provinces in the order of their relative importance we have the following results :—

	Province.	Square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue from Budget Estimate of 1867-68.	Total Revenue from that Budget Estimate.
				£	£
1.	Bengal	226,552	39,567,675	3,831,370	15,237,990
2.	N. W. Provinces ...	83,369	30,110,615	4,040,000	5,916,510
3.	Madras	124,251	22,644,519	4,305,500	7,512,655
4.	Bombay	143,606	12,820,848	3,566,900	8,947,070
5.	Punjab	94,856	14,820,362	1,915,200	3,455,610
6.	Central Provinces ...	114,718	9,104,511	613,600	1,107,730
7.	Oudh	20,142	8,326,647	1,180,810	1,402,690
8.	British Burmah ...	90,000	2,330,453	577,450	1,176,240
	Mysore	27,003	3,900,735	754,921	1,091,668
	Berar (Hyderabad) ...	17,331	1,586,047	393,549	470,644
	Coorg	2,116	115,827	23,370	41,015

The Troops employed and the number of Covenanted Civil Servants, are given in the following Table :—

Province.	Number of Co- venanted Civil Servants actu- ally employ- ed.	Number of Bri- tish Troops.	Number of Na- tive troops.
Bengal	219	4,168	11,694
North Western Provinces ...	163	8,189	9,035
Madras	138	3,427	17,425
Bombay	97	8,496	21,257
Punjab	60	14,100	26,792
Central Provinces	14	2,843	6,454
Ondh	21	4,548	2,874
British Burmah	1	1,930	2,929
Mysore	1	1,929	6,311
In Native States, the relations of which with the British Government are managed by Residents acting under the orders of the Governor General in Council :—			
Hyderabad	2	2,524	10,772
Rajpootana ... ..	...	1,125	5,437
Central India ... ..	...	3,838	7,871
Total	716	57,117	128,851
Directly under the Government of India	10	These totals are the troops exclusive of officers, as per official returns of 1st August 1867.	
On leave	122		
Total of Civil Service posts ...	848		

Madras.

Madras consists of 20 Districts, including the City. Their approximate area and population are as follows :—

District,			Square miles.	Population.
1.	Madras City	...	27	720,000
2.	Ganjam	...	3,743	349,747
3.	Vizagapatam	...	5,335	1,284,243
4.	Godavery	...	7,534	1,276,200
5.	Kistna	...	8,353	1,022,524
6.	Nellore	...	8,507	996,877
7.	Cuddapah	...	9,727	1,014,257
8.	Bellary	...	11,496	1,077,715
9.	Kurnool	...	7,604	683,147
10.	Madras	...	3,073	605,221
11.	North Arcot	...	6,874	1,588,104
12.	South Arcot	...	4,961	1,135,961
13.	Tanjore	...	3,736	1,657,285
14.	Trichinopoly	...	3,097	809,580
15.	Madura	...	9,076	1,792,737
16.	Tinnevely	...	5,145	1,339,374
17.	Coimbatore	...	8,417	1,192,433
18.	Salem	...	7,608	1,268,200
19.	South Canara	...	3,678	643,602
20.	Malabar	...	6,259	1,587,312
			124,250	22,644,519

Each District ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 square miles in extent. The Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna are on the north-east coast, to the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The other east coast districts are Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, the last named being situated in the extreme south of the peninsula. To the west of Madura and Tinnevely, and on the west coast of the peninsula, are the Travancore and Cochin territories, governed by Feudatory Rajahs, and north of these states, on the same coast, are the Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara. The central districts of the Presidency are those of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, between Malabar and Madras, and those of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot between the Mysore country, which intervenes between Canara and Bellary, and Nellore. The water supply of the several districts is somewhat varied. The average annual rain-fall during the past five years, ranged from 17·57 inches in Bellary to 146·31 inches in South Canara:—

DISTRICTS.	Average rain-fall during five years from 1862-63 to 1866-67.	DISTRICTS.	Average rain-fall during five years from 1862-63 to 1866-67.
	Inches.		Inches.
Ganjam ...	54.92	South Arcot ...	40.47
Vizagapatam ...	39.01	Tanjore ...	40.03
Godavery ...	32.76	Trichinopoly ...	52.65
Kistna ...	34.33	Madura ...	27.04
Nellore ...	31.19	Tinnevely ...	29.23
Cuddapah ...	19.68	Coimbatore ...	33.08
Bellary ...	17.57	Salem ...	40.64
Kurnool ...	27.01	South Canara ...	146.31
Madras ...	31.86	Malabar ...	143.09
North-Arcot ...	28.43		

The western districts are in this respect in an exceptionally favoured situation, and the water supply is so plentiful, that there is no need to store it for the purpose of cultivation as in other parts of the country. The two monsoons are the periods when the high winds prevail on each coast, and they are usually ushered in by heavy rains. The south-west monsoon usually extends from May to August, and the north-east, from October to December. The Districts on the eastern coast, are principally dependent on the north-east monsoon for rain, though some of them, Tanjore for example, benefit largely by the rains of the south-west monsoon which are brought down by the rivers which have their sources to the westward. The rainfall of the two western districts is derived entirely from the south-west monsoon, and the central districts receive their supplies from both monsoon but are more liable to drought than the other districts, as they do not obtain the full benefit of either.

In his Report on the Famine of 1866 Mr. Dalrymple, Secretary of the Board of Revenue, remarks that, most unfortunately, although there are in Madras probably better means of obtaining accurate information as to area, population and food supply than in most other countries, little or nothing has been done in this direction during the last sixty years. A few attempts at numbering the population have been made, but they have been very imperfectly carried out, and only very rough calculations of area are obtainable. Again, though the cultivation of every ryotwary village is inspected once a month, at least,

by a Government officer, there are no reliable condensed returns giving the extent of land under each crop, and little or nothing is known, with accuracy, of the zemindary estates, whether as to area, cultivation, or population. The broad facts however remain, that the population in ordinary years has subsisted without difficulty on the produce raised, and that the extent of land under cultivation in those portions of the Presidency held on ryotwary tenure, has risen from about ten million acres in 1855, to sixteen million acres in 1865. The total area of the Presidency may be estimated as 130,000 square miles, being thus more extensive than Great Britain and Ireland, and about the same size as the present kingdom of Prussia. There are no details as to the extent of land cultivated and waste in about one-fourth of this area, but it is known that of the remaining three-fourths, one-third is under cultivation, and supposing the proportion of the waste to cultivated land to be the same throughout the Presidency, a very rough approximation to the total cultivation of the Presidency may be arrived at. It may be estimated to be about 28 millions of acres.

Ryotwary lands	...	...	16 million acres (actual.)
Iuam lands	...	...	4½ million acres (actual.)
Zemindary lands	...	...	5½ million acres (estimated.)
Malabar and Canara	...	...	2½ million acres (estimated.)
			—
			28 million acres.

In the Ryotwary, or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

In France in 1865, there were 85 millions of cultivated acres to 47 millions of acres of forest and waste land. In the same year, half the area of Spain was uncultivated, and in 1846 there were, in the British Isles, 46 million acres of arable and pasture land, against 31 million acres of waste. The available returns show, that of the 20½ million cultivated acres of ryotwary and Iuam lands of which there are details, a little less than one-fifth is irrigated, and supposing the estimated cultivation of the whole Presidency to be divided in the same proportion, there would be about 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 22½ million acres of unirrigated land, under crop. The proportion of the irrigated land applied to the production of any crop, but rice, is so limited, that it may be assumed that the whole quantity of this description of land is under that crop, without seriously affecting the calculations about to be made, and it may perhaps be similarly assumed, that of the 22½ millions of unirrigated acres, at least 15 million acres are devoted to producing other food grains. No complete

returns are available showing the extent even of the Ryotwary lands devoted to each description of unirrigated crop, except in regard to Cotton and Indigo—

Years.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Years.	Indigo.	Cotton.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1861-62 ...	173,436	1,020,184	1864-65 ...	128,140	1,747,501
1862-63 ...	203,131	1,309,234	1865-66 ...	151,542	1,395,697
1863-64 ...	163,667	1,766,312			

These products have never yet occupied so much as 2 million acres, and if $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are allowed as being cultivated with oilseeds and other products not used as food, it will probably be beyond the mark, so that it may fairly be estimated that, on the average, 15 million acres of dry land are devoted to the production of food grains, and that $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of wet land are used for the same purpose. The Revenue Settlement Department, after elaborate inquiries and experiments extending over the last ten years, estimate the produce of an acre of the best rice land to be from 1,080 Madras measures (about 30 cwt.) in the southern districts, to 1,200 measures (about 33 cwt.) in Godavery and Kurnool, and the produce of the worst rice land to vary from about 300 measures (about 8 cwt.) in the former districts, to 533 measures (about 14 cwt.) in the latter. Probably, therefore, 20 cwt. of paddy, (rice in the husk) or 10 cwt. of cleaned rice, may be fairly taken as a good average of the productive powers of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of irrigated land, and 190 measures, or about 5 cwt., may similarly be taken as the productive power of the 'dry' land, whether it be devoted to the growth of raggy, cumboo, cholam, or any other of the numerous unirrigated crops which are used as food by the lower classes. One acre of wet land will thus produce as much food as two acres of dry land. The rough estimate of the annual production of the country, in food grains, would thus be 55 million cwt. of rice, and 75 million cwt. of dry grain. Excluding the considerable import of inferior grain, by land, (into Canara from Mysore, for example) the average excess of the exports of food grain over the imports, during the five years ending 30th April 1866, was about one million cwt., per annum, of which about three quarters of a million may be taken to be rice, and a quarter of a million inferior grains. There would thus be left for the consumption of the people $54\frac{1}{4}$ million cwt. of rice, and $74\frac{1}{4}$ million

cwt. of dry grain, or 129 million cwt. in all. By the census taken in 1850-51, the population of the Presidency was estimated at about 22 millions. The census of 1856-57 gave it as about 28 millions, excluding the district of North Canara, (now transferred to Bombay) and the census of 1861-62, at about 24½ millions. In all these estimates, the population of the town of Madras is taken as 720,000, which is probably about 270,000 beyond the mark. Supposing, however, that the population has averaged 25 millions during the last 5 years, there has been an annual supply of 129 million cwt. of grain for their support, or more than 5 cwt. for each person, being more than 1½ lbs per diem, whereas, a family of five can subsist upon 7 lbs per day, without difficulty, and three acres of superior land, supposing one acre to be irrigated, or four acres of unirrigated land, would support such a family for a year.*

Mr. Dalryell estimates the number of deaths, directly and indirectly from starvation in 1866, in the various Districts, at 200,000. The reported deaths from actual starvation, however, were very few, except in the Ganjam district, where nearly 11,000 persons so perished, and, in one part of the district upwards of ten per cent. of the population died from want of food. During 1866, the deaths in the Bellary district were 50,357, being a death rate of 4 per cent., per annum, which is far above the average death rate. It may be fairly assumed that the death rate was nearly doubled during six months of 1866. The average number of indigent persons fed throughout the whole Presidency, excluding those relieved by private charity, seems to have been about 95,000, per day, during August, September, and October, and about 70,000, per day, during November and December. In the month of October, upwards of 100,000 persons were fed throughout the country, of whom 32,000 were natives of Bellary. During the whole period of the distress, from February 1866 to May 1867, an average number of about 30,000, per diem, were fed at the several institutions, at a total cost of about five lakhs of rupees, (£50,000,) for the sixteen months being an average cost of about one rupee, per head, per mensem. During the seven months ending 31st March 1867, an average of 20,000 persons were daily employed on special public works, at the expense of the State. The average number employed throughout the country for the 15 months, from May 1866 to June 1867 was about 12,000, and the expenditure was somewhat beyond 6½ lakhs of rupees, being an average wage of about rupees 3-6

* Sir Arthur Cotton estimates that two acres of rice land will feed seven people for a year, and Mr. Fischer, the Manager of the Shevagunga Estate, considers that a family of five will consume under 6 lbs. of grain, per diem.

(6s. 9d.) per mensem. Including Rs. 5,00,000 expended on food, the total sum disbursed in relieving distress was Rs. 12,00,000 or £120,000. Of this amount taking into account the grants to the General Relief Fund, the Government provided more than 10 lakhs of rupees, or £100,000 and, this sum, is exclusive of the large remissions of revenue, and advances, which have been sanctioned in several of the distressed districts. The famine in Ganjam alone, including disbursements and losses of every description, has cost the Government £60,000. For four months of the year, nearly 100,000 of the aged, the young, and the infirm, were kept alive by the measures of relief.

Bombay.

Bombay, Sindh and Aden may be reckoned as consisting of 22 districts including Aden:—

District.			Square miles.	Population.
Northern Commissionership.	Bombay Island, ...	...	20	730,000
	Ahmedabad, ...	...	4,402	650,223
	Kaira, ...	...	1,375	580,631
	Punch Mahals, ...	...	1,563	400,000
	Broach, ...	...	1,351	290,984
	Surat, ...	...	1,482	492,684
	Tannah, ...	...	5,400	874,570
Southern Commissionership.	Candeish, ...	...	12,078	778,112
	Poona, ...	...	5,250	666,006
	Ahmednuggur, ...	...	10,414	995,585
	Sholapore, ...	...	8,565	675,115
	Rutnagerry, ...	...	4,500	672,197
	Belgaum, ...	...	13,106	1,033,373
	Dharwar, ...	...	6,070	754,385
Sindh Commissionership.	North Canara, ...	...	4,300	483,336
	Sattara, ...	...	9,327	948,053
	Kurrachee, ...	...	19,240	340,000
	Hyderabad, ...	...	10,974	630,300
	Shikarpoor, ...	...	9,042	650,304
	Frontier Upper Sindh, ...	...	2,147	47,955
	Thurr. and Parkur, ...	...	13,000	127,035
Total, ...			143,606	12,820,848

In the first 12 districts the population is thus detailed :—

Hindoos...	...	5,652,109
Wild Tribes	...	913,976
Low Castes	...	782,003
Shrawuks or Jains	...	128,798
Lingayets	...	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees	...	779,264
Jews	...	3,608
Parsees	...	132,563
Christians	...	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population is thus classified :—

Mahommedans	...	1,354,781
Hindoos...	...	363,295
Other religions	...	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, shews the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Buddhist or Jain	8,021	·98	Parsee	49,201	6·03
Brahmin	30,604	3·75	Jew	2,872	·35
Lingact	1,598	·19	Native Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia	21,771	2·67	Indo-European	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste	491,540	60·20	European	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste	32,434	3·97	Chinese	358	·04
Mussulman	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African	2,074	·25	All Races	816,562	100

The surface of Bombay Island is about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the height of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width, the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; 1,297 at from 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, it is situated in

latitude $12^{\circ} 47'$ North, and longitude $45^{\circ} 10'$ East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater, and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land, 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater, formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet: these, on the exterior sides, slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys, radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Secrah. The population in 1856 was as follows:—

Christians, ...	...	...	1,129
Indian Mahommedans, ...	...	...	2,557
Arabian ditto, ...	...	...	4,812
African ditto, ...	...	...	3,627
Other ditto, ...	...	...	58
Hindoos, ...	...	...	5,611
Parsees, ...	...	...	61
Jews, ...	...	...	1,224
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	1,659
Total, ...			20,738

Bengal.

Bengal contains 11 Divisions including 56 Districts with Calcutta. The monthly salary of a Commissioner in the Regulation Provinces is Rs. 2,916-10-8, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces Rs. 2,500, in addition, in both cases, to a travelling allowance of Rs. 250. In each of the Regulation Districts there is a Collector, who is also the Chief Magistrate. There are two grades of Collector-Magistrates. The first grade consists of twenty-three officers, the second of thirteen; each of the former receives a salary of Rs. 1,916-10-8 a month, each of the latter Rs. 1,500. The Collector of Stamps in Calcutta, who is a member of the Subordinate Executive Service, receives a special salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Corresponding to the Collector-Magistrate of the Regulation District, but having more varied powers, is the Deputy Commissioner of a Non-Regulation District. There are eighteen Deputy Commissioners, of whom three are in the first grade on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month each; four in the second grade on Rs. 1,200; five in the third on Rs.

1,000; and six in the fourth on Rs. 800. There are twenty-six Civil and Sessions Judges in the thirty-six Regulation Districts, the jurisdiction of each Judge generally including but one district. The salary is Rs. 2,500 a month. Besides the twenty-six Zillah Judges there are four Additional Judges, of whom one (the Additional Judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and the 24-Pergunnahs) receives a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month; the remaining three (the Additional Judges of Jessore, Tirhoot, and Dacca with Chittagong) get Rs. 2,166-10-8 a month each. In each of the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore there is a Judicial Commissioner corresponding to the Zillah Judge of the Regulation Provinces. The territorial jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner is conterminous with that of the Commissioner, and his salary is Rs. 2,000 a month. The Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills have the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge; the Assistant Commissioner of the Garrow Hills has the powers of a Sessions Judge; and all these officers, as well as the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, and three out of the four Deputy Commissioners of Chota Nagpore, (namely, Hazareebaugh, Maunbloom, and Singbloom) exercise powers under Act XV. of 1862 to try all offences not punishable with death and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. In the Cooch Behar Division the Criminal Sessions are held, and the judicial, appellate, and controlling authority exercised by the Commissioner. The subordinate Civil Judges are classified as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Judges of Small Cause Courts. | 3. Sudder Ameens. |
| 2. Principal Sudder Ameens. | 4. Moonsiffs. |

There are twenty-two Judges of Small Cause Courts, of whom four are Judges of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta. The salaries of these four Judges are shewn below*. Of the remaining eighteen Judges, who preside over Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, one receives Rs. 1,500 a month, seven Rs. 1,000, and ten Rs. 700 a month each. The Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore are also Judges of the Small Cause Courts. The Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge at Shahabad. The total number of officers performing the functions of a Small Cause Court Judge is accordingly twenty-six, and the total number of Small Cause Courts over which they preside is thirty-six.

* 1 on	... Rs. 2,000	1 on	... Rs. 1,250
1 „	„ 1,500	1 „	„ 1,000

In the Regulation Provinces there are nine Principal Sudder Ameens on Rs. 600 a month, and sixteen on Rs. 400. In Backergunge, Cuttack, Midnapore, Moorshedabad and Tirhoot, where the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen are conducted by the local Small Cause Court Judges. On the other hand, Dacca has three Principal Sudder Ameens, and Chittagong, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunnahs have two each. Adding to the number of Principal Sudder Ameens the eleven Small Cause Court Judges who are vested with the powers of the former class of officers, there are in the Regulation Provinces thirty-six officers to carry on the work of Principal Sudder Ameens. In the Non-Regulation Provinces there is one Principal Sudder Ameen on Rs. 400, of Kaurroop in Assam. In the Non-Regulation Provinces the Deputy Commissioner is a Principal Sudder Ameen as well as a Magistrate and Collector. Two of the Assistant Commissioners and one Extra Assistant Commissioner exercise the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen. So that in the nineteen districts there are twenty-three officers to dispose of cases cognizable by a Principal Sudder Ameen, besides the Principal Sudder Ameen of Maunbhook. There are twenty-eight Sudder Ameens in the Regulation Provinces. With the exception of Sylhet, which has no Sudder Ameen, and of Rajshalye, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, which have two each, there is one officer of this class in each zillah or Judge's district. In the Non-Regulation Provinces there are two Sudder Ameens, with eighteen Assistant and four Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising the powers of a Sudder Ameen. The total number of officers competent to try cases cognizable by a Sudder Ameen is therefore twenty-four. The salary of a Sudder Ameen is Rs. 250 a month. In the Regulation Districts there are forty-seven Moonsiffs of the first grade on Rs. 200, and ninety-five of the second grade on Rs. 150 a month. There are two districts with one Moonsiff each; one district has two Moonsiffs; four districts have three Moonsiffs each; five districts have four Moonsiffs each; and one has five. Six Moonsiffs are attached to each of six districts, one district has seven, another eight, two have nine, and three ten each. In the Non-Regulation Provinces there are six Moonsiffs of the first grade and fifteen of the second grade; and these twenty-one Moonsiffs are distributed as follows; viz., ten in Assam, nine in Chota Nagpore, and two in Cachar. Adding to this number the four Assistant Commissioners and three Extra-Assistant Commissioners, who exercise the powers of a Moonsiff, there are twenty-eight officers to do the work of Moonsiff in the Non-Regulation Provinces. The powers exercised by Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs are those

defined in Regulation V. of 1831. Twelve of these officers hold additional powers, *viz.*, one the powers of a Magistrate, three the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and eight the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class.

In the city of Calcutta there are two Stipendiary Magistrates on Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,250 a month, and sixty-four Honorary Magistrates. There is also a Coroner on Rs. 300 a month. In the interior the thirty-six Collectors the Chief Magistrates of their respective districts. There are thirty-three Joint-Magistrates and 336 Magistrates of lower grades. Of the thirty-three Joint-Magistrates, twenty-two in the first grade receive Rs. 900 a month, and eleven in the second grade Rs. 700 a month. Of the Magistrates of lower grades, 62 are Honorary, and 274 Stipendiary Magistrates. Of the latter, three are Military Officers, seventy-five Covenanted Civil Servants, and 196, designated Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, are members of the Subordinate Executive Service. Of these officers sixty-seven are in charge of subdivisions of Magisterial districts. There are sixty-nine such subdivisions, of which two in Bhangulpore are now under one officer, and one in Tirhoot is under the direct administration of the District Magistrate. The formation of several others has been sanctioned. Of the sixty-seven officers in charge of subdivisions, three are the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore, twenty-five are Covenanted Civil Servants, and thirty-nine are Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, or members of the Subordinate Executive Service. The Cantonment Magistrates and twelve Assistant and thirty-five Deputy Magistrates exercise full magisterial powers; the remaining seventeen Subdivisional Officers have at present powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, with powers under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to commit cases for trial to the Courts of Sessions. The salary of a Cantonment Magistrate of a first class Cantonment is Rs. 1,000; in a second class Cantonment it is Rs. 700. Barrackpore and Dinapore belong to the first class, and Dum-Dum to the second class. But the present Cantonment Magistrates continue to draw pay under the old scale, that is, a staff salary of Rs. 380 each, in addition to their military pay and allowances. The salary of an Assistant Magistrate ranges from Rs. 400 to 500. Assistant Magistrates with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, to which they are restricted until they pass by the first or lower standard of examination, receive Rs. 400 a month. On passing this examination, and being vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class.

they become entitled to a salary of Rs. 450, which they continue to receive till they pass by the higher standard of examination, and are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Twenty-nine Assistant Magistrates receive Rs. 500, twenty-six Rs. 450, and twenty Rs. 400.

The Subordinate Executive Service, to which Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors belong, is divided into six grades—

10 in the First Grade receive	... Rs. 700 a month.
15 " Second " "	... " 600 "
26 " Third " "	... " 500 "
42 " Fourth " "	... " 400 "
52 " Fifth " "	... " 300 "
67 " Sixth " "	... " 200 "

Eleven Supernumeraries receive salaries of Rs. 100 and 150, with the exception of two officers, whose salaries, Rs. 300 and 250, are paid by the Cooch Behar State. Of these 223 officers 196, are employed on magisterial duties. Of the rest some are on the administrative staff of the Non-Regulation Provinces, a few are employed as Personal Assistants to the Commissioners of Divisions, and the rest on work exclusively connected with the administration of revenue. In the Non-Regulation Provinces, there are eighty-seven magisterial officers beside the Deputy Commissioners. Of these thirty-three are Honorary and fifty-four Stipendiary. Of the fifty-four Stipendiary Magistrates of lower grades seventeen are in charge of sub-divisions of districts, of whom twelve are Assistant Commissioners and five extra Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioners, with the exception of the five officers of that class in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, are either Covenanted Civil Servants or Military officers. The Assistant Commissioners of the Sonthal Pergunnahs are members of the Subordinate Executive Service of the Regulation Provinces on deputation in the Non-Regulation Districts. This is also the position of several of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioners, with the exceptions mentioned, are divided into two grades: seven in the first grade receive Rs. 600 a month, and twenty-two in the second from Rs. 400 to 500. Assistant Commissioners of the second grade, who are required to undergo the same examinations as Assistant Magistrates, are allowed Rs. 400 so long as they exercise powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, Rs. 450 when vested with first class powers and powers of a Moonsiff, and Rs. 500 when they have full powers of a Magistrate with those of a Sudder Ameen.

Districts.		Subdivisions.	Square Miles.	Population.
Bhaugulpore Division.	1. Bhaugulpore	1. Bowsee 2. Soopool 3. Mudheypoorah	4121	1,082,050
	2. Monghyr	1. Junnoie	4200	925,040
	3. Purneah	1. Arrareah 2. Kishengunge	5275	729,114
	4. Sonthal Pergunnahs	1. Deogurh 2. Godda 3. Nya Doonka 4. Pakour 5. Rajmehal	5375	522,000
	5. Bancoorah	1. Raneegunge	4683	74,300
	6. Beerbhoom		2330	827,624
	7. Burdwan	1. Cutwa 2. Culua 3. Bood-Bood	2692	1,088,813
	8. Hooghly	1. Jehanabad 2. Serampore	1457	1,370,120
	9. Howrah		550	520,000
	10. Midnapore	1. Tumlook 2. Gurbettah 3. Contai	5031	1,558,450
Burdwan Division.	11. Noakhally	1. Dukhin Shahbaz-pore	3000	544,998
	12. Chittagong	1. Cox's Bazar	2717	800,000
	13. Tipperah	1. Nasirnuggur	3600	1,000,000
	14. The Chittagong Hill Tracts		7000	250,000
Chittagong Division.	15. Balasore	1. Bhuddruck	3065	494,056
	16. Cuttack	1. Jajipore 2. Kendraparah Tributary Mchals	3370	1,293,884
	17. Pooree	1. Khoordah	16,608	750,000
	18. Backergunge	1. Perozepore	2083	613,536
Cuttack Division.	19. Dacca	1. Moonsheeegunge 2. Manickgunge	4000	866,632
	20. Furreedpore	1. Madareepore	3138	950,000
	21. Mymensing	1. Jamalpore 2. Kishoregunge	1500	624,176
	22. Sylhet		6586	947,240
Dacca Division.	23. Cachar		5500	1,504,289
	24. Jessore		5000	200,000
		1. Nurail 2. Khoolna 3. Jenidah 4. Bagirhaut 5. Magoorah	3651	957,152
	25. Nuddea	1. Bongong 2. Meherpore 3. Chooadangah 4. Kooshtea 5. Ranaghat	3296	551,229
Nuddea Division.				
	Carried forward		109,828	21,045,303

		Districts.	Subdivisions.	Square Miles.	Population.
Nudea Division.	Brought forward ...	26. The 24 Pergunnahs	1. Buseerhaut ... 2. Baraset ... 3. Diamond Harbour ... 4. Barraipore ... 5. Satkhira ... 6. Barrackpore ... 7. Dum-Dum ...	109,828	21,045,303
		27. The City of Calcutta	.....	7.8	1,000,000
		28. Gya	1. Aurangabad ... 2. Sherghotty ... 3. Nowadah ...	5439	1,367,392
		29. Chumparan	1. Battiah ...	3781	750,000
		30. Patna	1. Behar ... 2. Barh ... 3. Dinapore ...	2242	872,000
		31. Sarun	1. Sewan ...	3000	1,200,000
		32. Shahabad	1. Sasceram ... 2. Buxar ... 3. Bhuhooah ...	4403	1,600,000
Patna Division.	33. Tirhoot	1. Durbhangah ... 2. Hajeeppore ... 3. Mudhoobance ... 4. Sootanaree ... 5. Tajpore ...	9216	1,854,297	
		34. Rangpore	1. Bhowneegunge ... 2. Juhporee ...	4500	1,259,362
		35. Bograh	.....	2000	400,000
		36. Dinagepore	.....	3820	1,000,000
		37. Maldah	.....	1484	305,563
		38. Moorsheedabad	1. Jamoorkandie ... 2. City of Moorshe- dabad ... 3. Jungypore ...	2439	967,619
		39. Rajshahye	1. Nattore ...	3035	710,290
Rajshahye Division.	40. Pubna	1. Comereddy ... 2. Scrajunge ...	2044	281,366	
		1. Durrung ... 2. Nowgong ... 3. Seelsangor ... 4. Kauroop ... 5. Luckimpore...	1. Mungledye 1. Golaghat ... 1. Burpettah ... 1. Jaipore ... 2. North Luckim- pore ...	2912 8712 247,500 2821 226,000 3348 400,000 5000 117,393	
		6. Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	.....	
		7. Naga Hills	1. Jowai ...	5000	118,925
		8. Hazareebaugh	1. Burhee ...	5000	250,000
		9. Lohardugga	1. Palamow ...	7028	750,000
		10. Maunbhoom	1. Govindpore ...	7000	750,294
Assam Division.	11. Singbhoom	.....	6396	528,340	
		12. Western Doars	.....	3998	289,789
		13. Darjeeling	.....	1427	30,000
		14. Gawalparah	1. Darjeeling Terai ...	800	85,000
		15. Garrow Hills	1. Dhoobree ...	2672	230,000
		16. Cooch Behar	.....	3390	80,000
		1287	80,000		
Cooch Behar Division.	Grand Total	226,552.8 39,567,675			

Number of Mehals as per Collector's Rent Roll.	Number of houses and homesteads.		Number of inhabitants in 1865.	Deaths in 1866.		Detail of Classes in which these deaths occurred.			Number of persons who have left their villages or emigrated.	Total loss of lives as per columns 4 and 6.	Number of remaining population.	Percentage of deaths of column 4 or 3.	Percentage of emigrated or missing of column 6 or 3.	Total percentage of loss of column 7 or 3.	
	Number of houses in 1865.	Number of houses now inhabited.		Deaths from Famine.	Deaths from disease induced by famine.	Total Deaths.	Cultivators.	Labourers.							Artizans.
CUTTACK. 2,981 Mehals	2,41,678	2,06,345	15,68,839	3,50,410	57,309	8,75,009	1,53,887	64,946	90,770	53,357	4,31,666	10,72,403	23.13	3.56	28.71
POOREE. 40 Pergunnahs	1,22,110	1,01,573	7,79,718	1,75,935	37,689	2,18,044	1,01,593	73,734	26,338	32,113	2,46,057	5,98,712	27.44	4.11	31.55
				Add for Pooree Town		4,908		213,962			4,908	Difference 41			
						2,18,832		4,908			2,56,965	5,98,753			32.18
								2,18,870							
BALASORE. 50 Pergunnahs	1,06,830	88,081	7,32,279	1,86,184	31,424	2,17,608	1,32,997	39,288	39,795	29,552	2,47,166	4,57,113	29.71	4.02	33.73
							Add for Balasore Town	2,12,002							
							" other places ..	2,117							
								2,117,009							
								2,09,368	1,75,904	1,15,028	9,24,689	20,56,588	27.49	3.93	31.34
Total ..	4,70,638	3,96,890	30,15,836	6,82,549	1,27,012	8,09,561	4,18,779	8,94,651	4,908	4,908	4,908	41	27.00	3.81	30.81
				Add as above ..		4,908	Balasore	5,528							
Total ..						8,14,469	.....	8,14,457	.....	.....	9,29,497	20,86,329			

A special enquiry into the mortality caused by the Famine in Orissa in 1866 was made by Deputy Collectors, with the aid of corrected returns made by the zemindars. The total population in 1865 was 3,015,826; of these 814,469 perished, and 115,028 either emigrated or disappeared, making a total loss of 929,497 and leaving 2,086,329 surviving. The percentage of deaths to population is 27, which, added to 3·81, the percentage of emigrants or missing, gives a general percentage of 30·81 as loss of population during the famine.

DISTRICTS.	Period.	Square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.
Cuttack ...	By the Survey...	3,370	12,71,865	378
	Before Famine...	3,370	15,03,829	446
	After Famine ...	3,370	10,72,463	318
Pooree ...	By the Survey...	2,083	5,87,915	282
	Before Famine...	2,083	7,79,718	374
	After Famine ...	2,083	5,28,712	253
Balasore ...	By the Survey...	3,065	6,51,033	212
	Before Famine...	3,065	7,32,279	239
	After Famine ...	3,065	4,85,113	158
Total ...	By the Survey...	8,518	25,10,813	294
	Before Famine...	8,518	30,15,826	354
	After Famine ...	8,518	20,86,288	244

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that portion of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7·8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable :—

Population ...	377,924
Average proportion of males to females	157·83 to 100
Ditto, children to adults ...	100 to 485·60
Average rate of mortality ...	5·40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans	2·71 ditto.

The fixed population were thus classified. The *floating population* is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal portion of Calcutta to 430,000. The population of all Calcutta, including the densely inhabited suburbs, may fairly be taken to be a million :—

	Males.	Females.	Boys,	Girls.	Males to 100 Fe- males.
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220·96
Indo-Euro- peans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96·02
Greeks	17	7	2	4	172·72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116·98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169·34
Jews	240	228	111	102	106·36
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415·79
Africans	39	9	2	3	...
Chinese	378	...	31	...	...
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,842	200·85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142·48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	...

The North-Western Provinces.

The North-Western Provinces contain 36 districts of which 35 are grouped into 7 Commissionerships. The following is taken from the last census in 1865. The progress of the population in the principal cities in the North-Western Provinces is seen from the following :—

City.	In 1865.	In 1853.	City.	In 1865.	In 1853.
Benares,	173,352	171,668	Furrackabad,	73,110	77,967
Agra,	142,661	125,262	Mirzapore,	71,849	75,012
Cawnpore,	113,601	118,000	Shahjehanpore,	71,719	74,560
Allahabad,	105,649	72,093	Moradabad,	57,304	57,414
Bareilly,	105,649	111,332	Muttra,	51,540	65,749
Meerut.	79,378	40,276	Goruckpore,	50,853	54,529

Divisions.	Districts.	Area.	Population.
Meerut	Meerut	2,361	1,199,593
	Allypore	1,859	925,538
	Seharunpore	2,152	866,483
	Moozuffernuggur	1,647	682,212
	Boohindshuhur	1,889	800,431
	Dehra Doon	1,020	102,831
Rohilkund	Barcilly	2,372	1,381,334
	Bijnour	1,882	690,975
	Moradabad	2,761	1,095,306
	Budaon	1,972	889,810
	Shahjehanpore	2,328	1,016,844
	Terai	438	91,802
Agra	Agra	1,873	1,028,544
	Muttra	1,612	800,321
	Furruckabad	1,693	915,943
	Mynpoory	1,666	700,220
	Etawah	1,631	626,444
	Etah	1,404	614,351
Allahabad	Allahabad	2,764	1,393,183
	Cawnpore	2,366	1,188,862
	Futtlahpore	1,580	680,786
	Banda	3,030	724,372
	Hummeerpore	2,288	520,941
	Jompore	1,552	1,015,427
Benares	Benares	991	793,277
	Goruckpore	7,500	3,439,513
	Bustee	...	...
	Azingurh	2,545	1,385,872
	Mirzapore	5,199	1,054,413
	Ghazepore	2,225	1,342,234
Jhansie	Jhansie	1,608	357,442
	Jaloun	1,542	405,604
Kumaon	Lullahpore	1,947	248,146
	Kumaon	6,000	369,223
	Gurhwal	5,000	233,326
	Ajmere	2,672	426,268
Total		83,369	30,007,871

The details of the population in the regulation districts are farther seen from these tables :—

Division.	Hindooes-- Total.		Hindoo Males.		Hindoo Females.		Mahomedans-- Total.		Mahomedan Males.		Mahomedan Females.	
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.
	Area in Acres.		Cultivated Area.		Total Population.		Males.		Females.			
Meerut.	6,363,774	9,390,900	4,083,744	4,029,112	4,412,745	4,522,165	2,384,471	2,451,000	2,229,274	2,071,165		
Rohilkund.	7,520,777	7,953,995	4,081,210	4,132,002	5,166,071	5,217,507	2,767,030	2,799,815	2,399,041	2,417,692		
Agra.	6,324,952	5,950,986	3,907,692	3,474,923	4,635,823	4,373,156	2,577,057	2,401,789	2,108,769	1,971,367		
Allahabad.	7,699,268	7,691,413	4,009,694	3,898,574	4,508,144	4,526,007	2,379,334	2,385,929	2,128,810	2,140,878		
Gorakhpore.	4,736,532	4,697,706	2,650,936	2,232,901	3,439,513	3,087,874	1,815,259	1,614,990	1,624,254	1,472,884		
Benares.	8,009,802	7,934,268	3,594,687	3,485,572	5,591,223	634,836	2,970,701	3,335,041	2,620,522	3,013,755		
Total.	40,595,095	40,599,268	22,230,263	21,253,314	27,903,519	28,076,705	14,893,852	14,899,461	12,909,667	12,087,541		
Total.	23,867,384	24,111,732	12,827,502	12,923,096	11,039,562	11,155,036	3,645,185	3,645,185	2,066,350	2,066,068	1,869,835	1,898,905

The first attempt to take an accurate census of the North-Western Provinces was made under the orders of Mr. J. Thomson, the Lieutenant Governor, on the night of 31st December 1852. It was then intended to take a decennial census, but owing to the Mutiny and Famine, the next enumeration was not made till the night of 10th January 1865. It is impossible to adopt in India the procedure followed in European countries. Taking the English enumeration of 1861 as a type of a European census, the fixed population was for the most part enumerated by its own agency, and the enumerators had merely to collect the householders' schedules, filled up by the occupiers of houses. In India the educated portion of the people is so small, and individuals are so apathetic, that very little information could be collected if such a system were adopted. Great difficulties were experienced even with the small census of the island of Bombay, taken in 1864, where it is said "there is much ground for believing that many persons escaped being enumerated, and that the recorded number is much below the actual amount of the population." In the North Western Provinces, however, the village accountants form an admirable agency for collecting information, being acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The isolated farm-houses so common in England—the three or four cottages long distant from the village to which they belong—the scattered houses of a straggling parish—find nothing to correspond with them in India. The facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The small size of an Indian village, with a population of a thousand inhabitants, would be surprising to those accustomed only to the more comfortable residences of the English peasant. Even in the towns, though the facilities are less than in the country, the heads of wards (Meer Mohalladars), from their position and intimate knowledge of their fellow-wardsmen, make expert and useful enumerators. The mode adopted was as follows: I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of a hundred houses. The returns thus formed were then carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials. II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were re-distributed to the enumerators; and on the night fixed for the census, each teller carefully com-

pared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the Tehseeldar), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables published. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test—first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January, 1865.

Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, analyses the details in his valuable Report of 1867. The territories under the Government of these provinces comprise an area of 83,379 square miles. Excluding the cultivated land not paying revenue, 37,105 square miles of this are cultivated but this figure does not show the cultivated area of the Kumaon division—

	<i>Square miles.</i>
Total area, excluding Kumaon division, ...	72,379
Total cultivated ditto, ...	37,105

This surface contains 89,764 townships or parishes, and supports a population numbering 30,110,615, or 361 persons to the square mile. In England and Wales the population is 344.06 to the square mile; but if Scotland be included, it falls to 259.8 to the mile. The actual figures for these two portions of Britain stand thus:—

	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Density.</i>
England and Wales, ...	20,066,224	58,321 square miles	= 344.06
Scotland, ...	3,062,294	30,686 ditto	= 99.79
Britain, Total, ...	23,128,518	89,007 ditto	= 259.8

Taking the international measure, the density of the population in Britain is—

Britain, ...	100.24 to the square kilometre.
England and Wales, ...	122.72 " "
Scotland, ...	38.49 " "
North-Western Provinces, ...	139.30 " "

The accompanying table, taken from *Le Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique*, published in 1854, gives the density of the population in the principal European countries, arranged according to their order, taking the most thickly-populated first:—

Belgium, ...	147·40	per square kilometre.
Saxony, ...	130·03	" "
Holland, ...	93·63	" "
Wurtemberg, ...	90·23	" "
France, ...	67·81	" "
England, ...	67·63*	" "
Switzerland, ...	58·63	" "
Bavaria, ...	58·04	" "
Portugal, ...	41·62	" "
Hanover, ...	37·02	" "
Denmark, ...	36·95	" "
Sweden, ...	6·85	" "
Norway, ...	2·90	" "

* This apparently refers to Great Britain and Ireland, not to England only.

The North-Western Provinces take the second place, coming immediately after Belgium and before Saxony. Thus the density of the population in these provinces is one of the highest on record. This is the more remarkable when their physical aspects are compared with those of other countries. Take France, Belgium, or England and Wales. Neither has proportionately so vast an extent of mountain tracts, and of land out of cultivation or unfit for cultivation, as these provinces possess in the Kumaon and Rohilkhund divisions, the districts of Dehra and Mirzapore, or the Ajmere territory—which last, though under the administration of the North-West Government, does not march with North-West districts. Belgium certainly has no great extent of barren or mountainous land. Excluding, then, the Kumaon and Ajmere Divisions, but leaving Rohilkhund with its belt of sub-Himalayan forests, Dehra with the Sewalik and the valley between them and the Himalayas, and Mirzapore with its jungles bordering the Soane, as a counterpoise to the Ardennes and other elevated or forest tracts, we shall find on comparison that Belgium, the most populous country in Europe, is in density of population surpassed by the North Western Provinces which, excluding Kumaon and Ajmere, have 160·74 to the square kilometre while Belgium, has 147·40 to the square kilometre. Without making allowance for the nature of the country in the Kumaon and Ajmere Divisions or elsewhere, the population of these provinces is far higher in proportion to the area than that of the French Empire, where the density of the people averages 68·91 to the square kilometre, against 139·30 in the North-Western Provinces. In England and Wales the square mile supports 344·07; here, 361. Putting Wales against Kumaon and Jhansi, if we compare the two countries we find,—excluding Wales, England, 372·23 to the square mile; excluding Kumaon and Ajmere, North-Western Provinces, 416·74 to the square mile.

	Population to square mile.		Percentage of cultivation on area.		1865.		1853.	
					Area.	Cultivation.	Area.	Cultivation.
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	In square miles.		In square miles.	
Benares, ..	797	856	68.4	65.9	995.70	662.20	995.48	656.36
Jounpore, ..	651	737	60.3	57.7	1,552.16	935.73	1,552.16	896.27
Ghazee-pore, ..	604	732	65.5	66.7	2,222.15	1,457.11	2,180.95	1,451.50
Bareilly, ..	582	442	66.1	53	2,372.78	1,577.74	3,119.10	1,651.50
Agra, ..	549	537	66	62.6	1,873.50	1,241.34	1,861.90	1,168.02
Azimgurh, ..	545	637	49.8	49.6	2,545.07	1,268.64	2,516.40	1,247.98
Puruckabad, ..	511	501	56.7	55.1	1,694.37	961.80	2,122.94	1,170.34
Meerut, ..	508	616	58.5	61.5	2,361.97	1,618.88	2,200.10	1,418.37
Albuhabad, ..	501	405	55.9	51.4	2,761.95	1,518.47	2,788.72	1,518.06
Cawn-pore, ..	502	500	55.2	53.3	2,366.16	1,366.02	2,347.96	1,250.68
Allyghur, ..	498	527	70	70.7	1,859.59	1,414.02	2,122.19	1,561.03
Muttra, ..	496	535	70.3	69.1	1,612.53	1,138.97	1,613.35	1,114.63
Goruck-pore, ..	465	421	55.9	47.5	7,100.81	4,110.00	7,340.16	3,488.90
Budaon, ..	461	424	61.3	60.4	1,972.64	1,270.18	2,401.86	1,450.47
Moradabad, ..	445	422	50.7	48.6	2,469.71	1,248.42	2,698.77	1,312.37
Shah-jehan-pore, ..	437	427	53	49.4	2,328.77	1,245.96	2,308.37	1,119.06
Erah, ..	437	0	63.1	0	1,404.43	886.15	0	0
Pultehpore, ..	431	425	53.3	50.3	1,580.35	842.60	1,583.68	796.55
Mynpoory, ..	420	412	52.8	53.3	1,666.45	879.70	2,020.23	1,073.59
Boohudslahur, ..	419	427	61.6	61.3	1,908.39	1,211.37	1,823.58	1,118.10
Mozuffernuggur, ..	414	409	61.7	61.7	1,640.98	1,015.90	1,646.31	1,017.90
Scharn-pore, ..	380	570	51.8	55.9	2,227.85	1,221.67	2,162.34	1,209.77
Etawah, ..	384	383	51.5	47.8	1,631.44	841.55	1,676.91	871.57
Bijnore, ..	367	366	47.5	48.6	1,882.28	894.96	19,100.00	922.85
Jaloun, ..	262	0	60.8	0	1,546.43	910.09	0	0
Banda, ..	239	247	45.8	44.9	3,030.14	1,389.95	3,009.55	1,323.17
Humeerpore, ..	228	245	51.4	59.7	2,288.50	1,178.20	2,241.64	1,293.52
Jhansie, ..	222	0	39.9	0	1,608.27	642.05	0	0
Mirzapore, ..	203	214	24.3	23.3	5,200.23	1,263.01	5,152.39	1,200.46
Ajmere, ..	169	0	9.3	0	2,672.13	251.15	0	0
Lullutpore, ..	127	0	17.1	0	1,947.11	334.05	0	0
Terai, ..	125	0	18.9	0	731.00	139.63	0	0
Kumaon, ..	61	0	0	0	6,000.00	Unknown.	0	0
Gurhwal, ..	50	0	3.42	0	5,000.00	171.38	0	0

Benares is now, as it was also in 1853, the most thickly peopled district. The density stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853. The most thinly populated districts are in the Kumaon division, where the density averages 58 to the square mile. It will not be uninteresting to compare the Kumaon Himalayas with the Swiss mountain cantons. The following are the figures for the cantons of Grisons, Uri, and Valais:—

Grisons, 30.2 to the square mile.

Uri, 34.3 do. do.

Valais, 49 do. do.

Large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favourable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace. Of the plain districts, leaving the Terai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie division, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere.

with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the remaining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400; eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all. The extremes of density in the subdivisions into which the districts of the North-Western Provinces are divided vary from 6,773 to the square mile in the Dehat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore district. The density is among the rural population.

Looking at the people according to *creed* we find that of the 30 millions nearly 26 millions are Hindoos and 4½ Mussulmans. The latter bear but a small proportion to the idol-worshippers, whom during their political ascendancy they not unfrequently subjected to compulsory conversion. They form less than a seventh of the whole population, there being only 100 Mahomedans to every 609 Hindoos. The Divisions in which they are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkhand, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; and more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these provinces—viz., 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. There are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population. The tables show the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural, compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population. The details are:—

Christian (native?)	14,126	Synds	170,248
Buddhist, Chinese	37	Moguls	41,748
Do. Thibetan	67		
Parsee	66	Total	4,105,206
Sikh	1,425	HINDOOS.	
Jain	49,983	Brahmins	3,451,692
Other religious sects	195,977	Kshatryas	2,827,768
MAHOMEDANS.		Vaisyas	1,091,250
Not classified	2,207,576	Soodras	18,304,309
Sheikhs	1,140,208		
Pathans	515,526	Total	25,674,819

Looked at as to *age* the returns of an Asiatic population will never be reliable. Of 30,039,854 people, exclusive of the Army and Railway services, 19,337,080 are above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life. The following shows the number of boys and girls in proportion to the population

which should be found in the divisions of the North Western Provinces were the statistics of life the same as in England:—

Division.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Deduced.	Reported.	Deduced.	Reported.
Meerut, ...	633,576	922,861	598,384	747,936
Kumaon, ...	98,894	134,792	87,463	102,582
Rohilkund, ...	835,470	1,021,725	684,303	855,005
Agra, ...	778,110	954,671	601,502	707,401
Jhansie, ...	163,073	197,319	114,407	155,087
Allahabad, ...	720,601	829,255	607,219	703,616
Goruckpore, ...	548,096	742,208	463,299	599,748
Benares, ..	896,967	1,080,881	747,474	790,904
Ajmere, ...	70,461	86,426	55,022	70,360

The number of children under twelve in India is uniformly higher than we should expect to find it, if the experience obtained in European enumerations may be relied on as indicating the proportions which should obtain in other countries. The result is persistently the same if the number of children are looked at without reference to sex; and in the tables where the sexes are distinguished there are only a very few exceptions to the uniform excess. The returns, in this respect, are inaccurate owing to the notorious ignorance or carelessness of the people themselves on this subject.

The proportion of the *sexes* is equally opposed to European experience, but the results seem to be at once accurate and intelligible. In all the countries of Europe the number of females is in excess of the males, except in Italy and Belgium where they are nearly equal. In the North Western Provinces the number of females is astonishingly below that of males. Thus there are born females to every 100 males in:—

Sweden, ...	105.93	<i>North Western Provinces,</i>
Netherlands, ...	105.04	<i>total, ...</i>
England, ...	104.74	<i>Hindoos, total, ...</i>
Norway, ...	104.16	<i>Agricultural Hindoos, 84.83</i>
Prussia, ...	101.98	<i>Non-agricultural do., 87.99</i>
Spain, ...	101.85	<i>Mahomedans, total, 89.44</i>
France, ...	100.94	<i>Agricultural Maho-</i>
Italy, ...	99.84	<i>medans, ... 88.36</i>
Belgium, ...	99.40	<i>Non-agricultural do., 90.16</i>

The difference is traceable primarily to climate and is supported by physiological facts. In Northern climates there is an excess of females, in more temperate regions the proportion is equal, in warm countries there is an excess of males. Researches show, moreover, that male conceptions are greatest, in Europe, in the hottest months. Almost equally important as a cause is the relative age of the parents. In England, where nearly 105 females are born to 100 males, the census of 1861 shows that the husband is on an average only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years older than the wife. In France, where about 101 females are born to 100 males, men marry later than in England, while women marry as early as in England. In India the husband is on an average more than six or seven years older than the wife. A third cause is to be found in social customs. The intense desire of all the natives of India, on religious grounds, is for a son. The boy is reared with a care not shown to the girl. The girl is exposed to chances productive of greater female mortality, being married the moment she attains the age of puberty, bearing children at 11 and 12, subject to a sedentary and listless life in the zenana or one of hardship in the fields, and treated oppressively as a widow. Then some allowance must be made for the existence of infanticide; and the fact that the woman suffers more from such visitations as famine and carrying away in war than the man in Asia, though such causes tell less under English rule than is generally imagined by writers on this subject. And this solution of the difficulty is supported by the consideration that among the Mussulmans, who marry wives nearer their own age than is the custom of the Hindoos, the proportion of female births is greater.

Mr. Plowden divides the *occupations* of the people according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmasters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 1,320 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,372 bards and 3,733 acrobats. In the second class, "domestic," are 2,345,309, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,622 water carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers and 16,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial," we have 1,392,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority or 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces

3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dress—weavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 booksellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idol and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silver-smiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, “indefinite and non-productive,” is 4,369,049 strong including labourers, 3,824,956, persons of rank and property 4,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is as follows:—

Beggars	... 479,015	Makers of Caste Marks	51
Prostitutes	... 26,806	Wrestlers	... 2
Eunuchs	... 2,251	Charmers	... 4
Pimps	... 321	Sturdy Beggars	... 35
Mourners	... 29	Professional Thieves	... 23
Alms-takers	... 111	Informers	... 1
Pedigree-makers	... 28	Hangmen	... 133
Flatterers for gain	... 226	Fortune-tellers	... 3
Vagabond	... 1	Jesters	... 851
Horse-painter	... 16	Astrologers	... 1,123
Budmashes	... 974	Mimics	... 259
Grave-diggers	... 97	Divers	... 142
Ear-piercers	... 18	Miscellaneous	... 22,534

these are the occupations as returned by the people themselves. On the whole two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,447 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are “domestic” and but 1,392,065 “commercial.”

The cost incurred in taking the census and in the preparation of the report and returns, exclusive of the charge for printing the report, was Rs. 18,541-2 (£1,854-2-3). Of this, Rs. 8,769-6 (£876-18-9) was incurred in the preparation of printed returns for distribution to the enumerators; Rs. 6,847-8-1 (£684-15) was the cost incurred by district officers in taking the census and preparing their returns; and Rs. 2,924-4 (£292-8-6) was expended in the compilation of the statements.

The cost of the English census was £139,885.

Punjab.

The Punjab contains 32 districts in 10 Divisions.

Division.	DISTRICT.	Area.	Population.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	790	506,689
	Gurgaon ...	1939	682,486
	Karnal ...	1832	486,067
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	3294	340,886
	Rohtak ...	1340	551,000
	Sirsa ...	1270	151,683
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	1832	1,003,974
	Ludhiana ...	1377	527,722
	Simla, about ...	21	23,400
Jalandhur ...	Jalandhur ...	1381	683,531
	Hoshiarpur ...	2204	795,784
	Kangra ...	3207	692,977
Umritsur ...	Umritsur ...	2024	883,319
	Sealkot ...	1350	711,472
	Gurdaspur ...	1675	800,000
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	2826	543,495
	Firozpur ...	...	433,609
	Gujranwala ...	3752	420,758
Rawal Pindi ...	Rawal Pindi ...	5996	543,000
	Jhelum ...	5350	395,000
	Gujrat ...	1916	489,661
Multan ...	Shahpur ...	3500	301,769
	Multan ...	5634	411,386
	Jhang ...	5718	299,034
Derajat ...	Montgomery ...	4142	106,434
	Muzaffargarh ...	6122	248,802
	Dera Ismael Khan ...	5745	434,180
Peshawur ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	6531	238,959
	Bannu ...	4500	246,824
	Peshawur ...	2324	450,099
	Kohat ...	2840	107,362
	Hazara ...	2424	310,000
	Total ...	94,856	14,820,362

Classes.	Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindoos	2,242,066	1,759,016	1,670,608	1,293,538
Mahomedan and others not Hindoos	2,414,755	2,060,335	1,883,860	1,578,825
Total	4,656,821	3,819,351	3,554,468	2,872,363

Orders were issued for a new census of the Punjab, to be taken on the night of 10th January 1868.

The average fall of rain throughout the Province for the past four years, is noted below :—

Divisions.	1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.
Delhi	41	6	24	...	28	6	27	8
Hissar	27	7	14	7	22	...	13	1
Umballa	62	1	51	4	48	4	36	1
Jullundhur	74	6	55	8	53	4	51	3
Umritsur	42	1	32	6	24	...	26	7
Lahore	27	6	27	2	29	5	24	4
Rawul Pindi	34	8	36	6	25	6	22	4
Multan	15	2	8	9	5	6	3	8
Derajat	16	1	8	8	7	5	5	5
Peshawur	27	3	29	...	24	...	17	6
General average ..	36	9	28	9	26	8	22	9

The fall of rain has been less each year, and least in 1866-67, which was further remarkable for the almost total failure of rain during the winter months. The crops were below the average, and there was a general scarcity of fodder.

From the mortuary returns, which are not strictly accurate, it appears that there were in 1866 from all causes, 200,691 deaths being a percentage of 1.32 on the population. This is a lower rate of mortality than that of 1865, when it was at the rate of 1.71 per cent. There were 1,044 deaths in child-birth, 4,453 deaths

from violence, and 195,194 from disease. While the number of deaths from violence shews a considerable increase, the aggregate number of deaths from disease decreased from 249,565 in 1865, to 195,194 in 1866. Deaths from small-pox decreased from 66,221 in 1865 to 27,802 in 1866; deaths from cholera fell from 3,310 in 1865, to 1,051 in 1866; deaths by fever from 139,065 to 122,368.

Oudh.

No regular census has been taken of Oudh. It consists of 12 Districts in 4 Commissionerships, as follows :—

				Square miles.	Popula- tion.
Lucknow	{ Lucknow ...	...		1,390	630,259
	{ Oonao ...	...		1,334	591,141
	{ Durrabad ...	...		1,285	731,661
Khyrabad	{ Seetapore ...	...		1,828	743,235
	{ Hurdui ...	...		2,099	909,984
	{ Mohomdee ...	...		3,046	527,390
Fyzabad	{ Baraitech ...	...		1,721	570,778
	{ Fyzabad ...	...		1,979	1,038,195
	{ Gonda ...	...	say	1,900	750,000
Baiswarrah	{ Sultanpore ...	...		1,526	433,016
	{ Pertabghur ...	...		1,703	724,739
	{ Roy Bareilly ...	...		1,331	676,249
Total ...				20,142	8,326,647

The Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces contain 18 districts and 14 Feudatoryships in the 4 Commissionerships of Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Chuttesgurh. A census was taken on the night of 5th November 1866. The preparations and arrangements were similar to those made in the adjoining North-Western Provinces, except that in the remoter chiefships, inhabited by Gonds and other comparatively uncivilized tribes, educated policemen or other competent persons were specially told off to conduct the census. In many towns the enumerators went round a

few days before the census and affixed to every door a ticket showing the name, calling and caste of the head of the family. This ticket enabled the enumerators on the night of the census to fill in the entries regarding population with much expedition. In every rural circle, and in most towns, an experimental census was, during the month of October, taken of a few villages, or beats. The census everywhere passed off quietly. In cities, and towns especially, the people themselves entered into the business. Not only did every householder get all the inmates of his house inside, and sit at his door, waiting till the enumerator came round, but all men who could read and write gave voluntary aid to the enumerators, or themselves undertook the work of counting. In the villages too, for the most part, the people regarded it as a statistical investigation the purport of which indeed was unknown, but which they were bound not to obstruct. In many parts of the country, especially in those districts where no census of any kind had taken place before, absurd rumours floated among the lower classes of the people. These rumours originated with ignorant or designing people, and, though they may have received credence for a time, they had for the most part lost all credit by the time the night for the census arrived. In the district of Mundla, among the hill tribes of Gonds and Bygars, there was a story that the British Government wanted wives for its soldiers, and would take any girls who might be unmarried at the time of the census. Accordingly all parents made the utmost exertions to find husbands for their daughters, and when they had married them off, they quietly awaited the census. The night of 5th November was the first of the Dewalee festival, when all is dark. The general results were these :—

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Land Revenue.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Nagpore Division	21,675	Rs. 20,72,817	2,263,062
Nerbudda do.	17,352	14,65,562	1,563,912
Jubbulpore do.	21,740	14,25,263	2,024,645
Chutteesgurh do.	19,958	6,71,827	2,104,570
Upper Godavery District	2,274	22,401	54,680
14 Feudatory Chiefships	31,719	1,11,957	1,093,642
Total ...	114,718	57,69,827	9,104,511

The detailed results, district by district, are :—

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Area in square miles.	ASSESSED AREA IN ACRES.		UNASSESSED (revenue free).
					Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	
Nagpore.	Nagpore ..	2,118	150,256	3,652	1,115,500	863,957	36,716
	Bhandara ..	2,376	151,139	5,601	1,000,430	1,919,844	4,682
	Chanda ..	2,127	111,081	10,000	606,291	3,508,990	45,428
	Wardah ..	1,372	77,409	2,392	854,759	569,917	24,622
		8,203	402,885	21,675	3,666,980	6,952,708	111,448
Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore ..	2,707	131,914	4,856	1,079,615	1,621,990	36,610
	Saugor ..	2,107	105,587	3,028	622,616	1,137,333	275,017
	Dumoh ..	1,031	58,765	2,157	377,060	691,722	33,454
	Seonee ..	2,440	90,880	5,365	657,126	1,172,000	15,482
	Mundla ..	1,797	42,506	5,134	396,764	533,283	76
		10,082	429,662	21,740	3,133,511	5,160,327	360,639
Kerbulda.	Hoshungabad ..	1,387	89,454	3,997	786,482	683,920	168,305
	1 Feudatoryship ..	55	2,495	215	27,650	109,310	..
	Baitool ..	1,072	48,868	3,600	631,470	567,730	17,131
	Nursingpore ..	1,109	66,408	1,916	558,611	491,128	12,524
	Chindwara ..	2,093	65,913	4,255	512,898	940,245	59,314
	Ninnar ..	727	37,898	3,581	280,611	431,168	132,947
	Feudatoryships ..	6,388	318,601	17,352	2,770,105	3,054,191	390,241
		55	2,495	215	27,650	109,310	..
Chutteesgurb.	Raeppore ..	3,971	195,982	8,453	2,569,731	2,779,314	80,980
	6 Feudatoryships ..	1,052	61,406	6,189	1,028,758	2,900,202	..
	Belaspore ..	3,349	124,684	5,873	1,045,993	2,350,709	61,984
	2 Feudatoryships ..	124	13,940	1,807	84,800	1,071,680	..
	Sambulpore ..	1,695	82,626	5,632	720,896	2,162,688	72,090
	5 Feudatoryships ..	.....	.....	10,496	679,360	6,036,080	..
	Feudatoryships ..	9,015	403,292	19,958	4,336,620	7,292,711	215,054
		2,076	75,346	16,442	1,792,918	10,009,962	..
	Upper Godavery District ..	432	12,440	2,274	43,478	84,758	1,500
	1 Feudatoryship, (Bistar) ..	.....	.....	13,062	202,263	8,157,417	..
	Grand Total. { Feudatoryships	34,210	1,656,880	82,999	13,050,694	22,544,695	1,078,882
		2,131	77,841	31,719	2,022,831	18,276,689	..
	Grand Total.	36,341	1,734,721	114,718	15,073,525	40,821,384	1,078,882

* Government wastes.	Total Land revenue de- mand.	RATE OF LAND REVENUE.				POPULATION.						No. of acres of cultivat- ed land to each per- son.
		On Cultivated land per acre.	On total assessed area per acre.	MALES.				FEMALES.		Total inhabi- tants.	Population to square mile.	
				Adults.	Infants (un- der 14 years of age).	Adults.	Infants (un- der 14 years of age).					
320,419 659,810 2,059,291 81,624	Rs 7,96,941 5,12,160 2,56,806 5,06,811	A. P. 11 5 8 2 5 11 9 6	A. P. 6 5 2 10 1 0 5 8	218,890 2 5,257 160,343 110,611	113,990 139,655 108,220 64,174	200,861 229,026 172,646 110,965	100,374 143,623 96,086 57,735	631,121 719,101 537,235 343,485	172 134 54 144	A. R. P. 1 3 1 1 1 4 1 1 7 2 1 38		
8,121,044	20,72,817	9 1	3 1	705,101	446,045	714,008	397,818	2,263,062	104	1 2 19		
155,546 479,506 406,353 1,587,961 2,356,637	5,58,273 3,46,045 2,51,926 2,17,747 47,672	8 3 8 11 10 9 5 4 1 11	3 4 3 2 8 11 1 10 0 10	199,580 159,606 85,451 133,923 54,468	123,054 109,728 51,713 96,855 41,203	189,644 147,975 80,878 136,892 55,703	107,917 90,333 44,536 87,791 30,235	620,201 498,642 262,611 455,462 187,689	128 127 107 155 36	1 2 38 1 1 0 1 1 30 1 1 31 2 0 18		
50,45,005	14,25,263	7 3	2 9	633,025	413,553	611,092	360,975	2,024,645	93	1 2 8		
1,033,440 22,000 1,147,569 123,115 1,150,723 1,440,034	4,25,460 23,000 1,85,265 4,21,523 2,24,501 2,08,813	8 8 4 8 12 1 7 0 11 11	4 8 2 7 6 5 2 6 4 8	135,762 4,148 72,292 108,012 96,370 75,013	88,174 2,805 51,839 67,334 68,686 43,479	126,926 3,740 73,220 102,348 99,017 60,921	77,456 2,322 47,503 59,102 63,772 37,656	427,418 13,015 244,864 336,706 327,875 226,969	107 60 68 176 77 63	1 3 14 2 0 20 2 2 13 1 2 25 1 2 10 1 0 38		
5,923,881	65,562 22,000	8 6	4 0	488,349 4,148	310,512 2,805	470,562 3,740	285,480 2,322	1,569,912 13,015	90 61	1 3 3 2 0 20		
207,964 300,956 7,620 618,806	3,80,658 79,281 2,00,557 7,620 75,612	2 5 3 2 1 8	1 2 1 0 0 5	251,889 94,577 188,649 22,479 121,018 100,000	230,521 91,309 160,167 18,911 105,652 80,000	274,513 104,651 191,878 121,333 120,009 105,000	196,831 80,311 149,474 16,332 96,579 75,000	952,754 369,968 609,468 81,035 452,348 360,000	113 69 119 45 80 31	2 2 31 2 3 5 1 1 39 1 0 7 1 2 15 1 3 22		
1,157,126	6,71,827 86,901	2 6	1 11	561,650 217,056	504,640 190,280	595,400 231,064	442,881 171,643	2,104,570 810,943	105 44	2 0 10 2 0 34		
1,326,624	22,401 3,050	8 3	2 9	17,631 68,700	10,778 66,750	17,008 68,436	9,173 65,798	51,680 269,684	24 21	0 3 7 0 3 0		
15,673,680	56,57,870 1,11,967	6 0	2 6	2,405,662 289,904	1,694,528 259,835	2,408,340 304,140	1,502,338 239,763	8,010,860 1,093,642	97 34	1 2 39 1 3 16		
15,073,680	57,69,827	.....	.....	2,695,566	1,954,304	2,712,480	1,712,102	9,104,511	70	1 3 1

As to *density* of population, the results show that in the Central Provinces the average rate stands at 79 persons to the square mile. If the feudatory chiefships, which for the most part are wild and thinly peopled tracts, be excluded from the computation, the average rate for British territory is 97 persons to the square mile. This average shows a sparse population compared with averages in other countries: as for instance, in the North-Western Provinces 438; in Bengal 311; in the Bombay Presidency 156; in the Madras Presidency 170; in the Punjab 156; in Great Britain 237; in France 176; in Belgium 400; in Prussia 172 to the square mile. But then it is to be remarked that in these Provinces out of 114,718 square miles of territory, only 24,959 square miles are cultivated; the remainder, 89,759 square miles, being waste, hill, and forest. But even if the population be compared with the cultivated area alone, the average of these Provinces will still be light; for we get 365 persons to the square mile of cultivated land, or one person to every 1 acre, 3 roods, 1 pole, of cultivated land. In the North-Western Provinces the average is 800 persons to a square mile of cultivated land, or one person to every 3 roods and 8 poles under the plough. This contrast suggests explanation for the great difference in the producing and revenue-paying power of land in the two territories. The averages seem to be about on a par with the averages of the medium districts in the Punjab, and of the less densely peopled districts of Bombay and Madras, thus:—

Persons to the square mile in

<i>Central Provinces.</i>	<i>Punjab.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>
Nursingpore 176	Thaneysur 212	Tannah 150	Cananore 140
Nagpore ... 172	Lahore ... 209	Ahmedabad 149	Vellore 123
Wurdah ... 144	Goojeranwalla 147	Sholapore 135	Guntoor 119

Then if the most thinly peopled districts of the Central Provinces be considered, it will be seen that in three districts, namely the Upper Godavery, Mundla, and Sumbulpore, the population is exceedingly sparse, more so indeed than in any other part of India. The averages for these three districts are—

Chandah ...	...	54 persons to the square mile.
Mundla ...	...	36 " " "
Upper Godavery ...	...	24 " " "

The area and population of an average district in the Central Provinces, exclusive of feudatory chiefships, may be thus compared with the average of districts in other parts of India:—

	Average number of square miles to a District.	Average of population to a District.	Average land revenue to a District.
Central Provinces ...	4,611	445,048	3,14,326
Punjab ...	3,023	471,030	6,30,037
North-Western Provinces ...	2,324	976,511	13,11,432
Bengal ...	3,518	1,095,940	10,31,200
Madras ...	6,458	1,102,628	16,56,875
Bombay ...	4,440	693,502	14,53,510

In the whole of the Central Provinces there are 29,223 inhabited villages, and the average number of inhabitants to each village is 212 souls. Besides the villages there are 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls; there are 31 towns containing from 5,000 to 10,000 souls; there are 8 towns containing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls; and there are three cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants. Fourteen years was taken as the dividing limit of *age*, but the results cannot be depended on. The number of males of all ages (exclusive of feudatory chiefships) was to the number of females of all ages as 4,100,190 to 3,910,679 or as 51·2 to 48·8. But the number of adults was almost the same for both sexes, being 2,405,662 male, to 2,408,340 female adults. Male infants under 14 years of age are to female infants as 53 to 47. The proportion of *sexes*, comparatively, is seen in the following table:—

In the Central Provinces (exclusive of the feudatory chiefships)	males are to females	as 100 to 95·4
In the North-West Provinces	...	as 100 to 86·6
In the Punjab	...	as 100 to 81·8

It would therefore seem that the numerical disproportion between the sexes is very much smaller in these Provinces than it has been found to be in Northern India. It is probable that the equality between the numbers of male and female adults in the Central Provinces may account for the comparative infrequency of such crimes as "abduction of women," "adultery," and the like. In the returns of castes and professions females and infants are entered as of the same calling as the head of the family:—

Hindoos ...	...	...	6,864,770
Mahomedans ...	...	...	237,962
Gonds and other hill or aboriginal tribes ...	...	...	1,995,663

Besides the above, there were 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians and 90 Parsees in the whole of the Central Provinces. The Mussulmans are an insignificant part of the population; they are distributed over all the districts, and they congregate chiefly in cities and towns. Among Hindoos the following are perhaps the most important agricultural clans; of—

Rajpoots, numbering	...	...	2,41,748 souls.
Koonbees	"	...	676,270 "
Teylees	"	...	490,606 "
Lodhees	"	...	234,767 "
Chumars	"	...	518,389 "
Korcees	"	...	139,776 "
Powars	"	...	91,586 "
Ooriyas	"	...	2,145 "

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural, 155,740 being landholders; 3,750,457 tenants; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429, other agriculturists. This gives only 57 per cent. as engaged on the land, against 64 in the North West and 56 in the Punjab. The remaining commercial and mechanic classes are:—

Coolies ...	949,867	Bankers ...	52,405
Servants ...	537,564	Oilsealers ...	50,350
Weavers ...	414,124	Goldsmiths ...	48,590
Shoemakers ...	122,148	Washermen ...	47,855
Barbers ...	79,945	Potters ...	47,097
Iron-workers ...	79,491	Carriers (Brinjarees) ...	41,823
Cloth and English goods sellers ...	75,126	Masons ...	14,023
Grain dealers ...	70,652	Tobacconists ...	6,767
Carpenters ...	55,148	Others ...	875,775

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. In the Punjab the proportion of agriculturists is 56, and in the North-West Provinces 64 per cent. of the whole population. This comparison would tend to confirm the hitherto received opinion that the trading, manufacturing, and artizan classes bear in these Provinces a larger proportion to the total population than in some parts of India. The whole population of 9,104,511 dwell in 29,223 villages at the rate of 212 to each, and in 712 towns containing from 1000 to 5000 souls, in 31 with

from 5000 to 10,000, in 8, with from 10,000 to 50,000 and in the three cities of Nagpore, Kamptee and Jubbulpore with more than 50,000 inhabitants. There seem to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns which our centralized administration is breaking down in many places. The price of cotton, the railway and public works and the increased wealth of the villagers on the contrary combine to attract the town population to the country, though, as cotton cheapens, artisans and mechanics are returning to the towns; especially those near the railway.

British Burmah.

British Burmah contains 13 districts in the 3 Commissionerships of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arrakan. The area of the Province, exclusive of its dependencies, the Andamans and other islands along the coast, is estimated at 90,070 square miles. The population, exclusive of those in military cantonments and prisoners, numbers 2,330,453 souls; or 25·8 to each square mile. The estimated area under cultivation during 1866-67 was 1,881,202 acres, and as the land revenue (including capitation tax, but excluding the 5 per cent. cess) amounted to Rupees 52,16,193, the weight of land tax which falls on the cultivating class may be taken in the ratio of Rupees 2-12-4 for each acre cultivated. The total demand of revenue being Rupees 1,00,81,050 for the year of 11 months, the incidence of taxation was Rs. 4-5-2 per head of the population. The amount expended for educational purposes, granted by Government during the year, was Rs. 66,243, that is, Rs. 2-13 per 100 of the population. The increase of population in 1866 over that of 1865 was 57·004 or 2·5 per cent., due to immigration and natural causes. In each Division the increase was

Pegu ...	...	...	58,843, or 4·2 per cent.
Tenasserim	...	...	1,584, or 0·3 per cent.
Arrakan ...	...	...	14,663, or 3·4 per cent.

The following exhibits the number of the principal races in 1866 as compared with 1865 :—

RACES.	Pegu.		Tenasserim.		Arakan.		Total.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
1. Europeans and their descendants	2,273	2,317	3,199	3,332	148	169	5,620	5,818
2. Burmese, including Arakanes and Talines	1,055,796	1,073,829	257,356	261,264	341,998	343,778	1,654,150	1,678,871
3. Karens	267,207	276,968	104,206	109,126	126	140	371,539	386,234
4. Shans and Tounghoos	21,270	28,128	33,673	30,029	116	39	55,059	58,196
5. Chinese	2,393	2,050	7,903	7,884	113	184	10,449	10,118
6. Khyengs	21,713	22,059	...	...	19,969	19,203	41,682	41,162
7. Yabangs	9,734	5,565	911	1,068	...	...	10,645	6,633
8. Indians	5,242	17,728	29,611	25,572	28,179	31,553	73,022	74,853
9. Mahomedans of Burmah	1,794	2,072	5,358	5,340	23,903	24,003	31,055	31,415
10. Kamees	...	...	...	...	6,844	10,648	6,844	10,648
11. All races not included above	4,590	10,853	1,478	1,664	6,646	12,988	13,014	25,505
Total	1,401,312	1,442,469	443,695	445,279	428,042	442,705	2,273,049	2,330,453
Men	391,655	400,465	145,193	139,170	129,134	126,420	665,922	666,055
Women	380,362	379,438	108,754	110,016	119,552	122,204	608,568	611,658
Boys of 15 years and under	294,378	318,085	98,808	101,538	93,643	99,922	486,829	519,545
Girls do. do.	271,826	281,481	90,940	94,535	85,713	80,224	448,479	462,260
Total	* 1,338,421	† 1,379,469	443,695	445,279	428,042	442,770	2,210,158	2,259,518

* The Mountain Karens were estimated at 62,891. The proportion of males to females is not accurately known.

† This is exclusive of 63,000 Karens.

‡ This is exclusive of population of tribes in the district of Northern Arakan, which in 1866 was estimated at 4,057 males, 3,878 females—total, 7,935.

A list of towns in the province containing more than 5,000 inhabitants each is given below :—

DIVISION.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
PEGU ...	Rangoon ...	Rangoon ...	69,886
		Yangoon ...	6,408
	Bassein ...	Bassein ...	16,116
		Lenyethna ...	5,595
	Myanong ...	Myanong ...	5,531
		Henzadah ...	13,279
		Kyangheen ...	7,342
		Prome ...	22,739
	Prome ...	Shoaydoug... ..	9,500
		Thayetmyo ...	8,543
TENASSERIM...	Toungoo ...	Toungoo ...	9,663
	Amherst ...	Maulmain ...	61,429
	Tavoy ...	Tavoy ...	14,419
	Mergui ...	Mergui ...	9,909
	Shoaygheen ...	Shoaygheen... ..	7,610
ARRAKAN ...	Akyab ...	Akyab ...	15,448

The following statement shows the population of the 3 principal seaports in 1866 as compared with 1865 :—

	1865.	1866.
Rangoon	66,577	69,866
Maulmain	70,347	61,429
Akyab	14,590	15,448

The proportion of males to females in the entire population of the Province was as 103 to 100. The area of the province being 90,070 square miles and the population 2,330,453, there is an average of 25·8 individuals to the square mile. The following are the numbers of the population of British Burmah for each year from 1862 inclusive. It was in that year the provinces of Arrakan, Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban were amalgamated into British Burmah :—

Year.	Number.	Percentage, increase.
1862	2,020,634	0
1863	2,092,041	3·5
1864	2,196,180	4·9
1865	2,273,049	3·5
1866	2,330,453	2·5

The increase in 1866 over the population of 1862 was 309,819, or 15·3 per cent. The above figures do not include the population within the military cantonments, nor prisoners.

In a Memorandum on the comparative merits of British and Asiatic rule, submitted to the Government of India on 23rd August 1867, Colonel Fytche, the Chief Commissioner, shews the comparative progress and condition of British and Upper Burmah. When Arrakan and Tenasserim first came into our possession in 1826 they were almost depopulated, and were so unproductive that it was seriously deliberated whether they should not be restored to Burmah. In 1826 Arrakan, with an area of 18,630 square miles, had a population of only 100,000; these were the indigenous population. In 1835 this had risen to 211,536, of whom not more than 6,000 were foreigners. In 1845 the population numbered 309,608, an increase of 50 per cent. in the decade, and in 1855 reached 366,310, or 15 per cent. in the decade; but in 1852 Pegu had become a British possession, the effect of which was immediately felt in Arrakan, still the total increase in Arrakan during the 29 years was 250 per cent. of the indigenous population, or an average of 50 per cent. in each decade. Turning to Tenasserim, we find that in 1829, three years after annexation, the population in a province with an area of 28,000 square miles was estimated at a little over 70,000 souls. In 1835 it had risen to 84,917, or 21 per cent. in six years. In 1845 to 127,455, or 50 per cent. in the decade. In 1855 2,213,692 or 69 per cent. in the decade. In other words, it had increased by 200 per cent. in 26 years. The actual increase in the home population of England and Wales (after the loss from emigration) has been about 12 per cent. in each decade of the last 50 years. The revenue of Arrakan, which in 1826 was £23,225, rose as follows:—In 1835 to £52,832; in 1845 to £68,455; and in 1855 to £127,729. The area of assessed cultivation, commencing in 1830 with 66,227 acres, advanced in 1835 to 133,952; in 1845 to 233,769; and in 1855 to 353,885 acres, while the value of the entire trade in the same year amounted to £1,876,998. In Tenasserim the first year's revenue in 1825-26 was £2,676. In 1835-36 it had risen to £33,953; in 1845-46 £52,525; and in 1855-56 had reached £83,300, while the total trade amounted to £836,305. Land under cultivation was not assessed by area in the earlier years of our occupation, and we have no returns on that head until 1843, when 100,657 acres were assessed. This in 1845 had increased to 119,869, and in 1855-56 to 181,681. Pegu came into our possession in 1852, with an estimated popu-

lation of 500,000 souls, and an area of 33,400 square miles, or a ratio of 15 persons to the square mile. In 1855 it is returned at 631,640 souls, or nearly 19 to the square mile. Arrakan, commencing in 1826 with a ratio of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the square mile, had risen in 1855 to a ratio of 20 persons; and Tenasserim, from a ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons in 1829, had increased to 7 persons per square mile in 1855. But it would seem that in the beginning of the century the population of the true Burman Empire (that is, Upper Burmah as now constituted, Pegu and Martaban) was estimated by various authorities at from 20 to 23 persons the square mile, and if this were the general average, it may be concluded that the fertile province of Pegu containing the valley of the Irrawaddy, with that river as the highway from the seaport town of Rangoon to Ava, the capital of the Empire, must have had a higher rate than the remainder of the country. But taking the population of Pegu at 23 persons the square mile in 1826, we can then compare the position of the territories, British and Native, after 29 years' of contact, thus :—

				1826.	1855.
				Population.	Population.
Native	...	Pegu	...	769,120	719,640
British	...	{ Arrakan	...	100,000	341,310*
		{ Tenasserim	...	70,000	213,692
Total				939,320	1,274,642

We know that the gross increase in Arrakan and Tenasserim in these 29 years was 358,000 souls, from which, allowing the natural increase during that period to have been 75 per cent. on the original population, we may deduct 127,500 on that account, and this will leave us 257,500 souls as the emigration from Pegu and the other Native Burman States into British territory; and if we compare Pegu (including Martaban) fairly estimated in 1826 with Pegu (including Martaban) even in 1855 (three years after it came into our possession, during which period its population is believed to have risen from 588,000 to 719,640), we find it with nearly 50,000 less population at the latter than at the former period. This is an astonishing result, when placed against the immense progress of the British territories in its immediate neighbourhood. What do we find after 1855? Pegu which had then a population of 631,640 souls, had in 1865 1,350,989, that is, had more than doubled itself in ten years, the exact increase being 113 per cent. The

* Not including foreigners.

proportion of population to area had increased from 19 to 40 per square mile. If we allow a natural increase of 25 per cent. during the decade in question, we may deduct 157,910 on that account; and 20,000, the number of foreigners, from 719,349, which is the total gross increase; and these deductions will leave us an immigration of the indigenous population into our territories of the enormous number of 561,439 souls in the ten years from 1855 to 1865. The returns from the other two divisions extending over the same ten years, 1855-56, to 1865-66 fully support the conclusion, that they formerly drew their additional population from Upper Burmah and from Pegu so long as it was under Native rule. The emigration from Native to British Burmah has been—

Into Tenasserim and Arrakan 1826 to 1855	...	257,500
„ Pegu from 1855 to 1865	...	561,439
„ Tenasserim from Do.	Do.	113,295
Total		932,234

The result is still more striking if we look to the other evidences of material progress, taxation, trade and cultivation. In 1866-67, if it had not been for the rich granaries of Pegu which supplied Upper Burmah with rice, a famine would have succeeded the civil war which raged towards the end of 1866. The Natives of Upper Burmah themselves indicate truly the process now being undergone by the British and Native dominions. "Here," they say, "in British Burmah, your villages are becoming towns, but with us in Upper Burmah our towns are becoming villages."

Berar.

The surplus revenue of this Province is paid to His Highness the Nizam. There are 4 Districts in 2 Divisions with a population of 1,586,047 against 1,535,935 in the previous year, and an area of 17,334 square miles.

			Square Miles.	Houses.	Population.
Oomrawutty	...	...	5,035	139,112	569,494
Akoleah	...	...	3,411	141,490	491,036
Mehkur	...	...	3,013	57,490	225,168
Woon	...	...	5,875	68,897	300,349
			17,334	406,989	1,586,047

Cultivation continued steadily to increase. The area of cultivated land in 1865-66 was 4,217,369 acres. In 1866-67 it was 4,592,228 acres, being an increase of 374,859 acres. In 1862-63, the cultivated area was 3,222,367 acres. Very nearly the whole of the land in the Northern Districts has been brought under the plough, and the valley of the Poorna is one uninterrupted sheet of cultivation.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Per- centage of increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Oomrawutty ...	1,407,772	1,428,647	20,875	1
Akolah ...	1,534,210	1,610,123	75,913	5
Mehkur ...	694,565	857,025	162,460	23
Woon ...	580,822	696,453	115,611	19
	4,217,369	4,592,228	374,859	9

The 30 years' leases sanctioned by Government for the waste villages in the Woon District were greedily taken up. Land that has been covered with jungle from time immemorial is now being broken up. When Berar first came under British management, the farmers had to be induced to cultivate their fields by advances for purchasing seed and bullocks, and, on the slightest pretext, applications for remissions on account of failure of crops were made. Now, advances and remissions are equally unheard of, and land is eagerly sought after.

A regular census of Berar was to be taken towards the close of 1867.

Mysore.

Mysore contains three Divisions with a population of nearly 4 millions. The population in 1866 was computed at 3,900,735, shewing a decrease of 14,986 or 38 per cent. as compared with the returns of the preceding year. This decrease occurred almost entirely in the single Division of Nugur, where the effects of the famine were most intensely felt, and disease often completed the work which the dearth had begun. In the Ashtagram Division, the population was almost stationary, and in the Nundidroog Division, there was a slight increase. These statistics are prepared through the ordinary agency of the revenue officers, and do not admit of a close analysis:—

Divisions.	Square Miles.	Europeans and East Indians.	Mahomedans.		Hindoos, &c.		Total.			Population per square mile.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Nundidroog	...	9,507	44,425	37,197	771,728	682,885	822,403	713,339	1,535,742	168
Ashtagram	...	7,345	25,647	23,032	678,786	575,086	706,552	599,998	1,306,550	177
Nugur	...	10,563	22,340	19,614	545,562	470,131	568,363	490,080	1,058,443	100
		27,003	92,412	79,843	1,996,076	1,728,102	2,097,318	1,803,417	3,900,735	Average. 144.45

From a comparison of the above return with the census which was, on the first occasion after the assumption of the country, taken in 1840-41, the population is shewn to have risen from 3,050,713 to 3,900,735, the increase within the period of 26 years being thus at the rate of 27 per cent., or 1.04 per annum. The ratio of increase of population during the first decade, viz., from 1840-41 to 1850-51, is found to have been as high as 13 per cent., while in the last decade, extending from 1856-57 to 1866-67, it amounted to 8 per cent. only—a result directly attributable to the constant emigration which has taken place of late years, to meet the demand for labour from the coffee growing districts of Coorg, Wynaud, &c. The rate of increase among the female population in the same period was 9 per cent. The ratio of increase since 1856, has been greater among the Mussulman population than among the Hindoos—that of the former being 13 per cent., and the latter 8 per cent.

Coorg.

Coorg.

Coorg with an area of 2,116 miles has a population of 115,827, of whom 25,089 are Coorgs and the rest Hindoos, Mussulmans and others. No census has ever been taken, and the number of the population can only be approximately arrived at from the annual Khani-Shoomari, or house accounts, in the revenue department. These accounts, however, do not include either the permanent or fluctuating number of coolies employed on the numerous estates:—

RACES.		1865-66.	1866-67.
Coorgs	...	24,821	25,089
Hindoos	...	93,366	85,661
Mahomedans	...		3,742
Christians	...		1,335
Total	...	1,18,187	1,15,827

The rainfall of 1866 amounted to 113 inches 98 eents, against 149·06 in 1865-66. The heaviest rain-fall during the 24 hours occurred on the 18th June and amounted to 6·94 inches. There were 146 rainy days in 1866, against 147 in the year previous. During the last six months of the year 1866 the fall was only 67·41 inches, whilst during the same period of the year previous, it had been 116·83. The greatest amount of rainfall, 38·59 inches, in any month occurred in June, whilst in 1865 it took place in July.

Europeans and Christians in all India.

The latest reliable figures for Europeans are—

European Officers and Soldiers (1867)	...	58,000
" Covenanted Officials	...	3,500
European residents in Calcutta (1865)	...	11,224
Bombay city (1864)	...	8,415
Madras city (about)	...	2,500
N. W. Provinces (1866)	...	22,692
Central Provinces (1866)	...	6,026
British Burmah (1865)	...	5,818
Mysore (1866)	...	14,302
Coorg (1866)	...	1,335
Other parts of India (say)	...	16,000

149,812

The census of European British subjects taken in 1861, at the same time as the census of the United Kingdom, was partial. It showed the English population at only 125,945. Of these

84,083 went to compose the British officers and men of the Indian army; while 22,556 consisted of men and boys in civil life, including the civilians in the public service; the remaining 19,306 being females, of whom 9,773 were over 20 years of age. When the census was taken, the number of females of English origin in India above the age of 15 was 11,636, including 8,356 wives and 1,146 widows. Of the officers and men of the Royal army 93 per cent. of all ages were unmarried, while the proportion of civilians above the age of 20 unmarried amounted to 50 per cent. In the census of 1861 no distinction as to those of mixed race was made. The following shows approximately the number of East Indians, Eurasians or Indo-Europeans in India.

East Indian Uncovenanted officials	...	3,500
East Indians in Calcutta in 1865 ...	...	11,036
Ditto in Bombay city 1864	...	1,891
Ditto in N. W. Provinces 1866	...	5,069
Ditto in Madras city (assumed)	...	14,000
Ditto in the rest of India ...	...	55,000
Total	...	90,496

RACES AND CREEDS.

The numbers are approximative.

Aboriginal Hill Tribes	...	12,000,000
Hindoo	...	145,000,000
Buddhists	...	4,000,000
Mahomedans	...	20,000,000
Parsees	...	200,000
Asiatics from beyond British India	...	500,000
Jews (in Cochin 1790, by census of 1857)	...	10,000
Armenians	...	5,000
Europeans pure	...	149,812
Ditto mixed	...	90,496
Native Christians	...	1,100,000

Looking only at Christians we have the following results in 1866 :—

European	...	149,812
East Indian	...	90,496
Armenian	...	5,000
Native Christians—		
Protestant	...	300,000
Syrian (census of Travancore and Cochin)	...	116,483
Roman Catholic	...	650,000
Total	...	1,311,791

SUMMARY OF MISSIONS IN INDIA, CEYLON AND BURMAH, JANUARY, 1862.

PRESIDENCIES.	MISSIONARIES			NATIVE CONVERTS.				BOYS' SCHOOLS.				GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
	Stations.	Out-Station.		Native Catechists.	Churches.	Communicants.	Native Christians.	Native Contributions. Rs.	Vernacular Boys' Schools.		Boarding.		Anglo-Vernacular. Schools.	Day.	Boarding.					
		Foreign.	Native.						Total.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.				Boys.	Schools.	Girls.		
Bengal	74	112	113	17	130	189	140	4,719	20,774	7,572	129	4,820	23	695	29	7,119	40	1,031	25	946
North-West Provinces, Punjab, &c.	65	47	119	11	130	118	73	1,458	5,301	8,368	104	4,368	14	564	49	5,978	41	879	15	719
Bombay	26	41	40	10	50	52	37	965	2,231	1,798	51	2,107	3	112	8	1,787	26	1,157	6	264
Madras	116	1,575	210	60	270	903	716	20,218	110,237	75,370	1,069	25,081	53	1,185	74	6,826	151	8,988	63	2,016
Ceylon	60	150	37	42	79	102	224	3,859	15,273	37,160	209	8,226	8	164	23	1,657	110	3,844	5	145
Total	371	1,925	519	140	669	1,365	1,196	31,249	153,816	130,588	1,562	44,612	101	2,720	188	23,377	371	15,899	114	4,068
Burmah	15	382	22	46	65	411	362	18,439	59,366	87,504	249	3,778	7	438	8	586	2	963	3	103
Total	386	2,307	541	186	724	1,776	1,542	49,688	213,182	218,092	1,811	48,390	108	3,158	193	23,963	373	16,862	117	4,201

Native Protestant Christians.

	India and Ceylon in 1852.	India and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burmah in 1862.
Societies ...	22	31	31
Stations ...	313	371	386
Out-stations ...	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries	395	519	541
Native Missionaries	48	140	186
Native Catechists	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches ...	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants ...	18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians ...	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools ...	1,347	1,562	1,811
Scholars ...	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools ...	93	101	108
Christian Boys ...	2,414	2,720	3,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	126	185	193
Scholars ...	14,562	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools ...	347	371	373
Girls ...	11,519	15,899	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools ...	102	114	117
Christian Girls ...	2,779	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible ...	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
Separate Books ...	.....	.....	Twenty books in seven others.
Scriptures circulated in ten years ...	unknown.	.....	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c. ...	unknown.	.....	8,604,033
Mission Presses ...	25	.....	25
Expenditure last ten years ...	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions last year ...	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years ...	.....	£13,000	About £18,000

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia, and of the continent of Asia as compared with the rest of the world :—

STATES.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop. to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
ASIA.					
Afghanistan ...	400,000	4,200,000	17	{ Cabul ...	60,000
				{ Herat ...	100,000
Anam ...	120,000	5,000,000	41·7	{ Hué ...	50,000
				{ Kesho ...	150,000
Arabia ...	1,000,000	10,000,000	10	{ Mecca ...	30,000
Beloochistan ...	160,000	480,000	3	{ Kelat ...	4,000
Burmah ...	260,000	8,000,000	30·8	{ Mandalay ...	90,000
Ceylon ...	24,700	2,079,881	84·20	{ Colombo ...	50,000
China ...	1,297,999	367,632,907	283	{ Peking ...	1,500,000
Japan ...	156,604	35,000,000	229	{ Jeddo ...	700,000
				{ Miaco ...	475,000
Java ...	51,336	13,019,108	253	{ Batavia ...	60,000
Persia ...	450,000	10,000,000	22·2	{ Teheran ...	120,000
Russia in Asia ...	7,000,000	16,000,000	2	{ Orenburg ...	18,000
				{ Tashkand ...	
Siam ...	250,000	11,800,000	47	{ Bankok ...	400,000
Bokhara ...	700,000	3,000,000	6·7	{ Bokhara ...	150,000
Tibet Little ...	300,000	1,200,000	4	{ Yarkund ...	5,000
„ Great ...	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	{ Lhasa ...	25,000
Turkey in Asia ...	550,000	16,000,000	29·1	{ Smyrna ...	150,000

CONTINENT.	Weimar Almanac, 1840.		Prof. Dieterici of Berlin 1861.
	Population.	English square miles.	Population.
Europe ...	233,249,043	3,807,195	272,000,000
Asia ...	608,516,019	17,805,146	720,000,000
Africa ...	101,498,411	11,647,428	200,000,000
America ...	48,007,150	13,542,400	89,000,000
Oceania (Australia, Polynesia, and Indian Archipelago) ...	1,838,194	3,347,840	2,000,000
Total ...	993,099,817	50,150,009	1,283,000,000

Professor Dieterici of Berlin, estimating the population of the world at about 1,300,000,000, reckons the Caucasian race to number 369,000,000; the Mongolian, 552,000,000; the Negro and Ethiopian, 196,000,000; the Malay, 200,000,000; the American Indian, 1,000,000. Divided according to religious creeds, he computes the Christians at 335,000,000 (viz. Roman Catholics, 170,000,000; Greek Orthodox, 89,000,000; Protestant,

76,000,000;) the Jews at 5,000,000; the Mahomedans at 160,000,000; the Heathens or Pagans at 200,000,000; the Asiatic Buddhists at 600,000,000.

Distribution of Languages.

Of the three great Families of Languages, the Indo-Germanic, Semitic and Turanian, the first is represented in India only by the Indic and Iranic classes; the Semitic contributes only an Arabic element to certain dialects and the Hebrew is used only by a few Jews; while the southern branch only of the Turanian is largely represented, including the Thaie, Himalayic, Lohitic, Kol and Dravidic. In a compilation termed "Outlines of Indian Philology" (1867) Mr. J. Beames, of the Bengal Civil Service, thus subdivides the representatives of the Indo-Germanic and Turanic families in India.

INDO-GERMANIC.

Indic class.—The earliest representative of this class is the language of the Vedas, the most ancient recorded form of Sanskrit. The Prakrit dialects, and the Pali or sacred language of Buddhism, may be considered either as derived from Sanskrit, or as dialects of it. The languages of this class at the present day are the following:—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Hindi. | 6. Gujerati. |
| 2. Bengali. | 7. Nepalese. |
| 3. Punjabi. | 8. Uriya. |
| 4. Sindhi. | 9. Assamese. |
| 5. Marathi. | 10. Kashmiri. |

11. Doghra.

The dialects of Hindi are very numerous. The chief are:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a.) Maithil; spoken in Purneah and Tirhoot. | (e.) Brijbhasha; Upper Doab, Agra, and Delhi. |
| (b.) Magadh; in South Behar. | (f.) Kanouji; Lower Doab. |
| (c.) Bhojpuri; in Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Goruckpore, Eastern Oudh, and Benares. | (g.) Rajpoot dialects, very numerous; Rajpootana. |
| (d.) Kosali; in Oudh and Rohilkhund. | (h.) Bundelkhund dialect; from the Chumbul to the Soane. |

Punjabi has many dialects. In fact in the Punjab every district has its own dialect, and some districts have more than one. Sindhi is divided into

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a.) Siraihi of Upper Sindh. | (c.) Ooch of Multan. |
| (b.) Lar of Lower ditto. | (d.) Kachi of Kach. |

Marathi has two dialects—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a.) Konkani. | (b.) Dakhini. |
|---------------|---------------|

Nepalese pure is called Parbattia or Paharia; slightly different are the dialects of

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a.) Palpa. | (c.) Gurhwal. |
| (b.) Kumaon. | (d.) Tharú. |

Iranic Class.—Zend is the parent of the languages of this class, and stands in a position analogous to Sanskrit in the Indic class. Pehlevi, Huzvareh, and the languages intermediate between Zend and modern Persian occupy a similar relative position to Prakrit. The modern languages are :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Persian | 3. Pushtu. |
| 2. Kurdish. | 4. Ossitinian. |
| 5. Armenian. | |

Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, was deputed in 1866 by the Punjab Government, at the request of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to visit the districts to the north of Cashmere, and study on the spot the dialects or languages which are supposed to have a close affinity to the Sanskrit. The Dardus have no written character. Dr. Leitner's "impression" is that the Sanskrit was originally perfected from the Ghilghiti and Astori dialects of the Shiná, and from the Arnyá, the Khajma and the Kalásha Mander of which he published a Vocabulary and Grammar. That is, the wild tribes to the north of Cashmere speak now the language from which the Sanskrit was elaborated by the Aryan conquerors of India.

TURANIAN: SOUTHERN BRANCH.

Thai or Siamese contains the following languages :—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Siamese or Thai; spoken in Siam. | 4. Khamti; spoken in Burmah. |
| 2. Khô or Kambojan; spoken in Kamboja. | 5. Môn spoken in Pegu. |
| 3. Laos; spoken in Central Siam. | 6. Shan „ Tenasserim. |
| | 7. Palaong spoken in Northern Burmah. |

Besides other languages lying beyond the limits of British settlements or British influence.

(Class 2. Himalayic. (Sub-Himalayan of Max Müller.)

1. Bhotia or Bhotanta.	10. Chepang	{ Oudh Terai. (The Hayus are also found in eastern Nepal.)
2. Lepcha } Sikkim.	11. Vayu (Hayu)	
3. Limbû }	12. Kusunda	
4. Kiranti; valley of the	13. Sunwar, western Nepal.	
'Arun, eastern Nepal.	14. Sarpa, ditto.	
5. Murmi, eastern Nepal,	15. Kauáwari or Milebán.	
higher ranges.	16. Tibarskad.	
6. Gurung, ditto.	17. Hundesi.	
7. Newar, Central Nepal.	18. Darahi or Dorhi.	{ Central Nepal.
8. Magar, lower ranges,	19. Denwar	
Central Nepal.	20. Pahri	
9. Bramhu, lower ranges,	21. Kaswar	
Central Nepal.	22. Pakhya	
	23. Thaksya	

The above languages form the Himalayan proper or Sub-Himalayan class. The trans-Himalayan or Tibetan class, it is beyond our province to notice.

3. Lohitic or Burmese class; contains—

1. Burmese.	15. Singhpho; southern frontier of Assam.
2. Dhimal—Nepal & Bhotan Terai.	16. Kookie; North of Chittagong; Tipperah, &c.
3. Mechi, ditto.	17. Mug; Arrakan.
4. Borro; Cachar.	18. Khumia "
5. Gáro; Gáro Hills.	19. Mru "
6. Aka, northern frontier of Assam.	20. Sak "
7. Abor "	21. Tunghlu "
8. Mishmi "	22. Rukheng "
9. Miri "	23. Koladyn river dialects, (said to be very numerous.)
10. Dofla "	24. Munipooree dialects.
11. Kassia (Cossya), southern frontier of Assam.	25. Koreng dialects.
12. Mikir "	26. Karen dialects.
13. Angami Naga "	
14. Naga "	

Dr. Latham remarks that the Caucasus itself, with all its accumulation of mutually unintelligible forms of speech, within a comparatively small area, is less remarkable for the density of its languages than the parts now under notice. Whether we look to the Garo, Kassia, and Mikir areas themselves, or to the parts which immediately underlie them, viz., Cachar, Sylhet, Tipperah,

and Chittagong; whether we look to the Naga districts of Assam, and the parts which lie due south of them, or the valley of the Upper Irrawaddy and its feeders, we find an accumulation of actual languages, or possible dialects, such as we rarely find in the old world elsewhere.

4. The Kol class contains—

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sonthâl. | 6. Khond of Sambhalpoor, |
| 2. Kôl of Chyebassa. | &c. |
| 3. Bhumij of Purulia. | 7. Gond. |
| 4. Mandali, Chota Nagpoor. | 8. Uraon of Sirgajah. |
| 5. Kolehan or Ho. | 9. Rajmahali. |

5. The Dravidian class comprises—

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|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Telugu. | 7. Tudu, Nilgiri Hills. |
| 2. Tamil. | 8. Budugur " |
| 3. Kanarese. | 9. Irular " |
| 4. Malayalam. | 10. Kobatar " |
| 5. Tuluva. | 11. Brahui, Biluchistan. |
| 6. Kodugu, Coorg. | 12. Singhalese, Ceylon. |

The prevalent theory, as stated by Mr. Beames, is that at an early period the whole of India, in common with all Eastern and Southern Asia, was held by races speaking languages of the Turanian family. The Aryan race, speaking a language of the Indo-Germanic family, entered India from the north-west, and gradually worked its way down the valley of the Ganges, driving the Turanians into the then almost impenetrable forests and hills of the south. The tide of expulsion was chiefly southwards. Unconquered Turanian races already held the mountain fastnesses of the Himalayas and the deadly forests of the Terai; whereas the great "Dakshinaranya," or southern forest, was, as far as we know, uninhabited; and consequently the migration of the flying Turanians was less restricted in that direction. A considerable number of Turanians remained still in the valley of the Ganges. At a much later period the Aryan colonies penetrated the hills of Nepal and the western and central Himalayas, but did not entirely drive out the Turanian populations. Hence the perplexing mixture of dialects in the Himalayas. In the south, again, the Turanians held, and still hold, the low ranges of the Rajmahal and Kymore hills, and the wild country which stretches south-east to Orissa and south-west to the Nerbudda. Those Turanian tribes who penetrated into the extreme south were afterwards civilized by Brahmins from Aryan India, but those who lived in the hill ranges remained in their original savage state. This explains why in the Dravidian class of languages we find so many

words of Sanskrit origin; and why the Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese peoples are in possession of a civilization so far superior to that of the Coles and Gonds. To the east, the hill ranges which divide Assam from Sylhet, and the Tipperah and Chittagong ranges, mark the utmost limits of living Aryan extension. In the fossilized form of Pali, an Aryan language was carried by Buddhism into the Siamese Peninsula, Java, and the Asiatic Archipelago. The Mahomedan invasions of India did not alter the areas thus occupied. The invaders were a very mixed multitude, consisting of Arabs, Persians, Afghans, Turks of the Chagatai, Osbek and other tribes, and Mongolians generally. The only results, as far as language is concerned, of their arrival in India, were the creation of the Urdu or Hindustani and the introduction of a mass of Arabic words which have established themselves in almost every Indian language, though their influence is more perceptible in those of the Indo-Germanic family than in those of the Turanian.

Beginning at the north-west angle of India, we find in the Peshawur and Hazara valleys and in the district east of the Indus, called Chach Hazara, the PUSHTU language spoken with various local modifications. In the mountain ranges between the Punjab and the Valley of Cashmir, the DOGHRA dialect or dialects are spoken, and in the Valley itself KASHMIRI. From the Indus on the west to the Sutlej on the east, and from the mountains to the neighbourhood of Mooltan, we find PUNJABI. This language is scarcely spoken alike in any two towns. The purest Punjabi is spoken between the Rivers Ravi and Beas, and generally the further south you go the wilder and more remote from the Hindi standard becomes the speech. Punjabi is really nothing more than a dialect of Hindi, and is probably descended from the Sâraswatî Prâkrit, but by virtue of having a different alphabet it has come to be considered a separate language. South and east of the Sutlej, Punjabi fades away imperceptibly into Hindi. The exact boundary cannot be fixed. On the banks of the Sutlej you are among Punjabis; travelling eastwards to the banks of the Jumna you find yourself among Hindustanis.

The HINDI covers a greater area than any other Indian dialect. The western boundary may be placed about Sirhind ($76^{\circ} 30'$ long., $30^{\circ} 45'$ lat.), and goes side by side with Punjabi south-westwards through the deserts of Patiala and Bhawalpoor, till it meets Sindhi near Jysuhnere. It then turns westwards through Oodeypore, where it is conterminous with Gujarati and Mahrathi. About Indore the three languages meet. From this

point the Vindhya range bounds it to the south as far as the Soane, which it follows northwards to Sirgooja, thence skirting the Sonthal and Rajmahal hills to the Ganges, which it crosses at or near $87^{\circ} 45'$ long., and goes in a line due north to the hills. These boundaries are of course approximate only. Except where natural barriers, as mountains or seas, occur, we nowhere find one language leaving off, and another beginning at a given spot. Thus the Hindi of Purneah, as you go eastwards, gets more and more tinged with Bengali, till at last you reach a point where there is no Hindi at all traceable in it; but it is impossible to point out the exact spot where you cease to hear Hindi or begin to hear Bengali. Similarly, in Central India, it would be difficult to fix upon a point where the language ceased to be Hindi and began to be Mahrathi, or Gond, or Cole.

BENGALI begins where Hindi leaves off, somewhere between Purneah and Dinajpore, and is bounded on the north by the hills as far as Assam, where it blends into Assamese. Thence turning south it is bounded by the hills which lie east of the Brahmaputra, till it fades away about Chittagong. In this last place the dialect is a curious mixture of bad Hindi and corrupt Bengali. The western boundary of Bengali is formed by the Rajmahal hills, and southwards through Bancoorah and Midnapore to the Subanrikha, which it follows to the sea.

ASSAMESE, which is closely akin to Bengali, is spoken along the valley of the Brahmaputra from Gowalpara to Sudiya.

URIYA extends along the seacoast from the Subanrikha to near Ganjam; landwards its boundary is uncertain, it melts gradually into the Khond and other rude hill dialects and co-exists with them. In Bustar and the neighbourhood, some classes speak Uriya and some Khond. Hindustani and Bengali are said to be much used as a means of intercourse between different classes. If this be true, it is only another instance of the strong tendency of Hindustani to supply the place of a *lingua franca* in all parts of India. The whole of that net-work of low hills, whose northernmost point abuts upon the Ganges at Sikrigalli, while its southern ranges look down upon Nagporé, the part of India east known to Europeans, is inhabited by the wild Koles, Gonds, and other Turanian tribes. The nine languages of class 4 of the Turanian family occupy this region. The distribution of them cannot be given with any approach to accuracy. Its more accessible portions are encroached on from the east by Bengali, the west by Hindi, and the south by Telugu. The languages themselves are daily losing ground, and receding before the more civilized forms of speech which hem them in.

The Gond, one of these languages, passes near Nagpore into MAHRATHI, which is in point of area and general importance second only to Hindi among Indian languages. From Nagpore it goes northwards to Indore, then southwards in an illdefined direction to Surat, where it meets the sea. From Indore to Surat the boundary between it and Gujarati is vaguely laid down. Bhil tribes in the hills, of Khandeish occur here, speaking a Kol dialect. From Nagpore the southern line of Mahrathi runs through Berar to Bejapore, and thence through the Belgaum and Dharwar districts to the sea, somewhere south of Goa, where it blends into Canarese.

GUJARATI is bounded by Mahrathi on east and south, on the north it merges into Hindi in Marwar and Oodehpore. To the west it meets Kachi and Sindhi about $70^{\circ} 15'$.

KACHI occupies the isolated peninsula of Kach.

SINDHI is spoken in the valley of the lower Indus from Mooltan to the sea; on the east it merges into the Rajpootana dialects of Hindi, and on the west into the Beluch dialects. About Ganjam on the East Coast TELUGU is first heard, and it prevails all down the coast to Pulicat, close above Madras. Its northern boundary is conterminous with Uriya, the Kol dialects and Mahrathi. West of Hyderabad it meets the cognate Canarese, and goes thence to the eastern boundary of Mysore, whence it is conterminous with Tamil as far as Madras.

The TAMIL area is bounded on the north by Telugu, and extends south to Cape Comorin, and along a small part of the western coast to Trivandrum. On the west it is bounded by the Ghauts and the Nilgiris and the eastern boundary of Mysore, till it meets the Telugu near Cuddapah. It is also spoken in the north of Ceylon.

The MALAYALAM begins about Trivandrum, and extends northwards between the Ghauts and the sea to Mangalore, where it yields to Tulu and Canarese.

CANARESE is spoken throughout Mysore and Canara. Its northern boundary is conterminous with Mahrathi.

TULU or Tuluva is spoken in a small area round Mangalore, along the Malabar Coast; KUDUGU in Coorg.

Dr. Caldwell gives the following statistics of the people speaking the Dravidic tongues.

Tamil	...	...	10,000,000
Telugu	...	...	14,000,000
Canarese	...	...	5,000,000
Malayalam	...	...	2,500,000
Tulu	...	...	150,000
Tuda, Kota, Gond and Ku	...	...	500,000

32,150,000

To return now to the Himalayas, where the various dialects are mixed together in great confusion ; on the northern Assam frontier are found, in the following order from east to west, the Aka, Abor, Dofla, Miri, Mishmi ; next to these is Bootea, which carries us as far east as the Teesta. Sikkim, or the country between the Teesta and the Singhalcele range, contains the Lepcha and Limbû dialects. The Sikkim Terai gives us the Dhimal, Bodo or Meehi, and Koch, which latter also occupy the plains of Koch Bihar, and the northern parts of Rungpoor, Dinajpoor, and Purneah. In Nepal, according to Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Campbell's researches, we find a perfect maze of dialects. Beginning from the Singhalcele range, we find Limbu or Kiranta, which goes west as far as the Dudkoosi River ($86^{\circ} 44'$, Atlas of India). Sherwill found the Gurungs in the higher parts of Singhalcele, closely connected with whom are the Murmis. Along the lower hills are the Magars, who extend to the west as far Palpa. Somewhere about here we should apparently place the Brahmû, Chepang, Háyû or Vayû, and Kusumbha. In Central Nepal are the Newar, Pahri, and Bhramo (a dialect of Magar), also the Darâhi or Dorhi, Danwâr, and Paksya. The Thâru live in the Terai, between Chumparun and the Khatmandoo Valley, as far west as the River Gandak. These last four are classed among Indo-Germanic languages. The rest are Turanian, with more or less infusion of Hindi. The Parbattia or Paharia, a dialect of Hindi, is spoken all over Nepal and is the court language. West of this again comes the Palpa, then the Thaksya, Sunwar, and Sarpa, the dialects of Kumaon and Gurhwal, which carry us on to the Milchan of Kunawur, the Hundisi, and Tibarskad north of it. West of this come the Dogra dialects of the Punjab hills. On the Southern Assam frontier we have the numerous Naga and Singpho dialects, the Mikir and Angami, the languages of the Khassia and Jaintia hillmen, the Boro in Cachar, and the Garo in the hills of that name. The Kookies occupy parts of Tipperah and Chittagong, and the Mugs Arrakan and Chittagong.

CHAPTER II.

THE SURVEYS.**The Geological Survey.**

THE Geological Survey, begun in 1856 under Dr. Oldham, who is still its Superintendent, follows the ordinary Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys, on whose maps it depends in most cases. The Geological Survey has already mapped and published reports on the whole or part of the Districts contained in the following sheets of the Indian Atlas; each sheet or square represents an area of about 14,500 square miles—In Bengal, parts of sheets 106, 107, 113, 114, 115, 116, 124 and 125. In Upper Burmah parts of 141 and 142. In Central India nearly all 70 and parts of 52, 53, 59, 71, 88, 89 and 90. In the Punjab parts of 45, 46, 47, 48 and 64. In Bombay Island or part of 25. In Madras all 79 and part of 61. A considerable area has been mapped and the maps are preparing for publication in 2, 12, 22, 23, 36, 37, 40, 41, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 68, 69, 71, 76, 77, 78, 88, 89, 103, 104, 112, 113, 144, 145. The coal districts of Assam, the Irrawaddy valley, and the coast near Mouhnein and Tenasserim have been reported on but not mapped. The work done in the eleven months of 1866-67 was as follows :—

Bengal and Upper Provinces.—While systematically carrying on the more detailed examination of the coal-fields and adjoining districts, it became necessary to make preparations for the extension of the labours of the survey into the country lying further to the south, so as to carry on an examination of the area lying between Hazareebagh and Ranigunj on the north, and Ummerkuntuk and Sumbhulpur on the south. Hitherto this area has been almost entirely unknown as to its Geological structure. Towards the west, the Rev. S. Hislop had represented a very large area as covered by the coal-bearing rocks, including the great plains of Ryepur and Belaspur. But little was really known of the district. Preliminary, therefore, to the more detailed examination which must be carried out so soon as maps are available, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent for Bengal, was directed to make a general reconnoissance of the ground, including a very large area of the wild regions lying north of the Mahamuddi River, and parts of Chota Nagpur, Sirgoojah, Chhittesgurb, Ryepur, Belaspur, Sumbhulpur, and Singhbhoom. During this long trip, Mr. Medlicott has shown that the large plains of Ryepur and Belaspur, which were supposed to be occupied by rocks of the Indian

coal-bearing series connected with, and part of the same series occurring at, the known coal locality near Koorbah, are in reality formed on totally different deposits, belonging, in all probability, to a much more ancient period, the Vindhyan. Of this formation Mr. Medlicott was able to trace out the northern and eastern, and approximately the southern and western boundaries, including an area of about 9,000 square miles. The same rocks stretch up the valley of the Mahanuddi to the south-west of Ryepur to an extent as yet unknown. Mr. Medlicott also fixed approximately the south-eastern extension of the great coal-bearing series of South Rewah and Singrowlic. This extends, probably continuously, to within ten miles of Sunbhalpur, but with a most intricate boundary, the beds resting upon a very uneven and irregularly denuded surface of the metamorphic rocks, which are seen weathered out most irregularly at all points. Mr. Medlicott saw several outcrops of shaly coal like those near Koorbah, but he formed rather an unfavourable opinion as to the prospect of any really useful beds of coal being found in this region. Mr. Hughes completed the careful examination of the Karunpoora or Hoharoo Coal-field. *This field is not less than 500 square miles in extent, but unfortunately very little coal exists, and none worth working in the upper group of the Damuda series, which in the Ranigunj field yields the most valuable coal beds. Not only is the Damuda series well represented, but also the Talchir rocks below, and the Panchet above. The smelting of iron ore is carried on very extensively, and there are nearly 200 furnaces at work. The South Karunpoora field proves to be of larger extent than was at first supposed, its western boundary, near the village of Patal, almost touching the Karunpoora field. Mr. Hughes remarks that the extent of igneous intrusions in this portion of the Damuda valley is much less than in the Bokaro or Jherria fields to the east, and that a gradual and progressive diminution in the intensity of trappean action may be traced, proceeding from the Ranigunj field westwards. Limestone occurs in subcrystalline rocks south of the Karunpoora field. The Palamow coal-field was commenced upon, and a portion of it carefully examined, when it was found that maps of the remainder could not be obtained. It therefore became necessary to divert the assistants to other work. It unfortunately seems almost impossible at the present to form any idea of when detailed maps of this part will be prepared. Whenever they are ready, a season or two will suffice to complete the Geological examination. Mr. Ball and Mr. Ormsby have completed the mapping of a considerable area in Man-

bhoom, but they also have been arrested in their progress by not being able to obtain the necessary maps. This has proved a very serious interruption to progress in this direction. A series of rocks, entirely distinct from those occurring to the north, had been traced out, and their intimate connection with some of the important mineral wealth of the country established; and the few miles required to complete the district of Manbhoom would have enabled the Survey to join on to the country already mapped by the Topographical Survey. Thus stopped, Mr. Ball was diverted to complete the area, so far as maps could be had, lying to the west of Purnia. Mr. Willson took up the country lying west of Jubbulpore, and completed the mapping of a large area in the districts of Dumoh and Sangor. Mr. Hacket extended his geological lines to the south and west of Gwalior, using as the basis of his labours the admirable topographical maps of the Gwalior and Dholpore series; while Mr. Mallet, having first completed the boundary of the crystallines and Vindhyan rocks between the Neemuch country and Bhurtpore, proceeded thence to clear up some difficult points in the Sangor territories, and thence northwards into the Lullupore and Jhansi districts.

Bombay.—Although not strictly within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, the importance of a knowledge of the rocks near to Nagpore town, and thence southwards to Chanda and the Godavery, led to the Superintendent's sanctioning the devotion of the present season to this portion of the country by Mr. W. T. Blanford. He had already worked up to this district along the Nerbudda and through the Baitool country, and had visited the Chindwara district and the coals recently discovered there. Mr. Blanford was, therefore, engaged in a close examination of the rocks around Nagpore, and extended his researches southwards to Chanda on the river Wurda; while Mr. Fedden, who had been attached to the Bombay party for the present, carried out the examination of the country included on sheet 55 of the Indian Atlas. In this way all the area included on sheets 54 and 55, and a great portion of sheet 72, and part also of sheet 73, has been gone over in sufficient detail to obtain a sound general knowledge of the structure of the country. Mr. Fedden completed the examination of the western part of sheet 55, mapping in some patches of laterite near Yeotmahl. He also marked the limits of the pleiocene (?) ossiferous gravels on the Pein-Gunga, finding a few fossil bones, chiefly bovine; and he was to devote the remainder of the season to the south-west corner of sheet 73.

Mudras.—The main object was to work out the true succes-

sion and extent of the very remarkable and interesting series of beds of quartzites, slates, schists, and limestones which cover the greater portion of the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, and Kurnool, and which stretch away northwards into the Hyderabad territories. This season will see them completed up to the northern edge of sheet 76, that is, up to and a little beyond the Kistna river. The absence of fossils in beds which in texture, composition, and lie appear most favourable for their preservation, is one of the most puzzling facts in the history of these rocks. It is, however, entirely in accord with all that is as yet known of the similar (? representative) rocks of Bundelkund and Central India. In carrying out this work in Madras, Mr. C. Oldham continued his examination of the country extending along the western boundary of these rocks; Mr. King carried the lines up the centre; and Mr. Foote was engaged on the eastern side along the limits of the same series. A tour of general reconnoissance of the rocks to the north of the country examined was arranged, and Mr. Oldham had started with the intention of passing northwards. It will thus be seen, on reference to the map, that the investigations of the Survey are steadily, and, considering the immense area to be examined, rapidly advancing in both directions—from the north southwards, from Nagpore and the Godavery, and from the south northwards, from Madras, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, so far as to effect a junction. A few years more will complete a geological section from the plains of Tibet to the Gulf of Manaar. During the recess, Mr. Oldham, the Deputy Superintendent for Madras, delivered a course of lectures on Geology at the Engineering College, Madras, and reported that the examination papers showed fair progress and careful attention on the part of the students. Considerable progress was also made in the preparation of a catalogue of the minerals in the Central Museum by Mr. King. The whole of the general series of fossils which existed in the Madras Museum, was carefully catalogued and returned to the Museum.

Burmah.—Mr. Theobald devoted the season to the continuation of his examination of the Pegu Yoma. This he finds composed throughout of similar rocks, exhibiting a remarkable uniformity, a great but regular folding, and a striking absence, throughout an enormous thickness, of organic remains. In these respects, it presents a marked difference from the Arrakan Yoma. An important fact, which seems to be established by Mr. Theobald's researches, is that there is no evidence of the existence of the nummulitic group to the east of the Irrawaddi. It is not yet settled whether this be due to original restriction

of the basin of deposition, or to subsequent denudation. Mr. Theobald is now disposed to think that the very large logs of fossil wood found abundantly to the west of Promie are actually only the remnants of the widely spread gravels in which they were originally deposited, but which gravels have since been removed, the sand and gravel now enveloping them being of much more recent age.

Publications, Museum and Library.—The detailed report, with large map to the scale of one inch = one mile, of the Jherria Coal-field, the result of the careful examination of that district by Mr. T. W. Hughes, was issued. It is estimated that the field which covers an area altogether of about 200 square miles will probably yield an available supply of about 465 millions of tons of coal. This coal is not of any better quality than that from the Ranigunj field, if it be quite so good. A brief report of the geological results of Dr. F. Stoliczka's second examination of the Himalayas, was also issued. Four parts of the Gastropoda from the cretaceous rocks of S. India were issued, containing about one-half of the entire series of Gastropoda, including the Pulmonata and the Prosobranchia Siphonostomata. Of the former group, some most highly interesting specimens of land shells have occurred; while in all there have been described 83 species, under 46 genera. The publication of the former parts of the Palæontologia containing the Cephalopoda, has been received with the highest praise and most favourable criticism by the geologists of Europe. Dr. Oldham believes the present part, or volume, will bear very favourable comparison with the publications of any other Society or Institution for one year. It contains sixteen plates and more than 220 pages of letterpress. Dr. Oldham also issued a complete catalogue of all the fossil Cephalopoda in the Museum, adding to it, as before in the case of the Echinodermata, a perfect list up to date of all species of this class which have been stated to occur in India, noting, at the same time, all those of which specimens exist in the collection. The Museum of the Geological Survey contains good representatives of no less than 509 species of Cephalopoda, while out of 267 species, which have been up to the present time stated to occur in India, the collections contain no less than 211, or about 700 species in all of Cephalopoda. A complete catalogue of the splendid series of meteoric stones and irons in the Museum of the Geological Survey, was also published. To this collection, since the date of issue of the catalogue, three interesting falls have been added; one which fell at Muddoor in Mysore on the 21st September 1865; 2ndly, an aerolite which fell at the village of Pokra, near Bustee, Goruck-

pore, on the evening of the 27th May 1866; and 3rd, a specimen of the beautiful aerolites which fell at Knyahinya, in Hungary, on the 9th June 1836. These falls raise the number now represented in the Museum alone to 230, including meteoric irons. Further, the collections of the Indian Museum received a very excellent specimen from Central India which fell at Rutlani. This added to the four which the Indian Museum already possesses, but of which Calcutta had no specimens, will make the total numbers represented in Calcutta 235. In addition to these, there is also a most interesting and beautiful specimen regarding which, however, no history has been ascertained, but which is undoubtedly meteoric, making 236 in all; placing the Calcutta series, if not first, certainly among the three first collections of aerolites in the world. During the year a report on the coal resources and production of India, being a return called for by the Secretary of State for India, was prepared, which was given a summary of all that has been ascertained regarding the coal-fields of India. Returns were also given of the amount of coal raised in India for the years from 1858 to 1866. The Superintendent hopes to be enabled to continue such returns annually. During 1866-67, the first issue of the new quarter sheets of the Indian Atlas, geologically coloured, was made. This (sheet 79) contains all the cretaceous rocks of Trichinopoly and adjoining districts, together with the very valuable metallic deposits of the country to the west of these rocks. To the Library there were added 702 volumes or parts of volumes, of which number 314 were presented. A complete alphabetical catalogue was made embracing more than 15,500 entries or titles. The principle was sanctioned of in future making the report of the Geological Survey of India correspond with the ordinary year.

At the Dundee meeting of the British Association in 1867 Dr. Oldham excited much interest, by a paper on the Survey and a large map showing its progress. He explained the order of succession of the formations and their correlation with those of Europe. Considering the enormous extent of territory, the smallness of the staff of surveyors, and the physical difficulties to be encountered, the extent of country completed within the last fifteen years is surprising.* According to Dr. Oldham's views the age of the Indian coal-fields, the whole of which are included between the parallels of 20° and 25°N., is Upper Carboniferous, of a rather later stage than that of the true coal-measures of Britain, and

* *Quarterly Journal of Science*, October 1867.

more closely allied to the "fern-coal" series of Silesia. Some doubts have been expressed and as to the correctness of this view, at least of the age of the Silesian coalfields, which are known to rest on limestones containing large *Producta* and other fossils of the Carboniferous Limestone. The following is a brief summary of the formations of the Indian Peninsula, as described by Dr. Oldham, in ascending order :—

1. LAURENTIAN ? Granitoid Gneiss—highly metamorphic, and traversed by innumerable trap dykes. This is the floor of all the other formations.
 2. Quartzose, micaceous, and hornblendic rocks—much contorted.
 3. LOWER SILURIAN, or CAMBRIAN.—Sub-metamorphic schists and massive conglomerates of local rocks. These rocks occur in the Eastern Ghats.
 4. DEVONIAN.—The Vindhyan series, principally sandstones; distributed into four groups.
 5. CARBONIFEROUS.—(a) Mountain-limestone of the Salt Range, classified as such from the fossils collected by Dr. Fleming.
(b) The Talcheer series, sandstones of a peculiar character and colour, resting on a "boulder bed," or ancient shingle beach.
(c) The coal-bearing rocks of India, forming the coal-fields of Damuda, Nerbudda, &c.
 6. PERMIAN ? or intermediate.—Beds with reptilian remains, representing, in Dr. Oldham's opinion, the physical break between the Palæozoic and Mesozoic periods of Europe. It is indicated here as doubtfully Permian.
 7. TRIASSIC—Upper and Lower. In this latter there are beds of limestone with *Ceratites* (Muschelkalk ?).
 8. RHÄTIC BEDS—with characteristic fossils.
 9. LIASSIC GROUP—divided into an Upper and Lower Series.
 10. JURASSIC GROUP—with *Cycadeæ*. Divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Stages.
 11. CRETACEOUS SERIES—with fine forms of Ammonites and other shells.
 12. EOCENE.—(a) Nummulitic limestones.
(b) Fresh-water deposits of lakes; over, and through, which sheets of lava have been erupted.
 13. MIOCENE—"Laterite," and other strata of several kinds.
 14. PLIOCENE.—Ossiferous Gravels, Clays, &c.
 15. RECENT.—Gravels, Clays, and Mud of Rivers, &c.
- It is impossible to look over the above great series of beds, so

truly representative as they are of the European system, and presenting often in minute detail a marked correspondence with the English subdivisions and formations, without being struck with the wonderful uniformity of Nature's operations in ancient times over vast portions of the globe. The stratigraphical resemblances are also not less remarkable than the palæontological, for the genera and some species of fossils of the Triassic, Liassic, and Cretaceous formations are identical with those of Europe.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey of India began at Cape Comorin in the year 1800. Its originator was Colonel, then Brigade Major, Lambton. Very much as in Scotland* Colonel Lambton, at the close of the War with Tippoo Sahib, projected a survey of part of the territory conquered from him, and especially proposed to throw a series of triangles from Madras to the Malabar Coast, to determine the position of places inaccurately fixed by Colonel Mackenzie. Lambton had served in Colonel Wellesley's regiment, and obtained first of all the approval of the Great Duke, who used his influence with his brother, the Governor General and with Lord Clive, son of the great Clive, then Governor of Madras. The only measuring apparatus was a steel-chain, sent with Lord Macartney's embassy to the Emperor of China and refused by him, and a Zenith Sector by Ramsden, purchased from Dr. Dinwiddie, the astronomer, to whom Lord Macartney entrusted it for sale.

Since the beginning of the century the Trigonometrical Survey has been conducted successively by Colonel Lambton, Sir George Everest, and Sir Henry Waugh, and is now directly under Colonel Walker, Superintendent, Colonel Thuillier, R. A., being the Surveyor General of India. The head-quarters of the Survey are at Mussourie and Dehra Doon. At least three-fourths of the whole Peninsula has now been surveyed, but many years must elapse before the work is completed. The Topographical Survey is as cheap as the Trigonometrical, being the basis of the others, is dear. It is conducted chiefly in the Feudatory States. The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at

* The idea of a great Trigonometrical Survey of a country, to be undertaken by the Government of that country, was first conceived by General Watson, at the suppression of the "rising" in Scotland in 1745. The execution of it was committed to General Roy, and was originally intended to extend no farther than the disaffected districts of the Highlands. The design however was subsequently enlarged, and the grand Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain and Ireland was projected.—*Calcutta Review*, vol. iv., p. 66.

a rate which would have required 500 years from its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjab War in 1846. In the first 15 years from that time it surveyed 237,028 square miles at a cost of Rs. 22-9 per mile. The total cost of the three Surveys, including the large mapping, computing and supervising establishments at head-quarters, was in 1862 Rs. 16,95,074 or say £170,000. Of this the Great Trigonometrical absorbed £49,437, the Topographical £28,372, the Revenue £79,935 and the head-quarters and mathematical instrument department £11,762.

The following describes the results of the Great Trigonometrical Survey under Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Walker, F. R. S., &c. during 1866-67. Principal triangulation with the great theodolites, 116 triangles covering an area of 21,800 square miles, and completing about 709 miles in length of the several chains of triangles; secondary and minor triangulation with theodolites of various sizes, 7,386 square miles, defining the positions of 886 points, of 162 of which the heights were also determined; Cadastral Surveying, on the scale of 12-inches to the mile, 2,121 acres; Topographical Surveying, on scale of 2-inches to the mile, 617 square miles, and on scale of 1-inch to the mile, 1,620 square miles; Spirit-Levelling, 156 linear miles; and Geographical exploration, along a line of route about 1,200 miles in length, in Great Tibet.

The East Calcutta Longitudinal Series of Triangles crosses the districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Dacca, Backergunge, Bhulloab, and Tipperah, and extends from the meridian of Calcutta to the Eastern Frontier. It was commenced in 1863 by Lieutenant Thuillier, R. E., who had the satisfaction of completing it in 1866-67. The direct distance spanned by this Series from the side of the Calcutta Meridional triangulation where it commences, to that of the Eastern Frontier Series where it terminates, is 210 miles, and the number of triangles is 41. The triangulation was more difficult than in any other portion of India owing to the tidal rivers, creeks, floods, and unhealthy tracts. Five stations were selected in advance on the new triangulation, which will now be undertaken by Lieutenant Thuillier, and which will trend northwards along the meridian of 90° from the Series recently completed, until it reaches a side of the Assam Longitudinal Series, somewhat to the west of Goalpara.

The Eastern Frontier series had in previous years been carried down from Assam, across the Kossia and Jynteah hills, through British and Foreign Tipperah, and along the hill frontier of the districts of Chittagong and Akyab, to within a short distance of

the town of Akyab. During the last field season the triangles were carried in a south-easterly direction through the province of Arracan, for a distance of about 166 miles, the operations closing on the hills between Tongoup and Prome, which form a portion of the great range dividing Arracan from Burmah. This range is about 100 miles broad at the part which is crossed by the triangulation, and is uninhabited. The Jubbulpore Meridional series emanates from the great Longitudinal series connecting Karachi with Calcutta, and trends southwards on the meridian of 80° , having the towns of Jubbulpore and Madras near its northern and southern extremities. In 1866-67 the triangulation of the northern section was extended down to the parallel of $18^{\circ} 35'$, by 19 principal triangles, arranged so as to form two hexagons and a heptagon, and covering an area of 5,546 square miles; stations were also selected in advance down to the nearest side of the southern section, which will enable a symmetrical junction to be effected by means of 4 polygonal figures. Azimuths of verification were observed at three of the principal stations.

The west Calcutta longitudinal series, executed from 1825 to 1830, with inferior instruments, was in previous years revised from the Great Arc, in longitude $77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ eastwards as far as the meridian of 85° , leaving $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to be done in continuation to complete the revision by bringing it up to the Calcutta base line. In 1866-67 the operations were extended to the meridian of 87° by 17 triangles, arranged so as to form a double polygon, and a pentagon, and covering an area of 7,270 square miles. The next field season will witness the successful completion of this triangulation, which is all that is now required to finish the operations of this Survey in the extensive regions between the meridian of Bikaner and that of Calcutta, the parallel of Calcutta, and the Himalayan mountains. In the two series on the meridian and parallel of Bangalore, the longitudinal triangulation had been carried along the parallel of 13° from Madras westwards, to within a short distance of Bangalore in the preceding year. This year it was extended 40 miles further, to a point west of Bangalore, where it will eventually be met by a series of triangles from Mangalore, to be executed by the Bombay Party. On reaching this point the operations were diverted to the meridian of Bangalore, and carried southwards a distance of 56 miles towards Cape Comorin. In all 19 triangles were measured, arranged in polygonal figures, and covering an area of 3,044 square miles.

A site for the measurement of a base line of verification was also selected in the vicinity of Bangalore. Here one of the first

base lines of the Trigonometrical Survey was measured by Colonel Lambton in the year 1804, but with instruments so rude, in comparison with Colby's apparatus of compensated bars and microscopes, which was brought to India in 1830 by Colonel Everest, and has been used in the measurements of the lines on which nearly the whole of the triangulation of India has been based, that Colonel Lambton's base would be quite inadequate to serve the purpose of verifying the triangulation of the present day.

The triangulation of the Mangalore series on the Meridian 75° will, when completed, be of a length equal to that of the Great Arc, and considerably longer than any other meridional series in India. It will extend from the mountains of Kashmere and Ladak, on the parallel of 35° , to the parallel (13°) on which the towns of Madras, Bangalore and Mangalore are situated. Of the 22° comprised between these parallels rather more than 19° , bringing the triangulation down to $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, had been completed previously. When operations were begun in 1866-67, about 180 miles remained for completion; half of this was done by the measurement of 17 principal triangles, arranged in polygonal figures, and covering an area of 2,142 square miles. From the Governor and officials of the Portuguese settlement at Goa the surveyors received most cordial assistance; orders were issued to the custom-house authorities all over the settlement to pass the baggage free not only of custom dues, but of the annoyance of examination and search; sepoys were also attached to the camp, to aid in procuring supplies. But the settlement appears to be almost destitute of good roads, or even fair foot-paths; it is intersected by numerous rivers. Nearly all travelling is done in boats, and the Governor himself is said not to possess a horse.

The Topographical Survey of Kumaon and Gurhwal was begun three years ago. The area of the topography amounted to 1620 square miles. The triangulation embraced an area of 1,124 square miles, fixing the positions of 293 points as a basis for future operations; the heights of 112 of these points were determined. The topography of 1866-67 was carried on principally in the Gurhwal forests, which skirt the plains of Bijnour; the whole of the belt of land extending from Gaori Ghat on the Ganges to the Koti Rao Sote, the boundary between Gurhwal and Kumaon, and including the Kotli, Patli, and Chokum Doons, was completed. Much interesting information was collected regarding the manners and customs of the inhabitants, the resources of the districts, their fauna and flora, and the numerous traces of a civilization far higher than that of the present day, and probably anterior to the Mahomedan invasion of India.

It was decided to make a topographical survey of Guzerat. The area of the whole province is stated by Captain Nasmyth to be 31,752 square miles, of which only 10,736 belong to the British Government, the remainder appertaining to tributary Chiefs. The survey of Kattywar, suspended by famine in 1865, was resumed. Maritime surveys of the coast of Kattywar were made years ago by officers of the Indian Navy, and are now in general use. An application was made to the India Office in London for the return of the original charts, which, having been constructed on larger scales than the published charts, should be placed in the hands of the topographical surveyors, in order that the operations by land and sea may be accurately connected together. Dr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey, directed attention to the secular changes in the relative level of the land and sea which are believed to be going on in various parts of the Bombay Presidency, and more particularly at the head of the gulf which separates the province of Cutch from that of Kattywar. It was determined to take observations of the existing levels of land and sea at fixed tidal stations. In Kattywar the area topographically surveyed amounted to 617 square miles, sketched in the field on the scale of 2-inches to the mile; of triangulation 2,680 square miles were completed, fixing the positions of upwards of 700 points, and the heights of 162 of these points.

Geographical and Astronomical Surveys.

While Captain Montgomerie was carrying on the survey of Kashmere and Ladak, he conceived the idea of employing natives of the upper Himalayan valleys in making geographical explorations of the southern regions of Central Asia, which are situated between the boundaries of the British and the Russian empires. These men are permitted to travel without molestation, as traders or in other capacities, through countries where Europeans would certainly be regarded with suspicion, and exposed to ill-treatment, and would most probably be murdered. It is only by means of native agency that any considerable portion of these little-known regions is likely to be explored, until the British and Russian frontiers become united; and it is only by training men whose homes are situated on the border of a province that has to be explored, or who are familiar with the manners and customs of the inhabitants, speak the same language, and are of the same religion, that any degree of success can be anticipated. Thus it is necessary to employ Pathans to explore the northern and southern valleys of the Hindoo-Koosh range, the

region between the sources of the Oxus and the Jaxartes, and the greater portion of the province of Atty-Shahr, or Little Bokhara, in Eastern Turkistan, all which are mostly inhabited by a Mussulman population; while for explorations of Great Tibet, and the regions which are subject to the Chinese Government, and mostly inhabited by a Buddhist population, it is necessary to employ Bhotiyas, or Tibetans, the inhabitants of the upper valleys of the Himalayas which are subject to the British Government. The explorers are taught to make a route-survey by taking bearings with a compass, and pacing the distances; they are also taught to take astronomical observations with a sextant, for determining latitudes; observations for determining absolute or differential longitudes are evidently beyond their capacities, but they soon learn to observe the meridian altitudes of certain of the principal stars with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. They are purposely not taught how to reduce their observations, nor supplied with astronomical tables, in order that they may not be able to fabricate fictitious observations; the resulting latitudes and the co-ordinates of the route are computed in the Survey Office on the explorer's return. The astronomical latitudes serve the purpose of determining the correction which has to be applied to the latitudinal co-ordinates of the traverse, in consequence of variations in the length of the explorers' paces when travelling over difficult or easy ground; a corresponding correction is applied to the longitudinal co-ordinates. This process is of course rude and approximate, but it is the only one that can be adopted in operations in which all surveying instruments must necessarily be concealed as much as possible, to prevent suspicion and opposition on the part of the inhabitants of the country. With all its disadvantages, it furnishes materials for defining the positions of the chief towns, which are vastly more accurate than any other materials in existence, and it supplies a large amount of new geographical information.

The first exploration made in connection with the operations of this survey was that of the route between Ladak and Yarkand, *via* the Karakoram Pass, which was effected by a native of the name of Mohamed-i-Hamid, who died shortly after his return to Ladak. It was described by Captain Montgomerie in a report published by the Royal Geographical Society. One result was the determination of the position of Yarkand to be in latitude $38^{\circ} 20'$, longitude $77^{\circ} 28'$ east of Greenwich, very approximately. The values adopted by Klaproth, Humboldt, and Ritter are latitude $38^{\circ} 19'$, longitude $76^{\circ} 18'$, nearly agreeing in latitude, but differing 70 minutes in longitude. In support of the

shift of position to the east, it may be mentioned that the position of Kokan has been shifted in the most recent Russian maps from $41^{\circ} 23'$ by $70^{\circ} 30'$ to $40^{\circ} 18'$ by $71^{\circ} 1'$, that the position of Ilchi is now accurately known, and that the new co-ordinates of Yarkand assign it a position between Kokan and Ilchi, which agrees with the latest and most valuable itineraries of this route, published in the Punjab "Report on the Trade and Resources of the countries on the North-Western Boundary of British India." The next exploration was that of the route between the Mansarowar lake and Lhasa, *vid* Tadum, and between Tadum and Kathmandu, which is described at length by Captain Montgomerie in a special report. It extends over a distance of upwards of 1,200 miles, and affords an admirable base from which explorations may be carried through Great Tibet to the eastern portion of the Tian Shan range, and the borders of the Desert of Gobi. The native employed in this operation is a Bhotiya, a subject of the British Government; his work has been carefully examined, and has satisfactorily stood every test which it has been possible to apply. Captain Montgomerie's digest of the operations, the translations from the Pundit's diary and field books, and the map of the Pundit's route will be accepted as a most valuable contribution to geographical science.

A survey party was employed in observing the latitudes of certain stations on the Calcutta Longitudinal Series, near the extremities of the meridional chains of triangles which will eventually be converted into geodetic arcs. Observations were taken at three stations. Another party was employed in determining the latitudes of certain stations in the northern portion of the triangulation on the meridian of 75° , one of the longest chains of triangles in the Indian Survey. This party determined the latitudes of four stations between the parallels of 29° and 32° , by observations of 24 to 26 pairs of north and south stars of the Greenwich Seven-Year Catalogue at each station, each star being observed on eight days, with one of the large astronomical circles which were brought out to India by Colonel Everest, and are described in his account of the measurement of the Indian Arc. A party was employed in carrying branches from the main line of levels of the Trigonometrical Survey to connect the levels of the Canal and Railway Departments at Delhi, Meerut, Saharunpore, Umballa, Ludiana, Lahore, and Multan, in order that the latter might be reduced to a common datum, as a preliminary to future publication. In 1865-66 Captain Basevi commenced operations for determining the force of gravity at certain of the stations of the Great Indian Arc, which had been suggested by General Sabine, the Pres-

sident of the Royal Society. A fact of great scientific importance was elicited from the results of the work of last year, that the density of the strata of the earth's crust under and in the vicinity of the Himalayan mountains is less than that under the plains, to the south, the deficiency increasing as the stations of observation approach the Himalayas, and being a maximum when they are situated on the range itself. The stations at which observations were taken during the year are far remote from the influence of the Sub-Himalayan strata, and the results obtained at them are now only very slightly in defect of the theoretical values of the force of gravity; they thus tend to confirm the evidence of the first year's operations as to the deficiency of matter in the Sub-Himalayan strata. Captain Basevi observed a complete series of vibrations at Kaliana, the northern station of Colonel Everest's Arc, in December 1865, under a temperature of 58° , and again in June 1866, under a temperature of 89° , the pressure being about three and a-half inches in both cases. The resulting expansions of both pendulums were very consistent, but they were more than a tenth larger than that previously deduced by General Sabine for his pendulum, and indeed were larger than any previously deduced expansions of similar metals. It was therefore necessary to re-determine them by independent processes of investigation. In the first instance, experiments were made by vibrating the pendulums in the Observatory at Mussoori, 6,700 feet above the sea, under the natural pressure of the air, 23.5 inches, at the temperatures of 55° and 84° . Twelve sets of observations were made with each pendulum at each temperature, six with the face and six with the back of the pendulum turned towards the observer. Each set lasted nearly three hours, the three first, three last, and two intermediate coincidences being observed. The expansions were then determined by direct micrometrical measurement at the Survey Office in Dehra Doon, 2,300 feet above the sea. The results indicate a greater degree of expansion at low than at high pressures. Whether this is due to an actual increase of expansion for a decrease of pressure, or to the action of other phenomena which are at present unknown or only imperfectly known, is a problem for future solution. Captain Basevi took complete sets of observations at three stations of the Great Arc: Pahargurh, lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, Kalianpur, lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, and Ehmudpur, lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$; he hopes in the ensuing field season to carry his operations down to Bangalore, lat. 13° .

In 1866-67 he commenced a series of magnetic observations, which will be carried on in future simultaneously with the pen-

dulum operations. He employed one of the two sets of magnetic instruments, consisting of a unifilar magnetometer and declinometer, and a dip circle, which were constructed for the use of the Indian Survey.

The computing Office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey verified the old standards of length of the Indian Survey; determined the factors of expansion of the pendulums by direct measurements, and the reduction of the results; and prepared descriptive lists of upwards of 1,500 of the stations of the Survey in the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, each officer in charge of a British district or Native state having to be furnished with a separate list. Two new standards, each ten feet in length, one of steel, the other of bronze, were constructed for the Indian Survey in 1864. The new standards arrived at Dehra in 1866. It was found certain that the lengths of both the old Indian standards have not altered appreciably, and that the increment of nearly 100 millionths of a yard in the mean of the six compensated bars on standard A, which occurred between the years 1832 and 1863, must have been due solely to changes in the compensated bars.

The Survey Office compiled a new map of Central Asia, based on fresh materials which had mostly been received from Russia, since the compilation of the map published in 1866. The new map is on a larger scale than its predecessor, contains a great deal of additional information, and has rectified the positions of a number of places of importance, chiefly in the provinces of Kokan, Kashgar and Yarkund. It is called "Turkestan, with the adjoining portions of the British and Russian Territories," and has been compiled in four sheets. A series of maps was prepared showing all the lines of levels executed for canals, railroads, and the operations of the Survey, in the districts between and adjoining the Jumna and the Ganges; the levels are reduced to the common datum of the mean sea level of Karachi harbour. The maps of Kashmir and Ladak were completed and sent to England, to be engraved as parts of the Indian Atlas, on the scale of four miles to the inch; photozincographs, on the reduced scale of eight miles to the inch, will be prepared in the Survey office, and published as soon as possible, to serve as a *pis aller* until the engravings are completed and published; 18 charts of triangulation and skeleton maps were zincographed, and 15 topographical and geographical maps were photozincographed; 7,118 copies of these maps and charts, and 5,152 copies of forms for calculations and office work were printed.

The Topographical Survey.

Colonel Thuillier R. A., the Surveyor General of India, reports on the Topographical Surveys of the Bengal Presidency for 1866-67. There were seven regular Survey parties engaged in this branch, three in Native States within the Central India and Rajpootana Agencies; two in the Central Provinces combined with the Vizagapatam Agency in the Madras Presidency, and two in Bengal. They surveyed an aggregate of 14,630 miles on a scale of one inch to the mile; triangulated an area of 25,165 miles in advance of topographical survey and made special surveys of the Cantonments of Morar, on a scale of 500 feet to the inch, as well as of five forts and cities in the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah, on the large scale of 8 inches to the mile, or 660 feet to the inch, *viz.*, Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, Punnah and Kalinger. The cost was Rs. 4,05,514. The mean cost per square mile in this and the preceding year was Rs. 23-10. Colonel Thuillier remarks that in adding various refinements to the Survey of India, and in attempting to bring the operations up to the standard of the Ordnance Survey of England, the nature and cost of the first Survey has to be borne in mind, as well as the value of the ground traversed, the extraordinary difficulties in the way of progress, and the demand so pressing and urgent for geographical information of a preliminary character. The time which all such additions involve is a further consideration, and when we are in possession of some sort of maps which will suffice for the more pressing necessities of good government, and which cost so little, a general system of contour levels may be introduced with great advantage, into the rich and fertile districts where irrigation or other works may be practicable and probable. A favourable opportunity now presents itself in the commencement of the re-survey of the North-Western Provinces. One height in every 31 square miles nearly was determined, but the minimum for the future is not to be below 1 in 10, which will meet all ordinary requirements in Native States and other wild and hilly districts of little value, such as are generally dealt with in the topographical operations. The following Statement exhibits the cost and extent of some of the old Topographical surveys, and of all the improved and later surveys for the periods specified opposite each:—

Designation of Survey.	Duration of Survey.	Total area accomplished in square miles.	Total Cost.	Average rate of survey per square mile.
			Rs.	Rs.
Old Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory) Survey ...	1841-1851	24,462	1,95,764	80.00
New ditto, Berar Ceded Districts ditto ...	1855-1866	20,090	3,50,719	17.47
Old Ganjam Survey ...	1836-1854	10,997	2,45,707	22.34
New Ganjam and Orissa Survey, now called Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Survey..	1854-1866	31,378	4,26,905	13.61
Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, or Sindhee Saugor Doab Kohistan Survey ...	1851-1860	10,555	2,14,538	20.31
Gwalior and Central India Survey ...	1860-1866	16,018	3,51,539	21.95
Chota Nagpore Division ...	1860-1866	19,968	2,57,684	12.91
Rewah and Bundelcund ...	1862-1866	7,794	1,67,023	25.36
Cossyah and Garrow Hills...)	1863-1866	1,764	99,440	56.37
Rajpootana Survey ...	1865-1866	2,370	36,029	15.20
Total ...	1836-1866	1,45,306	23,75,948	16.34
Season under review ...	1866 to 1867	14,630	40,55,514	...
Total of Topographical Surveys ...	.....	1,60,026	27,81,462	...
Revenue Survey Plains on 4 inches = 1 mile ...	1846-1866	3,51,178	88,90,533	25.32
and Topographical of Hills, on 1 inch and 2 inches = 1 mile ...)	1866-1867	12,999	8,48,596	...
Grand Total ...	.....	5,24,203	1,25,20,591	23.85

Thus in a period of 30 years, with but very few parties at the commencement and only increasing very gradually, 160,000 square miles of country, an area considerably larger than the whole of the British Islands, has been completed and mapped by this Branch of the Department alone, at a cost of not more than 32 shillings and 8 pence per mile; whilst the Revenue Surveys have likewise yielded excellent topographical maps on a similar scale, of 364,000 square miles of country, between the years 1846 and 1866, or during Colonel Thuillier's incumbency and superintendence of the operations, at a mean average cost of 50 shillings and 8 pence per square mile. The combined results form the large area of 524,000 square miles, or upwards of four times that of Great Britain executed at a total cost of Rs. 1,25,20,000 (one hundred and twenty-five lakhs), yielding a mean average rate of 47 shillings and 3 pence. For this, we have all the records in a methodical and systematic form, fit for geogra-

phical incorporation in the Atlas of India. This does not include the older Revenue Surveys of the North-West Provinces, which for want of proper supervision in former years never were regularly reduced or generalized, and the records of which were destroyed in the mutiny. The whole of these districts will have to be surveyed over again in a style very superior to that of the last survey. Colonel Thuillier regrets his inability to furnish complete information of a similar kind for all India, or even for any single Presidency. The required data no doubt exist, but are scattered in various offices, and surveys are in progress and have been from time to time undertaken and completed, of which the Surveyor General has no cognizance. His establishment is unequal to operations of such importance and magnitude.

A very large number of maps, computations, and general reports, or fair copies of professional results, were completed during the recess months; one set of all these records is retained in the Surveyor General's Office for future reference, and the duplicates are forwarded to the India Office in England. The Inch Standard Maps for reproduction and transmission to the Home Government, and the exaggerated maps on the same scale for reduction to one-fourth scale, or 4 miles to the inch, were specially prepared for multiplication by the Photo-zincographic or Photo-lithographic process. Of the first, *viz.*, the fair or Standard Sheets, all were successfully transferred to Stone or Zinc by the Carbon transfer process, the copies for transfer having been obtained by Photography. The new system of the reduction by Photography of the exaggerated one-inch maps to one-fourth, to produce the usual general or geographical maps, is in progress, and the experiment as far as it has proceeded was very successful. A valuable outline chart of the entire Indian coast, from Cape Monze in Longitude $66^{\circ} 40'$ to Pedro Branca Lighthouse in Longitude $104^{\circ} 30'$, was prepared in this manner from various materials for the Master Attendant's Department, and successfully printed by the photo-lithographic process.

A new sketch map of India, scale 32 miles=1 inch, in 6 sheets, showing our political relations with Native States, and the limits of every British District, Division, and Jurisdiction, was prepared, corrected up to date, lithographed, and largely circulated to Local Administrations and the Chief Officials throughout India. Corrections and additions as regards Orthography, and the names of places, which may have become important of late years, were asked for, with the view of preparing a more accurate and complete map of India, which is still a great desideratum. This map was also utilized largely

to illustrate various schemes, projects, and reports, and several copies were specially prepared for, and rendered to the Financial Department, to illustrate its circles and treasuries. Besides these important undertakings there were prepared new maps of Bengal proper, with the new civil and criminal jurisdictions; of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions; of the Punjab generally and of Sindh. New materials were forwarded to England for the filling up of various Atlas Sheets now being engraved under the Geographer to the Secretary of State at the India Office. On the whole 443 sheets or sections of maps, 217,728 complete copies, and 251,608 impressions were turned out. Their value according to the selling price was Rs. 63,910 or Rs. 16,786 more than the cost of the Lithographic Press establishment. In a period of eight years only, the money value of maps given away to officials represents nearly one lakh of Rupees. The sales to the public during the same period come up to nearly half a lakh. During the year 1866-67, 7,407 engraved and lithographed maps were despatched to officials, the value of which amounts to Rs. 21,279. The sums realized by sales to the public, including a portion of the fees for copying Revenue Maps, amount to Rs. 4,155-12.

The original records of the Department are increasing so rapidly with the vast progress of the Survey of India, and the out-turn from the Printing Press, especially now that the new process by Photo-zincography has taken such root, is so great, that it is found impossible longer to provide properly for the safe custody, arrangement and receipt, of manuscript as well as issue and sale of such a quantity of printed materials. The combination of the Revenue Branch of the Department, and the extensive additions of rough field books and other documents from that Survey, cause great anxiety, which has not been lessened by the appearance of white-ants. The Surveyor General trusts that suitable premises may soon be obtained to meet the increasing and special requirements of a Department like the Survey, the records of which have cost such enormous sums of money. This is the more necessary since the proposal of the Secretary of State to transfer the whole of the engraving of the Sheets of the Atlas of India, hitherto performed by the Geographer in England, to India. This change is likely to prove most beneficial in every way. In August 1867, a very valuable despatch of geographical materials was made to the India Office embracing a period of two years. The new Atlas Sheets engraved and received from England during the two years 1866 and 1867, were unusually numerous, and comprise Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 28, & 29, eight

Sheets altogether, a most valuable addition. The Survey department was reorganized during the year.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in several Native States this year, and the operations of this Survey were retarded frequently, from the want of proper vaqueels and escorts for the surveyors. In the petty States of Kotah and Boondi in particular, the Native officials are reported to have given great trouble and to have thrown many obstacles in the way. Lieutenant C. Strahan and his Civil Assistant Mr. Horst were not permitted to approach certain localities owing to the existence of Forts, which the kil-ladars feared might be overlooked from the heights near them, but which were the most suitable for survey stations. Provisions and assistance of any kind were refused, and even stronger threats were made if the surveyors attempted to approach certain hills.

The Revenue Survey.

This Survey was at work during 1866-67 over the whole breadth of Northern and Central India, from Sindh to Upper Assam. The following shows the detailed work in Bengal Proper, or the *Lower Circle*, at an average cost of Rs. 85-12 per square mile—

Survey Division.	District.	Villages or Waste Land blocks.	Square Miles.	Expenditure.
				Rs. A. P.
1st ...	Kamroop ...	961	858	55,587 13 10
2nd ...	{ Maunbhoom ...	69	303	67,657 11 1
	{ Luckimpore ...	40	267	
3rd...	Cachar ...	150	313	55,041 15 4
4th*	River Ganges ...	903	857	47,127 11 0
5th...	West Dooars ...	97	1,036	57,621 9 11
6th...	Lohardugga, Haza- reebagh ...	103	216	51,810 15 1
1st or Darjeeling Waste Land Party	West Land Party...	...	295	26,789 1 1
2nd or Seehsaugor	Seehsaugor ...	48	378	24,230 14 5
Total ...		...	4,523	3,85,867 11 9
Mehalwarry charges ...		...	...	1,984 11 7
Grand total for 1866-67 ...		...	...	3,87,852 7 4
" " 1865-66 ...		...	6,110	3,47,156 13 4
Difference less ...		...	1,587	40,695 10 "

This Survey has also done the survey of the Damin-i-koh Boundary.

In the *Upper Circle* the work was done at a general average of Rs. 49-8-4 per square mile.

No. of Parties.	Jurisdiction.	Area surveyed in square miles.	Total cost.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
4	Central Provinces ...	3,839	2,15,280	14	1
2	Oudh ...	2,199	1,14,477	6	4
1	North-Western Prov.	440	16,652	8	2
1	Punjab ...	661	73,745	3	2
1	Sind (Bombay) ...	1,337	40,587	9	4
9	Total ...	8,476	4,60,743	9	1

Major J. Macdonald, who officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Vanrenen R. A. as Superintendent of Revenue Surveys in the Lower Circle, reports that during the season of 1866-67 the unprecedented cost was chiefly caused by the expense in examining the condemned work by Major Thompson in Hazareebaugh, which brought the rates of the sixth Division up to 240 Rupees a mile, by working in Assam with a reduced establishment, and by the fact that every party worked in dense jungle, where the highest rates of daily pay failed to attract a sufficient supply of labour to clear the lines or induce the Survey Lascars to remain. The districts of Manbhoom and Darjeeling were completed, with these results—

DISTRICT.	SURVEY.		By whom surveyed.	AREA IN		Cost inclusive of contingent ex- pense.	Rate per mile.		
	Com- menced.	Finished.		Acres.	Square miles.		Rs.	A.	P.
Manbhoom ..	1861-62.	1866-67.	Captains J. L. Sherwill, and D. Macdonald.	35,57,437	5,559	2,44,024-3-7	43	14	4
Darjeeling ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E. T. S. Johnson, Esquire.	7,89,760	1,234	1,13,810-3-1	92	8	8

The details for Darjeeling District are :—

			<i>Square Miles.</i>
Daling Subdivision	...	...	485.91
Darjeeling Hill Territory...	...	...	465.37
Hope Town Settlement	...	...	9.38
Station of Darjeeling	...	...	1.97
Pathurghata ...	} Plains {	...	161.32
Hateegheesa ...		...	110.33
Total			1,234.28

Lieutenant Barron reports of the Assam Survey—Coal of an excellent quality is found near Jeypoor just beyond last season's work ; it is also found on the Desang, near where it breaks through the hills. Grants of these coal-fields have been sold, and will be surveyed this field season owing to their importance. Petroleum also has been found and bored for near Jeypoor, and at a place called Makoom a few miles beyond Jeypoor on the Dehing. It is doubtful whether sufficient quantity can be found to make it a successful commercial speculation, but some experimenters are confident that petroleum and coal would give a good return. In Assam it is proposed in season, 1867-68, to extend the survey to the Naga Hills frontier on the south, and to work east to the limits of district Luckimpoor, and as far north as practicable. The area thus marked out is estimated at 400 square miles, leaving about 1,500 square miles to complete the District. There still remain eighty-eight Grants for survey in Cachar, viz :—

	No.	Sq. Miles.
Unopened Grants	51	240
Opened Grants...	37	260
Total	88	500

Mr. N. T. Davey remarks on the difficulties and danger likely to result in an attempt to explore and survey the hilly tract lying between Cachar and Chittagong. These hills are inhabited by the Looshais, who claim and hold all the tract of country to the south of the parallel of the latitude of Chatterchoora Hill, and east of Hill Tipperah to the Tepai River is the Burmese frontier. The relations of the Government with Sookpilal, the Chief, had been for some time back very unsatisfactory, it was recently proposed to send an armed expedition to punish him for a raid in which he took captive fifty British subjects. The policy was changed to one of conciliation and negotiation. The Chief failed to attend and the Survey could

not be forced through an unknown country without guides or coolies.

The new boundary on Bhootan along the West Dooars District commences from the confluence of the Jeteo Nuddee with the Dechee or Juldoka River. It runs along the foot of the hills to the Alaikooree or Pana Nuddee, up to which point 37 platforms mark the boundary. The boundary along the Buxa Hills commences from platform No. 37. From No. 37 to 38, the boundary runs along the Northern bank of Alaikooree or Pana Nuddee called the Western branch of the Deemah Nuddee: From No. 38 along the Gecheejo Pass to No. 39 Gecheejo Hill on the Sinchula Range: From thence on the crest of the Sinchula Range to No. 41 Jyntee Hill: From No. 41 along the slope of the hill and Jynteechoo Nullah, known as the eastern branch of the Jangtee Nuddee, to No. 42 on the Jangtee Nuddee where the Buxa Hills terminate. From No. 42 to 47 the boundary again runs along the foot of the hills to the Thingehoo or Rydak River. For a distance of $86\frac{1}{2}$ miles, forty-seven marks for platforms have been erected. The West Dooars include the tract of country at the base of the Bhootan Hills from the Teesta River to the Sunkos River on the East. It is about twenty-five miles broad, and terminates on the northern limits of Rungpore and Cooch-Behar. The portion east of Dooar Chamoorehee to the Rydak River was surveyed during season 1866-67. Of the total area of 956 square miles, 47 square miles only are under cultivation, the remaining 909 square miles are covered with grass and forest. The area of the Buxa Hills is fifty square miles. The Sinchula range is five miles from the foot of the hills. Buxa, about 1,700 feet above the plains, is situated midway; it is surrounded on three sides by Hills and only open to the south. A Regiment of Native Infantry is stationed at Buxa; the Right Picket occupy the Umunca Hill, 2,086 feet high, and the left Picket, the Chereleeka Hill, 2,457 feet high. Limestone is plentiful all round Buxa and coal has been found near the sources of the Deemah Nuddee. The total number of inhabitants is 12,564, exclusive of the troops and camp followers at Buxa, or thirteen to the square mile. They are detailed below:—

Rajbungsee or Hindoos	...	...	9,380
Mussulmen	...	...	605
Mech and Garrows	...	...	2,428
Totos	...	...	84
Bhotias	...	...	67
Total			12,564

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson reports of the part of the Darjeeling district taken from Bhootan, that it is a wild and inhospitable country, and with the exception of milk and butter no provisions are procurable. What the Bhootias can supply they will not give to Europeans, nor will they render them any assistance. They dislike and hate us, and do not hesitate to shew it. The people are deceitful and utterly degraded. The valley of Rhenock is one of the richest in produce; in it there are numerous monasteries occupied by fat priests, and the upper class of Bhootias. Here are people resembling the natives of the plains in appearance, very different from the flat-featured and smooth-faced Bhotiahs. They are the descendants of Bengali women, carried off from the plains, and Bhotiah fathers. The road to Western China, Tibet, passes through this valley, and to the east of Dumsong, and in the cold season there is a considerable amount of traffic on this line; the Tibetans bringing ponies, yaks, yak-tails, musk, salt, sheep, goats, dogs, blankets, wool, knives, &c., and importing principally sugar, tobacco, and rice. The country generally is adapted for tea; the soil appears rich, and the spurs next to the plains are not very elevated. The soil there is the best, and could, if necessary, be well watered.

Colonel J. E. Gastrell reports in detail on the operations in the Upper Circle. He advocates the advantages to future administrations and to the public generally, which would follow the introduction of the Madras system of permanently marking not only all village triple junctions, but all theodolite stations, by platforms of masonry, or by stone pillars, or by a combination of both, under Act XXVIII. of 1860. In Bengal and in the old North-West surveys no marks were erected, and the consequence is, that, except for area and the re-production of maps and plans, the records of the former surveys are nearly useless. Scarcely a trace of their progress has been left behind them.

Of the old North-Western Surveys, none of the village plans unfortunately were ever deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, but the originals were left in charge of the Board of Revenue at Agra, who again entrusted the same to Commissioners of Divisions, the duplicates being in the several Collectorates; the consequence of this fatal policy was that every volume of these most valuable records has been lost. The originals of those Districts only which have been surveyed and mapped during the last ten or eleven years, together with a few of the old Delhi Survey of 1822 to 1833, are forthcoming. The re-survey of the North-Western Provinces, and

the consequent restoration of mapping and true records of area, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government and recommenced.

The total area of District Jubbulpore, inclusive of Bijeragpurh, and the villages of Nagode and Myhere lying within this Tehseel, proved to be 4,301 square miles. Pilibheet the chief town of the Jehanabad Subdivision of the Bareilly District, has a population of 27,900 souls, inhabiting 6,116 houses. It derives its name from a sect of Bunjarras called "Péerea" and "Bheet," a structure or any thing raised above the ground, the entire name implying the lodgment or "Tanda" of Peerea Bunjarras. They first established themselves at a place now called "old Pilibheet," and removed to the site of the present town about the year 1740 on the invitation of "Hafiz Rhymeet Khan," the then ruler of Bareilly, and in fact of all Rohileund the town was subsequently fortified, and the old bastions and curtains of it are still standing though dilapidated and broken. Pilibheet is the great emporium of Northern Bareilly and the adjacent Terai and Hills, and its Timber and rice marts are unequalled in all Rohileund. The far-famed Pilibheet rice is grown in the northern low Terai lands, and the finest and best quality sells at 3 seers per rupee, whilst the price of the coarser or inferior description varies from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Numbers of flat-bottomed boats are annually built at Pilibheet and floated down to Futtehgurh, where they ordinarily sell for about 200 or 250 rupees each.

Lient. Colonel H. C. Johnstone's party continued the survey of District Hazara on the North-West Frontier, commenced in 1865-66. Opposition was offered by the Syud Chiefs of Khagan, who caused annoyance and delay by knocking down Survey Stations. On one occasion a survey camp was fired into at night at the village of Gidharpor in the north-west corner of Puklee Valley, and a sentry shot in the hand. The prompt action taken by the Civil authorities in the matter put an end to this mode of displaying disaffection. The work was further retarded by the scarcity of coolies and supplies in Khagan, and by the continual bad weather which prevailed from April to September, and in especially the higher ranges of Upper Hazara, where the snow and mists for days obscured the signals. The district is situated between $\frac{33^{\circ}}{35}$ $\frac{44'}{07}$ North Latitude and $\frac{72^{\circ}}{14}$ $\frac{35'}{03}$ East Longitude. On the south is District Rawulpindee; on the east Kashmere; on the west runs the Indus River, which separates Hazara from District Peshawur and the

country of the Hussunzaie Tribe. On the north stretches the Hazara Kohistan, which abuts east on the country of the independent Tribe of Chilas. Beyond Looloosur Lake the boundary is somewhat undefined. A large tract of country to the south of the Looloosur range drains into the Lake. The Civil authorities maintain that the whole of this tract is British. The Chilasee on the other hand claims down to the lake. The tract is under snow for seven or eight months in the year; during the remaining months the grazing is capital. Throughout the district the demands on the surveyors for medicine was very great and could not be met. Tea is a very popular beverage. The suggestion that the people should grow tea was received with delight.

The following area still remained to be surveyed in Sind :—
For Revenue Survey. Scale 4 inches=1 mile—Sq. miles.

In the Hyderabad Collectorate	...	700
Plains of Oomerkot	...	900
District Shahbander	...	4,500

Total	...	6,100
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In addition to this there are about 4,000 square miles of desert to be surveyed topographically, making a grand total of more than 10,000 square miles, which will give ample work for the next 4 or 5 seasons at least.

Besides these scientific and professional surveys, local surveys with a view to the resettlement or assessment of the land revenue were going on in various provinces. The results belong to the subject of revenue, and will be noticed in Chapter V.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

THIRTY-SIX Acts were passed, during the official year 1866-67, by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Of these Acts, but eight, namely, those referring to Trustees and Mortgagees, to removal of Prisoners, the Penal Code, Small Cause Courts' references, Judicial Offices, licenses on Trades and Professions, and the Administrator General, are general, *i. e.*, affecting the whole of British India and applicable only to a particular subject. Others, such as the Stamp Act, the Customs' Duties Act, the Horse Racing Act, the Press and Books Act, are special. Four Acts affect one or other of the High Courts. Two, the Comptoir d'Escompte Act and the Oriental Gas Company's Act,

may be termed personal. The rest are Acts passed by the Council in its capacity of local legislature for the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and (till lately) the Straits' Settlement.

Act XXIII. of 1866 (to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay).

XXIV. of 1866 (to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William).

XXV. of 1866 (to transfer to the Government of India certain securities and monies deposited in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, and the proceeds of certain estates in the charge of the Administrator General of Bengal). Such sums, amounting to nearly Rs. 6,70,000, had been unclaimed for more than 20 years. The transfer is subjected to any claims which may hereafter be established to the satisfaction of the Court from which the transfer shall have been made.

XXVI. of 1866 (to legalize the rules made by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for the better determination of certain claims of subordinate proprietors in that Province.) Certain arrangements regarding sub-settlements in Oudh received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the letter from the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 307, dated 24th August 1866. Those arrangements were made in accordance with the views taken by the Government of India, and by the Chief Commissioner, and with the consent of the Talukdars; but doubts having arisen regarding the legal validity of some of the measures so provided for in respect of sub-proprietary settlements, this Act declares that they shall have the force of law.

XXVII. of 1866 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the conveyance and transfer of property in British India vested in Mortgagees and Trustees in cases to which English law is applicable.) The object of this Act is to introduce into the English Law of Trusts, as applied in India, most of the improvements which have been introduced into the corresponding province of Law in England. The Act takes in almost all conceivable contingencies in which a trustee cannot or will not fulfil the duties of a trust, and enables the High Court to act, or to provide others with the means of acting in his absence. The phraseology of the Indian Act harmonizes with that of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, 'hold' and 'holding', for example, being substituted for the technical expressions 'seised' and 'possessed,' and 'immoveable property' for 'land' and 'real property.' The Act, however, retains the terms 'heir' and 'devisee' as being properly applicable to all persons claiming immoveable property under intestacies occurring, and Wills made before the 1st January 1866, when the Succession Act came into operation. The terms in ques-

tion are defined so that they will apply to the altered state of things which has resulted from the abolition effected by that Act, so far as regards intestate and testamentary succession, of the distinction between moveable and immoveable property. The Act applies to every High Court now or hereafter established under the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, and also to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

XXVIII. of 1866 (to give to Trustees, Mortgagees and others, in cases to which English Law is applicable, certain powers now commonly inserted in Settlements, Mortgages and Wills, and to amend the Law of property and relieve Trustees.) This Act introduces into the English Law of Property as applied in India a number of improvements which have from time been effected in that law by the Statutes known as Lord St. Leonards' Acts.

XXIX. of 1866 (to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.)

XXX. of 1866 (An Act for amending the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and intoxicating drugs in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.)

I. of 1867 (to authorize the levy of tolls for the improvement of the navigation of the Ganges.) The object of this Act is to provide funds for meeting the expenses of improving the navigation of the Ganges between Allahabad and Dinapore. An annual sum of Rs. 20,000 is now set apart for the improvement of the navigation of that river for the 350 miles between Allahabad and Scenah; but the Local Government proposed that the sum of at least Rs. 50,000 should be applied annually for that purpose, and considered that the effectual opening of the Ganges was of such importance to the commerce of the country, that it would be cheaply purchased at a much greater cost. The Government of India will continue to advance the annual sum of Rs. 20,000 for the objects abovementioned; but this Act provides that the balance shall be raised by a system of tolls on the steamers and boats passing such place on the Ganges as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces shall select.

II. of 1867 (to make further provision for the removal of prisoners.)

III. of 1867 (to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and in the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah.) The primary object of this Act is to repress public gambling in towns and railway stations situate in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah, without, at the same time, giving rise to oppression and other malpractices on the part of the Police.

IV. of 1867 (to enlarge the meaning of the word "offence" in certain Sections of the Indian Penal Code and for other purposes.)

V. of 1867 (to extend the Indian Penal Code to the Straits Settlement.)

VI. of 1867 (*to enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to alter the limits of existing Districts in any part of the Territories under his Government.*) The Act saves the powers of the Governor General under Act XXI. of 1836.

VII. of 1867 (*to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing from soldiers arms, ammunition, clothes and other articles.*)

VIII. of 1867 (*to amend the law relating to Horse-racing in India*) This Act assimilates the law of India on the subject of horse-racing to the law of England. Statute 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 109, section 18, provides that all contracts and agreements by way of gaming or wagering shall be null and void, and that no money deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event upon which any wager shall have been made, shall be recoverable. The section, however, contains a proviso that this enactment shall not apply to any subscription or agreement to subscribe for any plate, &c., to be awarded to the winner of any lawful game. There is no doubt that, under Statute 18 Geo. 2, cap. 31, section 11, horse-racing for a prize worth £50 or upwards, is a lawful game within the meaning of the former Statute. The first section of the Indian Act No. XXI. of 1848, is copied from the section above recited; but it omits the proviso. Hence the Calcutta Turf Club represented to the Government that, in India, dishonourable persons evade with impunity promises to subscribe to prizes and stakes. The present Act, which is modelled on the proviso above referred to, accordingly enacts that no subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money of the value or amount of Rs. 500 or upwards, to be awarded to the winners or winner of any horse-race, shall be deemed unlawful by reason of anything contained in Act No. XXI. of 1848. There is also a section, suggested by the case of *Gatty v. Field*, 9 Q. B., 431, declaring that nothing contained in the Act shall be deemed to legalize transactions connected with horse-racing which are obnoxious to the provisions of the Lottery Act (No. V. of 1844.)

IX. of 1867 (*to make further provision for suits by and against the Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris.*)

X. of 1867 (*to empower Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil to refer for decision questions arising previous to the hearing of suits or in the execution of decrees or orders.*)

XI. of 1867 (*to empower the Oriental Gas Company, Limited, to extend their operations to certain places in British India.*)

XII. of 1867 (*to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.*)

XIII. of 1867 (*for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmein and Bassein, and to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast Lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.*)

XIV. of 1867 (to provide for the assessment of the Pándharí tax in certain parts of the Central Provinces.) This Act places on a legal basis a Mahratta impost called Pándharí which has existed for many generations in the districts of the Nagpore country.

XV. of 1867 (to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Punjab, and for other purposes.) The Act may be extended by the Governor General in Council to the Central Provinces and Oudh. It will expire in five years.

XVI. of 1867 (to authorize the making of acting appointments to certain Judicial Offices.)

XVII. of 1867 (to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.) Instead of enumerating certain articles which shall be free, and leaving every other article subject to duty, the Act adopts the opposite plan of enumerating the articles which are to pay customs duties, every article not enumerated being free. Such is the mode in which the English tariff is framed. On only sixty-five classes of articles is an import duty in future to be collected. These are apparel, millinery, &c., arms, ammunition of military stores, blacking, cabinet-ware, candles, carpets and carpeting, carriages, chemicals, China and Japan-Ware, other than laquered-ware which is free, clocks, watches and other time-keepers, coach-builders' materials, coffee, corks, cotton, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, felt, fireworks, flax, fruits and vegetables, glass and glass-ware, gold leaf, grass and other cloth of China manufacture, guns, groceries not otherwise described, hides and skins, horns, instruments musical, ivory and ivory-ware, jewellery, including plate, jute, lac, leather and manufactures of leather, liquor, marble, wrought, other than statuary, mats, metals, naval stores, oils, oil and floor cloth, paints, perfumery, photographic apparatus and materials, piece goods, porcelain and earthenware, provisions and oilman's stores, railway materials, rattans and canes, seeds, shawls, shells, silk, soap, spices, stationery, and other paper, sugar and sugar-candy, tallow and grease; tea, telegraph stores, timber and wood, tobacco, toys and requisites for all games, trunks and boxes, umbrellas, woollen-goods. Nine classes of articles only are retained on the Export List. These are indigo, grain, lac, oils, seeds, shawls, cotton goods, tanned hides and spices.

XVIII. of 1867 (to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Jhānsi Division.)

XIX. of 1867 (to make further provision for the Administration of Justice in the District of Darjiling.)

XX. of 1867 (to authorize the trans-shipment, without payment of duty, of goods imported into Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by steamers.)

XXI. of 1867 (for the licencing of Professions and Trades.) This Act imposes a duty on the exercise of Professions and Trades. The Act applies to Civil Servants whose annual receipts are not less than Rs. 1,000, and to Military Officers whose pay and allowances are not

less than Rs. 6,000 per annum. The assessment is divided into six classes, framed according to a graduated scale of profits rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 25,000. Joint Stock Companies are placed in a separate class. The assessment is based on a fixed charge of two per cent. on the minimum profits of each class. Thus the highest payment will be two per cent., but the average incidence of the duty will necessarily be considerably less. The proceeds of the tax will, during the first year, be credited to the revenues of India. In the following year, and so long as the Act shall continue in force, it is intended that the proceeds of the tax shall be credited to local revenues; a moderate proportion of expenditure on objects of a local character, now charged to the revenues of India, being thenceforward transferred to local funds.

XXII. of 1867 (for the regulation of Public Sarais and Puraos.) The primary object of this Act, which is modelled on certain sections of the English Common Lodging Houses' Acts (14 & 15 Vic., cap. 28, 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 41,) is to provide for the regulation of *Sarais*, or buildings used in the Mofussil for the shelter and accommodation of travellers.

XXIII. of 1867 (an Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain Districts of the Punjab.) The principal objects of this Act are two;—1st, to provide a speedy mode of trying and punishing offences attributable to religious fanaticism, and, 2ndly, to render attempts at murder, made under the influence of fanaticism, punishable with death: under the Indian Penal Code such attempts are only punishable with transportation. The Act will only be in force in such districts of the Punjab as the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare to be subject to its operation. Fanatics murdering or attempting to murder will be punished on conviction either with death or transportation for life, and all their property will be forfeited to Government. The Commissioner of the Division who, as a rule, will try cases under the Act, may adjudge that, in the case of any fanatic killed in committing any murderous outrage, his property shall be forfeited and his body burnt. The jurisdiction conferred by the Act on a Commissioner may be exercised by any Magistrate with full powers, specially invested, after the commission of the offence, with such jurisdiction. The Act expires in ten years, or at such earlier period as the Governor General in Council shall direct.

XXIV. of 1867 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.) The office of Administrator General is of much utility, not only for protecting and winding up estates when the parties entitled are at a distance, but also for administering insolvent and complicated estates when relatives and agency houses would decline to act. Moreover, it has been and ought to be a source of considerable revenue to Government, as a medium for collecting the assets of escheated estates, and of states which are paid over as unclaimed for fifteen years. The Act pro-

poses to replace, practically, the Administrator General in the position which they occupied before and at the passing of the Succession Act. The High Court at Fort William may grant to the Administrator General of Bengal letters of administration in respect of assets situate in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burmah, and that such letters will authorize him to collect assets throughout the whole of these territories. In the same way, letters of administration granted by the High Court of Madras to the Administrator General of Madras, will authorize him to collect assets throughout the Presidency of Fort St. George, Coorg, and (in the case of British subjects) Mysore and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of Bombay, will have a similar effect as regards assets in that Presidency. The Governor General of India in Council is empowered to raise the rate of commission now chargeable by the Administrator General of Bengal to an equality with that charged by the other Administrators General, *viz.*, five *per cent.*, and also to appoint a Deputy Administrator General for the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces, or any of these territories.

XIV. of 1867 (for the regulation of Printing-Presses, and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books.) The Act repeals and re-enacts, with some unimportant alterations, the Press Act, No. XI. of 1835. Section 9, which is modelled on section 6 of the Statute 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 45, enacts that three printed or lithographed copies of every book which shall be produced in British India, shall be delivered by the printer at such place and to such officer as the Local Government shall direct. The officer will thereupon give a receipt for the copies, and, if the book is published, pay the publisher for the copies at the rate at which the book shall be *bond fide* sold for cash to the public. One of these copies will be sent to the Secretary of State for India, another copy will be disposed of as the Governor General in Council shall direct, and will probably be placed in the Imperial Museum at Calcutta; the third will be disposed of as the Local Government shall determine. Section 18 enacts that a memorandum of every book delivered pursuant to the Act, shall be registered in an official Catalogue. The memorandum, so far as practicable, will contain the following particulars: the title, with a translation when the title is not in English: the language of the book: the name of its author, translator or editor: the subject: the place of printing or publication: the names or firms of the printer and publisher: the date of issue from the press or of publication: the number of sheets, leaves, or pages: the size: the number of the edition: the number of copies of which the edition consists: whether the book is printed or lithographed: the price at which the book is sold to the public; and, lastly, the name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-

right. Every registration under this section will, upon payment of two rupees to the officer keeping the Catalogue, be deemed to be an entry in the Book of Registry kept under the Copy-right Act No. XX. of 1847, and the provisions contained in that Act as to the Book of Registry are to apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Catalogue. The Act came into force on 1st July 1867 and the official catalogues for the first six months for Bengal proper have appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

XXVI. of 1867 (to amend the law relating to Stamp-duties.) The primary object of this Act is to replace Schedule B of the Stamp Act, No. X. of 1862, by a schedule so framed that a larger revenue may be derived from suits. The stamp in no suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than ten rupees will be less than one rupee, from ten rupees to a hundred rupees, the scale jumps by five rupees at a time; from a hundred rupees to one thousand rupees by ten rupees at a time; from a thousand rupees and upwards at the rate of a hundred rupees at a time; thus, up to one thousand rupees, the duty will be *ten per cent.*, and in suits for more than one thousand rupees the percentage will gradually decrease. The Act contains rules for determining the amount of stamp-duty payable in suits for immoveable property. Such amount is to be computed according to the market value of the property in suit. In suits for immoveable property paying revenue to Government, where the settlement is temporary, eight times the revenue so payable, and where the settlement is permanent, ten times the revenue so payable, and in suits for immoveable property not paying revenue to Government, twenty times the annual net profits of such property, shall be taken to be the market-value thereof, unless and until the contrary shall be proved. Special rules on this subject are provided for the Bombay Presidency.

XXVII. of 1867 (to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oulh and the Jānsi Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts.)

XXVIII. of 1867 (to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called the Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.) The appointment of Native gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates for the trial of petty offences having proved very successful in these Provinces, more especially in towns and large villages, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned, in several instances, an extension of the system, after the model of the English Quarter Sessions, by which two or more Honorary Magistrates sat together at stated periods for the trial and decision of cases. The whole system of Criminal Procedure in India exists on the assumption that the Court is composed of only a single Judge, and the Agra High Court, upon a reference from the Judge of Mainpuri in regard to a Bench of Honorary Magistrates periodically sitting in Etawa, represented to Government that the legality of sentences passed by such a tribunal was doubtful, and that some legislation was therefore required. This

Act, therefore, provides that, when two or more persons authorized to exercise all or any of the powers of a Magistrate sit together for the despatch of business in any place in the said Provinces, any summons, warrant or process, or other proceeding, and any order, judgment, finding or sentence, signed by any two or more of them, shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if it were solely signed, when the powers of one or more of them are higher than the powers of the others or other of them, by such one of them as has, or by one of such of them as have, been invested under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with the highest of such powers, or, when their powers are equal, by any one of them.

Seven Bills were introduced into the Council, but had not been passed. Among them was one for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, which awaits the report of the Royal Commission on Colonial marriage law. Three Bills were published by order of the Governor General. Twenty three Bills were in preparation.

Madras.

The Council of the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations passed the following Acts which received the assent of the Governor General.—

Act IV. of 1866, (to exempt enfranchised Village or other Service Inams, whether Revenue or Police, from the operation of Regulation VI. of 1831.)

V. of 1866, (to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras.) The necessity for legislative action in this matter arose from the circumstance of a large number of coolies having been recruited at Madras in 1865 for employment in the Tea districts of Bengal, and induced to leave their homes upon statements relating to their pay which were not realized. This Act is designed to prevent the recurrence of the irregularities which took place on that occasion. It places the emigration of coolies from this Presidency to other parts of India under restrictions similar to those imposed on emigration to the British Colonies by Act XIII. of 1864, and on the recruiting of labourers for the Bengal Tea districts by Bengal Act III. of 1863.

VI. of 1866, (for repealing Madras Act V of 1863 and for regulating the Bank of Madras.) The Act provides for the increase of the Bank's capital to £1,200,000 and for the extension of its operations to Native States and Foreign Dependencies in India, such as Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, and Hyderabad, French Settlement of Pondichery, and to Ceylon.

I. of 1867, (to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, and to make certain provisions relating thereto.) The Governor General vetoed a Bill passed by the Madras Council to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras as unnecessary and *ultra vires*. Eight Bills were pending before the Council.

Bombay.

The following Acts were passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations during the year 1866-67.

Act VI. of 1866 (to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.)

VII. of 1866 (to limit the liability of a Son, Grandson, or Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, and the liability of the second Husband of a Hindoo widow for the debts of her deceased Husband, and otherwise to amend the law of Debtor and Creditor.)

VIII of 1866 (to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency.)

IX. of 1866 (to authorise the extension of certain Regulations of Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the general Regulations.)

X. of 1866 (to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.)

XI. of 1866 (to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of Port-dues in certain Ports of the Bombay Presidency.)

XII. of 1866 (to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Provinces of Sind.)

XIII. of 1866 (to provide for the attendance of Witnesses before the Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.)

XIV. of 1866 (to bring the Pergunnas of Edulabad and Wurrungam under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.)

XV. of 1866 (to amend Act No. X. of 1863; Bombay.)

Bengal.

The Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met on the 15th December 1866, and continued its sittings beyond the termination of the official year 1866-67.

Act I. of 1867 (to explain and amend Act VI. of 1863 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.)

II. of 1867 (to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.)

III. of 1867 (to amend the law relating to ships lying in ports in the

provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal). This Act provides for the more efficient regulation of ships lying in the ports of Bengal and for the maintenance in those ports of such Police as may be necessary and of hospital accommodation for sailors. Serious disasters having occurred in consequence of ships being left afloat in harbours without crews, or with insufficient crews, a penalty is imposed for leaving ships with less than a minimum crew provided in the Act; but power is given to the Conservator of a port to license vessels to remain without a crew on board when from any reason this may be permitted without danger to the shipping in harbour. Masters of ships are subjected to penalties for wilful neglect to extinguish fires. Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor to charge upon the fund of every port the expense of port Police and the expense of such additional Police in any town as may be rendered necessary by the resort of shipping thereto.

At the close of the official year eight Bills were before the Council.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND EMIGRATION.

Internal Trade.

ATTEMPTS have been made in various Provinces to collect statistics of the internal trade, but without success on any extensive scale, except in the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

Madras.—The Frontier Customs diminished slightly, in consequence of the depressed state of trade in the French territories. The amount was Rs. 1,06,745 against Rs. 1,34,465 in the previous year, and the charges, Rs. 7,999 against Rs. 8,489. The quantity of salt sent by rail into the interior from the Madras Depot was 96,000 maunds more than in 1865-66—the total for eleven months being 11,83,200 Indian maunds. Malpractices of coolies from the Madras Presidency to the Tea districts of Bengal, Act V. of 1866 was passed, applying to emigration between the two Presidencies, the principles of the law which regulates emigration to the Colonies, and the Protector of Emigrants was appointed Protector of Labourers. Simultaneously with the cessation of emigration from English ports for the British Colonies, emigration from French ports increased, numbers of persons being registered at Madras, and proceeding by land to Pondichery for embarkation. The discovery of a system of fraud, by which emigrants were deprived by the re-

cruiters of the advances made to them, engaged the attention of the French Government and British Consular Agent.

Bombay.—There are no returns.

Bengal.—There is no return of internal trade. The statement below exhibits the number of coolies of both sexes despatched to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during the year ending the 31st March 1867, together with the mortality and desertion among them during the voyage, and the percentage of females to males :—

Province or District.	Number of Coolies Embarked.						Total.	Percentage of females to males.	Mortality during the voyage.	Number of coolies absconded.	Percentage of deaths during the voyage.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.						
					Male.	Female.					
Assam	4,535	2,063	518	418	233	135	7,901	47.40	196	4	2.49
Cachar	1,925	1,307	265	260	186	179	4,212	73.72	54	3	1.27
Sylhet	185	131	19	19	5	15	374	72.23	..	..	..
Total	6,644	3,501	802	697	424	329	12,487	55.91	252	7	2.1

The total number of coolies sent during the year was 12,487 against 44,582 during the preceding year, being a decrease of 32,095 in the number despatched. The total number of coolies received at the dépôt in Calcutta was 13,540, of whom 11,734 were despatched to the tea districts, and the remaining 1,806 are accounted for in the manner noted below.* The total number of contractors during the year was 11 against 22 in the preceding year, and the number of recruiters employed by them 388 against 1,250. The mortality among the coolies in transit was 2.1 per cent, against 4.66 of the preceding year, and 3.01 of the year before that. This satisfactory result is to be attributed to the batches of coolies despatched, being much smaller than those sent in previous years, when the demand for labor was very much heavier. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of mortality among the labourers sent to the tea districts, both while on their passage thither and after their arrival

* Remaining in the dépôts at the end of the year	...	550
Returned to their homes as rejected...	...	237
Died in the dépôts	...	226
Absconded from dépôts,	...	453
„ Kooshtea, &c.	...	310

1.806

at their destination. Their report does not confirm the notion entertained by the tea planters, that the mortality among the labourers on their passage was aggravated by the provisions made for their health and comfort, and that the regulations laid down by Government have failed to diminish the death-rate. The more prominent of the evils pointed out, are the harassment and delay experienced by the coolie from the time of his being enlisted to his transport to the Calcutta depot; the delay in registration; the inconveniences experienced by him during his journey to Kooshtea in the ordinary trains, and during his prolonged detention there, caused frequently by the steamer not having completed the taking in of cargo; the frequent congregation of large numbers of coolies on board of steamers and flats; the defect in the sanitary arrangements on board in certain respects and the faulty system under which provisions are supplied to vessels. A Bill was accordingly passed by the Bengal Council to remedy these evils, but was vetoed by the Governor General, who appointed an official commission to visit Assam and Cachar and report on the subject, during the cold season of 1867-68.

North-Western Provinces.—The gross collections in the Customs' Department in 1866-67 amounted to Rs. 1,12,36,705, as compared with Rs. 1,14,10,366 during the previous year of 12 months. If the receipts for April 1867 be added, there is an increase over the previous twelve months of more than 10½ lakhs. Nearly 35,50,000 maunds of salt were imported across the Customs' Line during the year, the duty on which exceeded Rs. 1,00,43,000. Similarly, Rs. 11,57,000 were paid as duty upon 18,83,000 maunds of sugar exported during the same period. There were none of the rapid fluctuations of trade observable in former years. The wholesale prices of cotton per maund at the principal marts, though varying considerably, were steadier than in the previous year. They ranged from Rs. 14-8 at Cawnpore in October, 1865, to Rs. 26 at Allahabad in July, 1866. The great Fair was held at Hurdwar in April 1867. Hurdwar, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, near Roorkee, is a well-known Hindoo place of pilgrimage. Every twelfth year the Koomb Fair, as it is then called, assumes large proportions. The Fair which was held in April was termed by the Brahmins the Maha Kidar Koomb, and, as it was supposed by many devotees to be the last Koomb of any magnitude which would be held at Hurdwar, the gathering was proportionately great. The whole of the ground at Hurdwar and in its neighbourhood was thoroughly cleared and laid out in regular encampments; no

squatting was allowed, but as each body of pilgrims arrived a suitable encamping ground was allotted to them, in which they were expected to reside during the Fair. The ground being divided into square blocks, with wide streets at sufficient intervals, regularity and proper ventilation were secured, and all confusion avoided. Special attention was paid to the conservancy and sanitation of the camps. The principle of dry-earth conservancy was generally adopted. Dispensaries for the sick, and hospitals for contagious diseases were constructed, and medical stores and hospital furniture provided. In order also to facilitate the approach and departure of the multitudes assembling at the bathing-ghâts, an esplanade was constructed and ten bridges thrown over the river by the Canal Department, and convenient routes were indicated for the passage of the people to and from their camps. A large body of Police were drawn from the neighbouring districts, including those of the Punjab, together with a squadron of the Jât Horse. The Fair of 1867 is believed to have been the largest ever held at Hurdwar: it is computed that the numbers present on the 12th of April—the great bathing-day—did not fall short of 2,885,000. Up to the last day of the Fair the health of the pilgrims continued to be remarkably good, but unhappily this satisfactory state of things did not continue. Heavy rain had fallen on the 11th and 12th of April, which had considerably reduced the temperature, and numbers of the pilgrims who bathed at the sacred ghât on the 12th must have remained in their wet clothes for upwards of 24 hours, and probably in a very exhausted state. They carried cholera with them all over the Punjab and Hill provinces.

Punjab.—A series of "Trade Statistics" for each District was issued during 1867, but the reports are descriptive not statistical. The following shews the comparative revenue from Salt and Customs in the two years:—

Customs Division or Line.	GROSS RECEIPTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1865-66.	1866-67.		
Delhi and Hissar Customs Line, ...	43,70,895	45,68,007	1,97,112	.....
Indus Preventive Line and Salt Range, ...	33,37,113	35,25,824	1,88,711	.....
Trans-Indus Salt Mines, ...	76,250	83,306	7,056	.....
Sutlej Preventive Line, ...	13,080	15,762	2,682	.....
Gurgaon, Rohtuk, and Dera Is-mail Khan Salt Works, ...	50,783	43,044	.....	7,739
Total, ...	78,48,121	82,35,913	3,95,561	7,739

There was a decrease in the duty on sugar, due to a scarcity of grain—

YEAR.	Duty on Salt.	DUTY ON SUGAR.		Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Refined.	Unrefined.		
1865-66, ...	68,48,594	6,24,031	3,67,573	7,923	78,48,121
1866-67, ...	74,86,148	4,10,062	3,32,419	7,314	82,35,943
Difference, ...	+6,37,554	-2,13,969	-35,054	-609	+3,87,822

The increase in the salt collections is attributed to an increased demand for the article, stimulated by the facility of transport afforded by the Railway from Agra and Delhi. The salt from which revenue is derived is now extending in consumption eastwards and displacing to some extent the salts of Bengal. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 5,24,692 for establishment and Rs. 68,099 for contingencies.

To take the Districts in the order of the Reports. The chief products of Shahpoor are grain of all kinds, except rice : cotton, wool, ghec, opium, salt and saltpetre. The surplus produce of the Salt Range and places to the north of it is brought down by traders on camels, mules, bullocks and donkeys, and sold to the Khutrees of Khosab, who export it by the river route to Multan, Sukkur and Kurrachee. Mith, a flourishing little town near the Chenab, engages largely in this trade ; and on a somewhat smaller scale Bhera and Mianee. There are no less than six hundred weaving establishments at Khosab, and about one hundred and fifty at Girot. The cloth woven in Girot and its neighbourhood has a high reputation for its fineness and durability, and fetches comparatively high prices. In former days nearly the whole of this cloth was carried across the frontier into Afghanistan by the Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawur routes, but of late years, a considerable portion of the trade has been diverted in the direction of Sind. The Povindia merchants are large purchasers of this cloth on their way back to their homes, and the Khejas and Pirachas of Bhera convey large quantities of it to Cabul. The shearings of the large flocks in the Thull are collected by the Khutrees of Noorpoor (Tuvana), who buy the wool from the sheep-owners at so much a sheep ; the rate is four *pothis* per rupee, the produce of the shearing of each sheep being

called a "pothie." The average annual produce of opium is 400 maunds, worth not less than 1,60,000 rupees; nearly the whole of this leaves the district under passes, the destination of by far the greater part being Lahore and Umritsur. The standing crop is purchased by resident Khutrees, who, after extracting the drug, either export it themselves, or sell it to traders from other districts. Shahpoor and Bukkur are the head quarters of this trade. The Wurcha Salt Mines in this district supply the more southern districts, the salt being entirely carried on beasts of burden. The prosperity of the town of Mianee opposite Pind Dadun Khan is entirely dependent on the trade in salt.

Jhelum produces all sorts of grain except rice. The marts for export are Jhelum and Pind Dadun Khan in the Jhelum district, and Khooshab in Shahpore. Oil is largely produced from *sursoon*, *tara mera*, and *ulse* in the Salt Range. Soap is manufactured from the refuse. Blankets from wool and packing bags from goats' hair are manufactured and sold at Doomelee. There is a thriving trade in horses and mules. The first thing a Zemindar does with any small sum of money he has saved, is to buy a good mare, from which he breeds; and if any single individual is too poor to buy a whole mare himself, he and two or three others in the same condition as himself will club and purchase an animal amongst them. The colts or fillies produced there are largely bought up by officers of the Cavalry service in search of remounts; high prices are frequently given for them, sometimes as high as Rs. 300 and 350 for 3 year old colts and fillies. Brass vessels and leather and parchment jars are largely made at Pind Dadun Khan. Deodar timber is imported from Cashmere. No less than 28½ lakhs of rupees worth of salt were sold at the mouths of the mines during the year.

The principal products of the Rohituck district are grain of all kinds, saccharine articles, cotton, ghee, and saltpetre. It is conveyed by traders on carts, camels, ponies and donkeys, and sold to the merchants at Delhi and in the large mart of Bhewanee in the Hissar district, as well as in the small mart of Berec in the Rohituck district. Owing to the severe famine in Bengal large exportations took place by Delhi, to Calcutta. Cotton is largely grown.

The principal products of the Sirsa district are grains of all kinds (including rice), ghee, wool, sujji, moonj, red pepper, bullocks and camels. They are transported mostly to Marwar on camels, to meet the demand for food occasioned in that part of the country, by an apparently chronic state of famine in existing there. Some portion finds its way to Bhawalpoor and Sukkur by way of the Sutlej. Bullocks and Camels are

produced largely—the latter especially constitute a large portion of the wealth of the district; the trade is large, amounting to about Rs. 7,01,400 per annum; the bullocks are chiefly purchased by traders from the North Western Provinces and Punjab, who attend the fairs of the District.

All sorts of grain, except rice of the 1st quality, are produced in the Jullunder district. Goolbadan and Darryace cloth is manufactured in many towns and villages in the district from raw silk imported from Calcutta and Bokhara. The cloth finds a large sale in the North Western Provinces. Sugarcane is largely cultivated. The cotton trade has fallen off since the close of the American War.

The products of the Goojerat District are grain of all kinds, cotton, opium, kusumba or safflower, tobacco, indigo, goor, wool and ghee. Little more than half the grain is retained for home consumption; the remainder being exported on camels, mules, bullocks and donkeys, but chiefly by boats to Pind Dadun Khan, and from thence by boat to Mooltan and Sind. A small portion of the surplus grain produce finds its way to Umritsur and Lahore, by the trunk road. Goojerat, Jelalpore and Lukhunwalla, are the principal marts for trade in grain. In the two former, more especially in Jelalpore, the shawl-weaving trade is carried on. Both towns are largely inhabited by Cashmerees, whose ancestors emigrated to the District three or four generations back, and who ply their trade as shawl-weavers. In former years the shawl-weavers of Jelalpore carried on a very brisk trade. Their exports in 1858, were valued at not less than Rs. 60,000; the texture of the Jelalpore fabrics being held second in degree to those of Cashmere, and superior to those of Noorpoor, Umritsur or Loodiana. Of late years however the shawl-weavers of Jelalpore and Goojerat have come into bad repute for using inferior descriptions of wool, their manufactures obtain low prices and the trade has, therefore fallen off. The Cashmerees of these two towns are consequently in a rather impoverished state. *Koftgari* or gold-inlaying in iron is peculiar to Goojerat, and a very brisk business is carried on by the Koftgars. Under former rulers this inlaid work was used chiefly in ornamenting weapons, but under the peaceful rule of the British Government, the craftsmen now make chiefly caskets, trays, paper weights, paper knives, bracelets and ornaments. In the town of Goojerat are two or three very clever carpenters, rather celebrated as furniture makers, who receive very numerous orders.

The chief products of the Mooltan District consist of cereals, cotton, indigo, sugarcane, saltpetre, alkali or sujje, ghee and wool; some

of which commodities are also largely imported from other places, the surplus of wheat finds its way to Sukkur and Kurrachee. Next to cotton, indigo is one of the most remunerative products of the District. Large quantities of it are exported to Cabul, Khorassan, Kurrachee and Bombay, but during last year the growing of this crop also suffered some loss, owing to the want of a seasonable supply of water. A European Company, which existed here for the manufacture of indigo for the European market, did very well for a time.

The chief products of the Jhung district are cotton, wool, ghce, wheat and gram. One quarter of the cotton crop finds its way to Mooltan and Sind. The rest is converted into thread by the females, and is then woven into coarse cloth called khuddur, and bartered for fruits, spices, dyes, &c., with the Povindia merchants, who on their return to Afghanistan take it away with them in large quantities.

The chief staples in the Bunnoo district are, cereals, salt, alum, and iron. There is an enormous export trade of gram and wheat from Murwut, Meeanwallie and Nar. Barley and bajra are also exported in smaller quantities. The grain is brought on camels and bullocks to Esakhail, whence it is carried on boats to the south to Derajat and Sind. The plain of Murwut is the granary of the Derajat, and from it also the Wuzerees and Khuttuk hills import much grain. The wheat is of a fine quality; and the soil in Murwut—entirely of sand—is wonderfully prolific. There are magnificent salt mines at Kalabagh and Maree. The Kohat salt sells at 2½ maunds per rupee. For the Kalabagh salt rupees 3 per maund is paid. Alum is found in quantities at Kalabagh and Kotkee, but no where else in the Punjab. It is exported in large quantities to Umritsur and Hissar on camels, and to the south to Derajat by river boats: traders come from Pind Dadun Khan and other places for it. The Government derives no advantage from the Kalabagh pits; but those at Kotkee are leased annually. Alum is used as a dye, and also as a drug. Iron is imported in quantities from the Wuzerees hills, and is worked up at Kalabagh into agricultural implements, cauldrons, cooking utensils, grates and fire irons, ladles, pegs, locks, horse-shoes and chains. The Wuzerees bring it down on bullocks and mules chiefly through the Koorum pass to the Bunnoo fair, where it is brought up by carriers from Kalabagh who convey it back to that great emporium of the iron trade, where they sell it to the manufacturers. Traders from Pind Dadun Khan, Rawul Pindee and other places also buy the iron itself at Kalabagh, and the manufactured articles find a ready sale. The whole district is sup-

plied from Kalabagh with its implements of husbandry. The spade in use in Bunnoo, called in Pushtoo "erm," is very peculiar. Tobacco is imported in large quantities from the Wuzee-ree hills, chiefly through the Koorum, Walee and Dworukka. Much cattle is brought to the Bunnoo fair from Dour and the Wuzee-ree hills; numbers of goats and sheep also. The Doomba is much prized, and is reared in the district, as well as beyond the border. Camels are extensively bred in Murwut, Mecan-wallee and Esakhail, and are purchased by the Povindias and other itinerant traffickers.

By far the most valuable export of the Dera Ismail Khan District, excluding the transit trade from Khorassan of dies, wool, assafœtida, clurru, drugs, stuffs, posteens, and fruits, dried and fresh, is wool. Wool is chiefly produced in the Thull, shipped at Bukkur, or Leia, and sent down to Bombay, and averages 10 Rupees a maund.

The Dera Ghazee Khan District produces grain, cotton and pease. The production of dates is alone 80,000 maunds, and besides forming an article of food for the people, the surplus of the harvest is exported to the countries to the north and west, especially to Leia. This article brings in a revenue to Government of about 9,000 rupees annually. Mangoes also both raw and pickled form an article of export to the upper Derajat, Leia, and Peshawur. Indigo is grown in the Tehseel of Dera Ghazee Khan, Jampur and Rajnipoor, to the average amount of 12,000 maunds. The Povindias carry this article of commerce to Khorassan and Peshawur, and native merchants also export it to Kurrachee and Bombay.

In Loodiana District *Pushmina* is prepared from "Pushum," the fine hair of the Tartar goat. The hair is brought down on mules through Ladak, Rampoor and Bussahir, and in exchange cotton piece goods, brass and iron are taken back. The price of "pushum" varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 a seer. Rs. 50,000 worth is said to be annually imported into the city. On receiving the "pushum" the manufacturer's first business is to separate the coarser from the finer or underneath hair, out of each seer about 6 ehittacks of the latter are taken. It is then washed in rice water and made into thread. This sells at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per seer according to quality. The thread made of the finest hair is woven into the well known Rampoor *chudders*, which are extensively manufactured. From the coarser thread are made shawls of sorts and the cloth known as pushmina. There are 900 shops in Loodiana in which the shawl trade is carried on;

pulla is woven in 600 shops, kinara in 100, and "mattan" in 200. The weavers work for masters who teach them their work and give them advances. They are generally in debt and earn about 2 annas a day. It is estimated that 2,50,000 Rs. worth of pushmina goods are annually exported from Loodiana, of this sum about Rs. 50,000 is the value of Rampoor chudders. Soap and furniture are manufactured. Hemp, tobacco and the sugarcane are largely grown. The average yearly value of cotton produce in the last 6 years is estimated at 5 lakhs of rupees.—About 50,000 rupees worth of Indigo is grown in this district. There is no restriction on the cultivation of the poppy. It is taxed by an average fee of Rs. 2. About 12,000 maunds of poppy heads are produced, half of this is the weight of the seed which is used for food and medicine and is not intoxicating. Opium is not manufactured. The principal imports are English cotton piece goods from Calcutta and Bombay to the value of Rs. 4,00,000. Silks from Umritsur and Lahore to the value of Rs. 10,000. Country cotton goods from Rahon, Hooshiarpoor and Kotla Rs. 2,00,000. English thread (coloured and white) Rs. 1,00,000. "Lohis" or best woollen blankets from Cashmere, Rs. 15,000. Silk thread from Bombay and Calcutta Rs. 15,000. Drugs from Delhi and Umritsur Rs. 80,000. Kirm (cochineal) largely used in dyeing shawls, is brought from Delhi. Sealing wax Rs. 1,00,000. Cabool fresh fruits Rs. 10,000. Dried fruits 30,000. Tea from Calcutta and Almora (much drunk by the Cashmerees) Rs. 15,000. Copper and brass vessels from Paniput, Furrakabad and Delhi, Rs. 30,000. Iron from Ferozepoor, Hatras and Delhi Rs. 30,000. Deodar wood from the Himalayas Rs. 15,000. Paper from Mutra, Kotla and Sealkote, Rs. 25,000. Sheep, goats and cattle from Hissar, Sirsa, &c., Rs. 20,000. Rice from Kangra 50,000. English sovereigns Rs. 60,000. English silver Rs. 30,000. Oil from Jullunder Rs. 10,000. Salt from Pind Dadun Khan Rs. 3,00,000. Mujeet from Cabool, Rs. 50,000.

The chief products of the Montgomery District are grain of all kinds, cotton, wool, ghee, hides, tobacco, sujje and camels.

The chief products of the Rawulpindee District are grain of all kinds, cotton, wool, ghee, opium in small quantities, soap, jars of hide, oil, blankets, cotton cloth, sugar, tobacco, flax, and potatoes. The large demand for grain, consequent upon the presence of troops at Rawulpindee and Campbellpoor, Sydun Boulee and Attock, and upon the influx of visitors at the sanitarium of Muree during the summer months, prevents any considerable export trade. About 20,000 maunds of potatoes are grown

in the Muree telseel, and find a ready sale chiefly in Rawulpindee and Peshawur. Snuff is manufactured in large quantities at Huzroh from indigenous tobacco. There are 21 snuff shops in that town. The article is sold in the district, but also exported across the Indus and down country.

The District of Goojranwala yields all sorts of agricultural and pastoral produce. The trade consists of nothing else, and expands and decreases according to the circumstances of the surrounding country. Boat building is steadily carried on along the banks of the Chenab, the wood comes from the upper regions of the Chenab, and is sawn up at Wuzerabad and other places.

The products of the Kurnal districts are grain of all kinds, cotton, opium, indigo, potatoes, tobacco, sugar-cane, saltpetre, lac, glass, sal-ammoniac, cattle, wool and leather. The glass works of Paniput are worthy of mention. The glass is blown into large globes, which are coated in the inside with a preparation of quick-silver, and are then broken into convenient sized pieces, and exported for ornamenting the interior of houses, wearing apparel, &c.; the works can only be carried on in the cold weather, as at other times the heat of the factories is unbearable. Glass bracelets are also exported from Paniput. A considerable amount of Sal-ammoniac is manufactured in the Kythul pergunnah, and is exported towards Calcutta, Ferozepoor, and Lahore. Boot and shoes are extensively made at Kurnal, and are sent to different cantonments; the leather used is better prepared than that obtainable at most localities in that part of the country.

Grain of all kinds is produced in the Hazara District, but with the exception of rice none of it is exported. Blankets and hides are exported. The Bokhara and Russian gold coins, called respectively tilla and boodkce, are imported by bankers and money-lenders chiefly, and are much used in the manufacture of ornaments. Gold dust from the Indus is brought in small quantities by the inhabitants of the mountainous and independent tracts north of Hazara, and is also obtained by the villagers of the district on the banks of the Indus. In former times a considerable trade passed through the district from Cabul and Peshawur to Cashmere, but during our rule by the opening out of other routes into Cashmere, and the facilities offered by the great centres of trade at Unritsur and Mooltan, this traffic has ceased.

The products of the Ferozepore District are grain and oil-seeds chiefly. In order to avoid the double passage of both the

Bias and the Sutlej, the trade between the Punjab proper and the lower provinces of Hindoostan passes chiefly through this district, crossing the Sutlej below its junction with the Bias either at Hurriki ferry, or by the bridge of boats at Ferozepore. The importance of the river trade of Ferozepore, which recent statistics prove to be greater than that of any other town in the Punjab, may be estimated from the fact that it employs several hundred cargo boats, many of which are capable of carrying 1,000 maunds.

The chief products of the Umballa District are grain of all kinds, cotton, opium, safflower, red peppers, sugar, and saltpetre.

		Acres.
The area cultivated with cotton was in 1864-65,	...	27,067
" " 1865-66,	...	41,332
" " 1866-67,	...	42,171

The poppy is extensively cultivated. About 500 maunds of opium, the value of which may be roughly estimated at 100,000 rupees is made in this district.

The products of the Sinla District and of the Hill States are wheat, barley, rice, dal, Indian corn, khoda, bhato, and a variety of inferior grains which are very generally consumed by the hillmen, who cannot afford wheat, &c. : also pushm, wool, opium, iron, ghee, apricot oil, mooshkuafas, honey, neoz, zeera, grapes, ginger, huldee, potatoes, &c. Large quantities of wheat are annually brought to the Rampore Fair from Sookeyt, Munde and Kulu. With the exception of Kunawur in Bussahur scarcely any wool is produced in these hills. It is brought from Kunawur on the backs of sheep in large quantities to the annual fair at Rampore, where it is exchanged for grain, brass and copper vessels, linen cloths, and other articles brought from the plains. Merchants from Umritsur and Loodiana attend the Rampore Fair for the purpose of purchasing wool and pushm, and when the Kunawur traders cannot obtain a fair price for their goods they often carry it themselves to the above mentioned markets. 1,565 maunds came to Rampore in November last. Opium and iron are largely exported. Mooshkuafa, extracted from a small deer (kustoor), which is mostly found in the Bulsum and Koomharsein districts, finds a considerable market amongst the hill chiefs: it is also sent for sale to the plains. *Borax* is brought in large quantities from Ladakh to the Rampore fair, where it is purchased in large quantities by the merchants from the plains. It is also used in the hills medicinally, and for smelting purposes. Honey and potatoes are largely produced.

The Sealkote District produces grain of all kinds, goor, cotton and flax. The manufactures are:—country paper, cloth (coarse), and soosce, pushmina work, and koftgaree or work inlaid in gold. *Flax* is sown on English principles, through the Agency of the Belfast Flax Co., and about 600 maunds of good tow sent home annually for manufacture of cloth, &c.

The Goorgaon District is eminently agricultural, but the produce is of so poor a kind, as to yield a revenue of barely Rs. 1-8, or 3 shillings a head on its population. Wheat, grain, barley, joar, bajra, vetches of two or three kinds in limited quantity, and oil seeds in less quantity, form the main produce. It sometimes happens that the surplus of the district is stored year after year for 10 or 12 years. The exporting marts are Rewari, Noh, Ferozepore, Pulwur, Hodul and Hassanpoor. The principal raw products of the Hooshyarpoor district are grain of all sorts, sugar and goor, hemp, safflower, fibrous grasses, tobacco, indigo, mangoes, cotton, bamboos, ehareool: manufactured goods are principally loongees, shoes, wooden articles, rope, blankets, vessels for holding cane juice. Mangoes are made into pickles and sent towards Umritsur in considerable quantities. The timber of this tree is also in demand in the adjoining districts.

The Kangra district produces wheat, barley, gram, lentil, rape seed, safflower, mustard and flax among the springcrops; and rice, maize, millets, buck wheat, cotton, sugar-cane, opium and tobacco produce of the autumn harvest. Wool, tea, sugar, salt, ghee, honey, bees' wax, soap, timber, iron and slates for roofing are among the staples of the district. The poppy is largely cultivated. The produce is sold at Sultanpore, the chief town of Kulloo and is exported to Jullunder, Umritsur and Ludiana. The cultivation of the potato plant introduced into this district after annexation, has been gradually extending along the slopes of the ranges above the upper valleys. Vast flocks of sheep and goats are to be found in different parts of the district. The fine pushum wool, which forms the material of the Cashmere shawls, is brought from pastoral countries of the north of Kulloo, and is sold in large quantities at Sooltanpoor. The tea plant, introduced experimentally shortly after annexation, is very extensively cultivated throughout the upper Kangra valley. European settlers have formed extensive tea plantations in various localities, through what is called the Palum valley. Inclusive of both European and native plantations, the area actually under tea cultivation cannot be less than 2,800 acres, and year by year the extent of cultivation is increasing. The estimated produce of the past season was about 180,000 lb of tea. Umritsur and Calcutta

are, the chief Indian markets for the sale of these teas. But Kangra valley teas have found their way into European markets, and are becoming sought after in England. Timber, iron and slates abound.

Rice is the chief product of the Lahore district. The *khes*, *boongee*, *daryai* and other silk manufactures, are exported chiefly to Delhi, Umritsur and Peshawur; and the *kundla* and gold lace work made largely for local consumption and for export to Mooltan, Rawul Pindee and Peshawur.

Umritsur being the commercial capital of the Punjab proper; its trade affords a better index of the resources of the province, than of those of the District to which it gives its name. The extent of its commerce is best indicated by the amount realized by the octroi, an *ad valorem* duty of one rupee eight annas per cent on imports for local consumption, or re-exports either in the same or in a different form. This tax has for several years never yielded less than two lakhs per annum, which would appear to show that the import trade cannot be under a million and a half per annum, and that the total must be upwards of three millions. This trade is carried on with Bokhara, Cabul, Cashmere, Calcutta and Bombay, Sind, Rajputana, the North Western Provinces, and all the principal marts in the Punjab. Manufactures are largely carried on in the city. The most important are those of pushmina and silk goods, both of which give employment to large numbers of workmen. The pushmina goods are manufactured from the fine wool of Thibet, imported through Cashmere, and 4,000 looms are engaged in this trade, each of which is worked by two men. The workmen are all Cashmere Mussalmans, and the manufacture is said to have been established, within the last 30 years. It declined during 1866 but is understood to be now reviving. The most valuable articles are the Cashmere shawls. The silk manufacture has long been established at Lahore, and has spread from that place to Umritsur, where it is now carried on to about an equal extent. The greater part of the raw silk is brought from Bokhara, but some is also received by way of Calcutta. It is manufactured here into the coloured silk goods known as daryai, (said to be a corruption of darai, from Dara the name of the original founder of the trade at Lahore), and gulbadur. These are exported to Calcutta, Bombay, and Peshawur, or sold to meet the local demands. Much silk thread also is dyed in Umritsur and re-exported. The manufacture of silk-cloth is carried on about equally by Hindoos and Mahomedans, but the dyers are all Hindoos. The raw silk for the Lahore manufacture is procured through the Umritsur merchants.

The extent of the trade with Bokhara is remarkable considering its remoteness, and that it is all carried for the greater part of the way by beasts of burden. The import of raw silk is estimated at 25 lakhs of rupees per annum, of silk cloth at 2 lakhs, and of gold and other metals at 10 lakhs, while the export of piece goods is about 30 lakhs, and that of China and Hill teas and other articles about 10 lakhs. A manufacture of some magnitude, is that of gold and silver thread (*kalabatun*), which is woven into the cloths known as "*Gota, Kinareh*," &c. These are used as borders for shawls and silk goods. The chief products of the district are grains and pulses, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables. Cotton is manufactured into a coarse cloth called *Susi* at Buttala and Ramdass. The other minor marts are Dera-Baba-Nanak, Jundiala, Majetha, Turun Tarun, Sre Govindpoor and Bairowal.

The Mozuffurgurh District produces grain, cotton, indigo, tobacco, goor, and wool, a portion of which is consumed in the district itself and the remainder exported into other districts of the Punjab, Sind and Afghanistan. Cotton is grown extensively. About one-third of the produce or about 8,000 maunds are annually exported to Karachi: Indigo is a very popular crop. The quantity yearly manufactured exceeds 6,000 maunds, and is readily purchased by the Cabul and Bokhara merchants.

The Goordaspore District produces wheat, mixed corn, goor, Indian corn, and rice chiefly.

The principal products of the Kohat District, are grain, rice, cotton, skins, and salt.

To the Peshawur District the main streams of traffic are from Cabul, Bokhara, &c. The route most frequented is that which crosses the Pass between the Tarturrah mountain and Cabul river, and joins the Michnee road at various points. This route is preferred to the Khyber, being much safer; all *kafilahs* from the Northern and Western countries coming by these routes halt at Peshawur. The next mercantile route in importance, is that through the Kohat Pass to Peshawur, and thence to Swat, across the river at Dobundee or Dehree. By this route the blue salt from the Kohat mines is taken to Swat, Bajowur, &c., and return loads of rice from the former, iron from the latter, and ghee from both countries brought back. The Bajowur trade is principally carried by these routes to the Doaba, though a certain portion of it crosses the Cabul river, and is taken up the further bank to Abazai, and thence through the Mohmund Hills. There is a line used by the Oormur traders, in carrying salt from Kohat to Bonair and Swat that does not touch Peshawur, they cross the Khuttuk hills at

the Meer Kulnaji or the Kunnerh Kheyl Pass and cross the Cabul river, either by the Bridge of Boats, or the Akorah, or Jehangirah Ferries. Peshawur exports rice, gram, tobacco, snuff, and various kinds of loongees manufactured at Peshawur, chiefly of cotton, with silk border and edges. The imports consist of wheat and iron from Bajowur; rice from Swat; ghee from Huza-ra; British goods from Umritsur; fruits, dyes, silks, drugs, horses, silver and gold fabrics, chogahs and furs from Cabul and Bokhara.

In the Hissar District cotton, oil-seeds and grain are grown. Bhewanee is the great mart, but its trade has fallen off since the completion of the railway to Delhi. Bhewanee is the mart for Rajpootana. It is supposed to contain a daily average number of 40,000 people, and more than that number of bullocks, camels, horses, &c.

Output.—The returns of trade are for five months only and are pronounced unreliable. A scheme for accurate registration is being prepared.

Central Provinces.—The Settlement Department collected, for 1864-65, the following facts on the resources of 15 out of the 18 districts, as to the cultivated area and out-turn of crop:—

		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Out-turn.</i>
Autumn crops ..	Cotton	... 610,255	32,500,000 lbs.
	Rice	.. 1,472,656	10,988,351 Mds.
	Jowaree	... 1,246,749	4,091,650 "
	Other edible grains	... 1,024,959	5,863,126 "
	Oilseeds	... 206,270	597,405 "
	Miscellaneous	... 61,144	.....
Total		... 4,616,035	
Spring crops ...	Wheat	... 2,843,414	14,534,053 Mds.
	Other edible grains	... 374,760	1,490,030 "
	Gram (cheena)	... 567,214	3,175,873 "
	Oilseeds	... 265,685	819,699 "
	Sugarcane	... 59,779	390,737 "
	Opium	... 7,584	240,000 lbs.
	Tobacco	... 14,888	36,395 Mds.
	Miscellaneous	... 66,209	.....
Total		... 4,271,370	
Grand total		.. 8,887,405	

Wheat, it will be seen, occupies the largest area under any single crop; then follow rice and jowaree (*millet*;) the three staples collectively occupying about two-thirds of the land under the

plough. Other food grains take up 17 per cent. of the cultivated area. The out-turn of food grains, calculated at accepted average rates, may be approximately stated at 3,031,000,000 lbs. For 4,703,000 inhabitants occupying the tracts to which the statistics refer, the consumption—at 1½ lbs. per head per diem all round, that is, for the infant consuming a few ounces of food, to the able-bodied adult requiring up to 2 lbs. per diem—would be 2,574,000,000 lbs. Then, allowing one-ninth, or 337,000,000 lbs. for seed, there would remain a surplus of 120,000,000 lbs. As exports, however, very little above half a million maunds have left these Provinces during any one of the last three years for which statistics are available; though the exports of wheat and rice have been gradually rising, yet there has been a concurrent increasing import of the inferior grains, such as millet. Food grains are not employed otherwise than as human food. Gram, or churma (*cicer arietinum*), though occasionally eaten to some extent, and by some classes of the population, yet, as not being a regular article of diet, has been excluded from the above calculation. It is principally given to horses and stall-fed cattle. It occupies about 7 per cent. of the cultivated land, and yields from 3 to 7 maunds per acre; the gross out-turn being 3,185,872 maunds. Cotton occupies 7 per cent. of the cultivated area, half being in the single district of Wurdah, where is grown that best of Indian cottons known to the trade as “Hingungbats.” The total out-turn of the year is estimated at 32,500,000 lbs. Oil-seeds occupy the next highest place in the list, viz., 5½ per cent. of the cultivated area; the castor, til (*sesamum indicum*) and other well known kinds raised in the autumn, and the ulsee (*linum usitatissimum*) raised in the spring. The gross produce would be 1,417,104 maunds. There were, 100 varieties of soil shown at the Jubbulpore Exhibition as manufactured in these Provinces. Sugarcane is cultivated more or less in all districts, but more extensively in the Bhmadara and Chanda districts, in the valley of the Wyngunga, and in Baitool and Chindwara on the Sautpoora range; altogether there are 59,779 acres given to the crop; and the yield is estimated at 717,336 maunds. Special effort has been made to improve this cultivation by the dissemination of the Otaheite seed among the landholders. This exotic variety was introduced into Jubbulpore some years ago. To the cultivation of the poppy (*papaver somniferum*) 1,200 acres was given last year, principally in the Baitool district; the yield is estimated at 240,000 lbs. Tobacco is cultivated in small patches all over the Central Provinces, and the yield from 14,888 acres is estimated at 36,395 maunds. Except in some parts of

the Nagpore district, the indigenous kinds are considered inferior. There is a large import of the article from Berar and the Madras Presidency. Under the heading "miscellaneous" is included all that which may be briefly styled garden produce, vegetables, fruit, and flowers. The most important of these are perhaps the orange (*sungtra*), which is a growing item of export; and the betel leaf (*charnca betel*), forming with the areca nut the narcotic masticatory of the East. The betel leaf of the Nagpore country is a favourite all over the Deccan, and is even exported into Upper India.

The totals of the trade of the Central Provinces with other countries and provinces, may be thus shown:—

		Tons.		Value in £.
Imports	...	117,910	...	4,642,063
Exports	...	77,931	...	4,340,431
Total	...	194,941	...	8,982,554

This shows a considerable increase on previous years. But the returns for the year include a large quantity of what does not belong to the trade proper of the country, such as opium passing through Ninnar from Malwa to Bombay, besides large quantities of Government stores and Railway plant. If these be excluded, we may compare the traffic of the year 1866-67 with the three preceding years, thus:—

		Tons.		Value.
1863-64	...	102,311	...	3,909,008
1864-65	...	134,719	...	4,386,251
1865-66	...	136,265	...	5,519,766
1866-67	...	175,561	...	6,517,864

The direction of this trade was:—

			Tons.		Rupees.		£.
WEST	{ Trade with Bombay, Berar, &c.	Imports	75,366		2,44,36,927		2,443,593
		Exports	46,600		3,58,94,359		3,589,436
		Total	121,966		6,03,30,286		6,033,029
NORTH	{ Trade with Northern India and Calcutta.	Imports	29,810		1,98,43,123		1,984,312
		Exports	19,183		64,70,603		647,060
		Total	48,993		263,13,726		2,631,372
SOUTH	{ Trade with Madras & Hyderabad (Deccan.)	Imports	1,078		4,93,984		49,306
		Exports	1,538		4,90,619		49,082
		Total	2,616		9,84,603		98,490
EAST	{ Trade with East Coast Districts and south-west Bengal.	Imports	10,756		16,47,601		164,760
		Exports	10,610		5,49,131		54,913
		Total	21,366		21,96,732		219,673

The great preponderance of the trade with Bombay over that with countries on the north, south, and east, is only the natural consequence of the opening of the railway to Bombay during the

year. Our commerce with the west had been gaining yearly over the Mirzapore trade. The excess of the Bombay over the Calcutta trade is this year greater than ever. But commerce with the north (Mirzapore, and the Ganges valley) will be keener as soon as the railway shall open for traffic to Jubbulpore in August next. The principal articles entering into the trade above described may be thus shown :—

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Cotton	...	89,611	21,26,611	398,762	90,89,947
Sugar	...	217,345	28,53,061	75,680	10,65,688
Salt	...	866,037	40,51,505	56,165	3,81,824
Grain	...	439,131	11,74,292	803,411	28,19,587
Oilseeds	...	66,916	2,43,201	40,523	1,74,143
Metals and hardware	...	316,820	47,05,089	43,394	11,56,965
English piece-goods	...	58,402	66,15,671	11,440	14,96,631
Miscellaneous European goods	...	57,404	34,90,887	25,361	18,79,542
Country cloth	...	20,056	17,36,588	52,893	56,05,898
Silk and silk cocoons	...	1,276	11,25,150	417	88,271
Horses, cattle and sheep	No.	134,497	14,70,066	30,085	5,58,503
Cocoanuts	...	61,860	5,84,314	4,066	58,663

There was a slight falling off in the export of cotton as compared with the previous year, but a small increase compared with the two preceding years, as may be seen from the following comparison :—

		<i>Years.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Gross export of cotton	{	1863-64 ...	30,546,772	£1,249,333
		1864-65 ...	30,710,722	949,117
		1865-66 ...	36,730,916	1,308,358
		1866-67 ...	32,698,484	908,995

Of the quantity exported in 1866-67, there were 15,320,626lbs. registered by the railway at stations within the Central Provinces; 13,875,384lbs. crossed the frontier on carts westwards into Berar and Kandeish in the direction of railway stations on the line in those territories; and of the small remainder, half went down the Mahanuddy to Cuttack, and half to Mirzapore. While the sugar import trade with Mirzapore has not decreased, that with Bombay has quadrupled within the year, and promises to increase. Salt shows a slight increase in quantity with a considerable decrease in price. Both import and export of grain are considerably above previous years; but while the cheap inferior grains, such as millet, are imported, the more highly priced, corn and rice, are exported. The import of English piece-goods which fell in the previous year, has now slightly exceeded the highest figure reached in years antecedent. The export of

country manufactured cloth has again decreased, though the decrease is but slight. The silk import trade has doubled within the year. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cattle imported. On the whole, there has been a net addition to the trade generally of 30,000 tons in weight of goods imported and exported; and in declared value, even in a year of lower prices as compared with the previous year, there has been an increase amounting to one million sterling.

The mineral resources are considerable but undeveloped. The trade of the principal towns was, according to somewhat reliable returns :—

		<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Nagpore	...	22,204	£438,912	1,377	£79,241
Kamptee	...	30,419	707,184	4,518	203,829
Bhundara	...	3,593	48,506	222	8,330
Moharree	...	1,411	46,946	330	41,987
Toomsur	...	859	75,084	5,962	51,888
Chanda	...	8,732	235,564	3,671	115,386
Hingunghat	...	7,760	75,084	2,474	173,403
Deolee	...	4,076	144,346	2,007	78,297
Arvee	...	2,786	69,818	1,185	36,857
Jubbulpore	...	18,801	444,183	1,068	62,738
Saugor	...	9,458	162,726	1,905	42,522
Gurhakotah	...	1,924	43,982	2,250	50,380
Seonee	...	3,115	81,691	111	11,146
Hoshungabad	...	3,204	111,629	765	47,678
Seonee (Hoshungabad)	...	6,895	236,496	6,293	300,618
Hurda	...	6,937	176,407	7,051	327,746
Nursingpore	...	2,600	54,832	235	13,228
Boorhanpore	...	4,193	93,959	570	25,996
Raepore	...	2,896	75,900	538	10,124

There were 61 Fairs held in different parts of the country, at which 1,583,970 persons attended. The aggregate value of property brought to the fairs for sale was Rs. 62,51,191 (£626,119.) of which Rs. 37,79,230 (£377,923) worth changed hands. These sales consisted of English piece-goods and European articles generally, worth Rs. 7,31,676 (£73,167.) country manufactured articles worth Rs. 14,20,377 (£142,038.) horses and ponies worth Rs. 16,506 (£1,650.) and cattle and sheep worth Rs. 5,99,951 (£59,951.) The transactions are somewhat below those recorded last year, when the sales amounted to a little above half a million sterling. An Exhibition was held at Jubbulpore in December and January, and was attended by more than 20,000 people.

British Burmah.—The trade with Burmah Proper by the Rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang, which passes through the Frontier Custom-houses of Thayetmyo and Toungoo, was as follows :—

			Export.	Import.	Total.
			<i>Rupées.</i>	<i>Rupées.</i>	<i>Rupées.</i>
Thayetmye	...	{ 1865-66	75,60,434	61,94,121	1,37,54,555
		{ 1866-67	64,73,319	47,01,379	1,11,74,698
Increase	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	10,87,115	14,92,742	25,79,857
Toungoo	...	{ 1865-66	7,83,556	10,60,942	18,44,498
		{ 1866-67	7,83,372	9,32,132	17,15,504
Increase	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	181	1,28,810	1,28,991

The rebellion was the chief cause of the falling off, and the depression in trade has continued ever since. Among the articles exported, British piece-goods and yarn reached the value of £232,865; raw silk, £44,340. In the articles of import the principal increase was in lead, precious stones, jade stones, earthen and metalware, yellow orpiment, dry tea, and other articles. The rates of Customs duties on the Burmese side, under a Royal Proclamation issued on the 16th April 1867, were reduced on imports from 10 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on exports from 6 to 5 per cent., for 10 years from the first day of the Burmese year 1229, answering to the 15th April 1867.

Berar.—The following statement of the export of cotton towards Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar is believed to be reliable :—

	Full pressed bales.	Half pressed bales.	Dokras or unpressed bales.
By Rail,	5,088	53,188	6,06,683
By Cart,	0	0	73,931

The weight of an unpressed bale in Berar may be taken on an average to be 130 lbs., or a little less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the compressed bale in Bombay, which may be said to average 392 lbs. The pressed bale of Berar falls also about 80 lbs. short of the Bombay standard. The figures, therefore, in this statement (exclusive of exports by cart, which may probably have been for local consumption,) may be taken to represent 50,000 ÷ 225,000 Bombay bales of 392 lbs. each, or, in English weight, 962,500

cwt.=48,125 tons. As the quantity exported from the Central Provinces during the period under review is put down in the Chief Commissioner's Report at 32½ million pounds, or 290,178 cwt., it follows that the out-turn from Berar may, with a tolerable approximation to the truth, be estimated at 33,616 tons, or 672,321 cwt., or 75 millions and 300,000 lbs. When it is borne in mind that the average price of this produce during the year was 11*d.* per pound, the wealth involved in this traffic cannot be valued at less than 375 lacs or £3,750,000. The last year's crop (1867) is said to have a prospect equally good, and thus it seems that the culture of the staple, so much stimulated by the American War, is still well maintained. The weekly Fairs, held on some implied terms of rotation in the principal villages of Berar, are very numerous, and form the most animated feature in the social life of the country-people. They have a strong tendency to increase, and especially those, which are attended on the recurrence of some religious festival. The ordinary weekly fair held at Nandoor, for instance, a station on the line of Railway in the Akolah District, does not attract a less number than four thousand persons to its stalls: whilst the yearly fair at Mallagaon in the same District is believed to draw 14,000 or 15,000.

Mysore.—The number of Mysore emigrants shipped through Madras was 87, through Pondichery 653. Cotton sold in the Chittuldroog market at

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	
Indigenous—raw—from	1	8	to	3	per Maund of 28 lbs
Do. cleaned from	2	0	to	3	Do.
Foreign — raw — from	6	0	to	8	Do.
Do. cleaned from	8	0	to	10	Do.

Messrs. De Vecchi's Silk Filature Company at Kingeri, near Bangalore, extended and improved the cultivation of the mulberry and the breed of silk-worm. The experimental introduction of Carolina paddy was attended with results which, though exhibited as yet on a small scale, demonstrate the practicability of extending its cultivation very largely in this province as elsewhere. The principal exports from the province consisted of the following articles:—areca (betel) nut, chillies, cocoanut, coffee, horse gram, jaggery, opium, paddy (rice in husk,) silk, sandalwood, earth salt, tamarind, tobacco, and hides. The chief articles of import are:—metals (gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, and bell-metal,) camphor, cocoanut-oil, cotton, and cotton thread, indigo, pepper, rice, raggy, wheat, tobacco, piece goods, and cloths

of all descriptions. There was a considerable decrease during the year, in the home produce of areca-nut, coffee, rice, raggy, wheat and dhol. The production of cotton increased, but both the exports and imports of the article much diminished. The imports of English piece good appear to have fallen off largely. The following is a statement of the estimated value of exports and imports, &c. for 1865-66 and 1866-67.

	Aggregate Value of Exports.	Aggregate Value of Imports.	Produced in the Province.
1865-66 ... Rs.	1,85,30,781	2,54,83,988	4,82,27,310
1866-67 ... „	1,51,14,787	2,68,01,142	4,39,09,446
Decrease in Exports	...	...	Rs. 34,15,994
Increase in Imports	...	...	„ 13,17,154

Coorg.—Two weekly markets were established during the year, one at Gonicopal for the benefit of the Sappers and Miners, and one near Sumpajee for the coolies of the estates on the ghaut leading down to South Canara. The monthly returns of the traffic passing through the toll gate at the foot of the two principal ghauts leading down to Malabar and South Canara, give the following amount of traffic for the year.

Description.	Periambody.	Sumpajee.
Loaded carts	8,639	7,323
Empty „	2,471	1,575
Bandies with horses and bullocks	422	177
Horses	1,004	641
Palanquin or muncheel with bearers	0	16
Bullock with loads	10,881	10,782
Do. without Do.		
Men with loads	9,894	0
Do. without Do.	30,530	0
Cattle	3,864	0
Sheep and Goats	843	0
Camels	0	1
Elephants	36	2
Asses	76	0
Total	68,660	20,517

The distribution of the traffic on those roads over the several months of the year will be apparent from these facts. In the eleven months ending March 1867 there were 15,562 loaded carts, 4,046 empty carts, 599 bandies with bullocks and horses, 1645 horses, 16 palanquins, 21,663 bullocks with and without loads, 9,984 men with loads, 30,530 men without loads 3,864 cattle, 843 sheep and goats, 2 camels, 38 elephants and 76 asses.

External Trade.

The following tables shew, in rupees, the external or sea-borne Trade of British India for the eleven months of the new official year ending March 1867 and for the twelve months ending April 1867. The total merchandize was :—

				1866-67.	1865-66.
Imports	...	...	£	30,639,282	29,515,426
Exports	...	...	...	46,551,256	62,591,301
Re-exports	...	...	...	1,178,356	
				£ 78,368,894	92,106,727

The export trade is thus returning year by year to its healthy state in 1862-63, when it was not much affected by the American war and amounted, in imports and exports, to £68,654,558. The trade reached its highest point in 1864-65 when it was valued at £93,923,603. The amount of bullion and specie imported in 1866-67 was £14,598,051, of which so much as £4,927,339 was gold. The exports amounted to £2,473,165. Including Treasure the whole trade of British India in the year ending April 1867 was £95,440,110 or a fifth of that of Great Britain.

Principal Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Agricultural Implements	United Kingdom	86,553	4,461	91,014
	Other Countries	1,683	..	1,683
	Total	88,236	4,461	92,697
Animals, Living-- Horses	Australia	5,01,900	..	5,01,900
	Other Countries	16,790	..	16,790
	Total	5,18,690	..	5,18,690
Other Animals	Australia	1,350	..	1,350
	Other Countries	49,090	1,400	50,490
	Total	50,440	1,400	51,840
Apparel	United Kingdom	26,87,618	1,56,900	28,44,418
	France	97,779	8,565	1,06,344
	Suez	7,61,572	47,612	8,12,084
	North America	3,601	189	3,791
	Hong Kong	2,69,219	16,258	2,85,477
	Aden	5,946	..	5,946
	Other Countries	46,273	2,057	48,330
	Total	38,71,508	2,31,371	41,05,882
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	United Kingdom	7,28,610	37,019	7,65,629
	Suez	81,439	9,710	91,149
	Other Countries	16,143	1,486	17,629
	Total	8,26,192	48,215	8,77,395
Art, Works of	United Kingdom	89,800	4,930	94,825
	Suez	25,938	1,572	27,510
	Other Countries	13,736	2,873	16,612
	Total	1,29,474	9,375	1,38,917
Books, Printed, and Printed Matter	United Kingdom	5,68,650	22,866	5,91,516
	France	15,871	324	16,195
	Suez	2,21,008	15,360	2,36,368
	North America	8,986	1,310	10,296
	Other Countries	4,658	173	4,831
	Total	8,19,163	39,939	8,59,131
Bottles	United Kingdom	1,56,117	4,161	1,60,311
	Other Countries	812	2,668	3,510
	Total	1,56,989	6,832	1,63,821
Bricks	..	7,821	427	8,218
Brimstone	United Kingdom	36,629	4,167	40,796
	Persian Gulf	12,825	..	12,825
	Other Countries	11,873	300	12,173
	Total	61,327	4,467	65,794
Cabinet-ware	United Kingdom	2,43,057	5,414	2,48,471
	Suez	19,381	4,563	23,944
	Hong Kong	12,697	2,230	14,927
	Other Countries	14,376	1,174	15,550
	Total	2,89,511	13,381	3,02,892
Candles of all kinds	United Kingdom	2,79,640	15,157	2,94,797
	Other Countries	53,285	113	53,398
	Total	3,32,925	15,270	3,48,195

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Canes of all kinds ..	Straits Settlements ..	69,479	17,202	86,681
	Other Countries ..	19,669	422	20,091
	Total ..	89,148	17,624	1,06,772
Canvas ..	United Kingdom ..	3,54,995	15,518	3,70,513
	Suez ..	13,314	593	13,907
	Other Countries ..	8,290	2,218	10,503
	Total ..	3,76,599	18,324	3,94,923
Carriages and Conveyances other than Railway ..	United Kingdom ..	3,41,621	14,640	3,56,261
	Suez ..	7,698	598	8,296
	Australia ..	2,788	..	2,788
	Other Countries ..	3,697	15	3,712
	Total ..	3,55,804	15,253	3,71,057
Cements for Building and Engineering purposes ..	.. .. .	44,951	50	45,001

China and Japan wares not otherwise enumerated ..	United Kingdom ..	8,065	140	8,235
	Hong Kong ..	23,000	5,672	27,672
	Other Countries ..	13,270	593	13,773
	Total ..	43,335	6,315	49,680
Clay, and Articles of used for Building and Engineering purposes, except Bricks ..	.. .. .	45,412	..	45,412
Clocks, Turret, for Churches ..	.. .. .	2,970	..	2,970
Clocks and Watches ..	United Kingdom ..	1,06,335	9,002	1,75,337
	France ..	18,914	640	19,554
	Suez ..	1,09,072	4,560	1,64,632
	America (North) ..	16,342	..	16,342
	Other Countries ..	2,174	..	2,174
	Total ..	3,63,837	14,202	3,78,039
Coal ..	United Kingdom ..	45,39,285	3,66,364	49,05,649
	Aden ..	1,09,660	..	1,09,660
	Australia ..	1,16,208	3,200	1,19,408
	Other Countries ..	47,700	..	47,700
	Total ..	48,12,853	3,69,564	51,82,423
Coconuts ..	Africa ..	97,508	..	97,508
	Maldives and Laccadives ..	1,93,527	1,007	1,94,534
	Ceylon ..	3,34,063	8,875	3,42,938
	Straits Settlements ..	64,142	10,023	74,165
	Other Countries ..	84,572	3,692	88,264
	Total ..	7,57,792	23,597	8,01,379
Coffee ..	Ceylon ..	57,878	370	58,248
	Aden ..	1,19,469	13,369	1,32,838
	Other Countries ..	55,947	14,051	69,998
	Total ..	2,33,294	27,790	2,61,084
Coke ..	United Kingdom ..	3,08,372	7,937	3,16,309
Coir ..	Ceylon ..	37,409	1,279	38,688
	Straits Settlements ..	2,384	1,206	3,590
	Other Countries ..	93,436	4,503	97,939
	Total ..	1,33,229	6,988	1,40,217

Principal Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Concentrated Wort	United Kingdom, total	17,899		17,899
Confectionery	United Kingdom	1,63,584	8,902	1,67,576
	Suez	4,075	160	4,235
	Hong-Kong	30,748	4,152	34,900
	China (other Ports)	10,873	740	11,613
	Other Countries	21,824	1,090	22,914
	Total	2,31,104	10,134	2,41,238
Coral, Unwrought	United Kingdom	1,47,509	9,500	1,57,009
	France	1,29,730		1,29,730
	Italy	98,876		98,876
	Suez	80,938	13,502	1,00,440
	Other Countries	8,158		8,158
	Total	4,71,571	23,002	4,94,573
Corks	United Kingdom	61,201	5,400	66,601
	France	1,11,951	21,890	1,33,841
	Other Countries	946		946
	Total	1,77,101	27,290	2,04,391
Cotton Wool	Aden	10,900		10,900
	Persian Gulf	25,20,006	4,09,366	29,29,372
	Other Countries	609	2,873	3,482
	Total	25,31,515	4,12,239	29,43,855
Cotton, Manufactures of - Piece Goods - Grey	United Kingdom	5,97,12,835	30,93,754	6,28,06,589
	Suez	1,35,52,601	8,71,885	1,44,24,486
	Ceylon	8,93,543	1,88,982	10,82,525
	Straits Settlements	1,53,098	21,582	1,74,680
	Persian Gulf	23,211	80	23,291
	Other Countries	65,686	1,376	67,062
	Total	7,14,00,028	41,77,630	7,85,78,567
White	United Kingdom	2,20,13,418	10,70,731	2,30,84,149
	France	17,838	1,012	18,850
	Suez	31,23,344	3,11,446	34,34,790
	Ceylon	3,05,206	1,24,156	3,29,362
	Hong-Kong	405		405
	Straits Settlements	1,27,831	6,715	1,34,546
	Aden	373		373
	Other Countries	3,625	597	4,222
	Total	2,59,81,730	15,17,690	2,74,99,420
American		41,401	720	42,121
Colored and Printed	United Kingdom	1,13,90,858	2,94,018	1,16,84,876
	France	77,585	57,945	1,35,530
	Africa - Coast of	19,693		19,693
	Suez	42,05,830	2,10,033	44,15,863
	Ceylon	61,200	1,139	62,339
	Hong-Kong	285	27	312
	Straits Settlements	1,11,349	5,905	1,17,254
	Persian Gulf	4,251		4,251
	Other Countries	2,490	40	2,530
	Total	1,59,63,672	5,70,106	1,65,33,778
Turkey Red	United Kingdom	82,74,641	3,17,658	85,92,299
	Straits Settlements	54,537	10,531	65,068
	Other Countries	5,21,061	67,734	5,78,795
	Total	88,50,239	3,85,923	92,36,162

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Thread ...	United Kingdom ..	3,90,144	8,482	3,90,126
	Suez ...	28,223	2,086	30,309
	Ceylon ..	1,711	8	1,714
	Straits Settlements ..	6,139	10	6,449
	Other Countries ..	2,351	....	2,351
	Total ..	4,28,668	10,591	4,39,449
Twist ...	United Kingdom ..	2,21,89,635	8,76,918	2,30,76,553
	Suez ..	25,75,218	83,561	26,58,779
	Ceylon ..	3,64,690	85,496	4,70,186
	Straits Settlements ..	1,25,134	17,705	1,42,839
	Other Countries ..	13,452	....	13,452
	Total ..	2,52,98,129	10,63,680	2,63,61,809
Cutch and Gambier ..	Straits Settlements ..	61,245	19,564	83,809
	Other Countries ..	55	..	55
	Total ..	61,300	19,564	83,864
Drugs and Medicines ..	United Kingdom ..	7,21,208	35,634	7,56,842
	France ..	29,898	1,645	31,543
	Suez ..	60,079	3,522	63,601
	North America ..	33,722	80	33,802
	Africa ..	12,446	...	12,446
	Hong-Kong ..	97,174	25,970	1,23,150
	China—other Ports ..	41,532	5,106	49,638
	Straits Settlements ..	2,28,027	13,773	2,41,800
	Aden ..	10,213	489	10,702
	Red Sea ..	41,664	...	44,664
	Persian Gulf ..	1,38,030	1,804	1,39,834
	Other Countries ..	10,313	50	10,363
	Total ..	14,30,246	88,139	15,18,385
Dyeing and Coloring Materials ..	United Kingdom ..	2,71,794	1,733	2,76,547
	France ..	96,077	10,818	1,06,895
	Suez ..	5,17,172	29,791	5,47,263
	Hong-Kong ..	6,376	4,214	10,820
	Straits Settlements ..	51,086	10,404	61,490
	Aden ..	910	...	910
	Persian Gulf ..	98,701	3,273	1,01,974
	Other Countries ..	26,000	7	26,007
	Total ..	10,71,706	60,290	11,31,996
Earthen and Porcelain-ware ..	United Kingdom ..	4,71,088	24,291	4,95,379
	France ..	3,107	150	3,257
	Suez ..	4,443	50	4,493
	Hong-Kong ..	48,747	1,402	50,239
	Straits Settlements ..	41,448	674	42,122
	Other Countries ..	12,680	832	13,512
	Total ..	5,81,513	27,489	6,09,002
Felt ...	..... ..	40,281	..	40,281
Fire-works ...	Hong-Kong ..	2,48,160	290	2,48,468
	Other Countries ..	49,808	3,693	53,591
	Total ..	2,98,067	3,992	3,02,059
Flax ..	..... ..	1,433	..	1,433
Flax, Manufactures of — Piece Goods ..	United Kingdom ..	4,60,200	16,632	4,76,832
	Suez ..	23,990	3,345	27,344
	Other Countries ..	9,112	..	9,112
	Total ..	4,93,311	19,977	5,13,288

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months).	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Thread ...	United Kingdom ..	25,063	2,116	27,179
	Other Countries ...	1,494	649	2,143
	Total ..	26,557	2,765	29,322
Other kinds	United Kingdom ..	7,755	..	7,755
	Other Countries ..	762	4,264	5,026
	Total ..	8,517	4,264	12,781
Fruits and Vegetables	United Kingdom ..	40,155	2,030	42,191
	France ..	23,773	2,728	25,501
	North America ..	16,946	10,000	26,946
	Africa ..	1,071	..	1,071
	Straits Settlements ..	8,935	803	9,738
	Persian Gulf ..	12,914,097	21,021	13,12,718
	Other Countries ..	73,404	3,561	76,965
	Total ..	14,54,981	40,239	13,95,220
Gas Materials ...	.....	51,024	1,573	52,597
Glass, Manufactures of— Glass ..	United Kingdom ..	2,45,749	16,848	2,62,597
	France ..	15,197	2,075	17,272
	Suez ..	1,706	..	1,706
	Hong-Kong ..	1,18,124	16	1,18,144
	Other Countries ..	22,957	555	23,512
	Total ..	4,03,737	19,494	4,23,231
Beads ..	United Kingdom ..	3,02,599	6,570	3,09,169
	France ..	43,536	1,850	45,386
	Suez ..	99,657	4,661	1,04,318
	Africa ..	16,037	..	16,037
	Hong-Kong ..	29,071	5,120	34,191
	Other Countries ..	5,494	405	5,899
	Total ..	4,96,414	18,006	5,15,020
Ware ..	United Kingdom ..	4,67,942	11,640	4,79,582
	North America ..	876	..	876
	Hong-Kong ..	1,70,800	50,003	2,21,403
	China—other Ports of ..	23,671	5,200	28,871
	Straits Settlements ..	25,309	1,650	26,959
	Other Countries ..	31,504	306	31,810
	Total ..	7,20,102	69,319	7,89,501
Glue ...	.....	11,225	1,660	12,885
Grain and Pulse ..	Africa ..	41,957	..	41,957
	Ceylon ..	56,170	30	56,200
	Persian Gulf ..	4,67,857	7,847	4,75,704
	Other Countries ..	1,21,467	8,002	1,29,469
	Total ..	6,87,451	15,879	7,03,330
Guano and Manures of all kinds	Red Sea ..	14,107	..	14,107
	Other Countries ..	932	..	932
	Total ..	15,039	..	15,039
Gum ...	Africa ..	62,426	..	62,426
	Straits Settlements ..	1,68,249	21,581	1,89,830
	Aden ..	67,666	7,489	75,155
	Red Sea ..	1,50,521	66	1,50,587
	Other Countries ..	19,422	2,046	21,468
	Total ..	4,66,284	31,102	4,97,386

Principal Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Hair, and Manufactures of	..... Total	23,984	437	24,421
Hemp, and Manufactures of	..... "	1,49,148	10,165	1,59,303
Hides and Skins—				
Hides	United Kingdom	50,723	2,605	53,328
	Other Countries	7,715	1,338	9,053
	Total	58,438	3,943	62,381
Skins	United Kingdom	90,959	5,325	96,284
	Suez	8,248	1,230	9,478
	Other Countries	5,832	...	5,832
	Total	1,05,039	6,560	1,11,603
Horn, and Manufactures of	..... "	23,845	820	23,674
Ice	North America	2,42,842	7,130	2,49,972
India Rubber, and Manufactures of	..... "	36,170	3,259	39,429
Instruments and Apparatus, Scientific and Philosophical, of all sorts not otherwise described	..... "	1,38,546	6,453	1,44,999
Ivory, and Manufactures of	United Kingdom	47,527	...	47,527
	Africa	7,58,310	...	7,58,310
	Straits Settlements	20,362	4,576	33,938
	Aden	1,87,688	396	1,89,084
	Other Countries	8,308	432	8,740
	Total	10,31,201	5,404	10,36,605
Jewellery and Plate—				
Jewellery	United Kingdom	1,06,155	10,789	2,06,944
	France	4,150	...	4,150
	Suez	71,344	4,683	76,027
	Hong-Kong	5,321	375	5,696
	Other Countries	33,172	3,569	36,741
	Total	3,10,142	19,416	3,29,559
Plate	United Kingdom	31,047	86	31,127
	Suez	2,356	3,834	8,190
	Hong-Kong	59,377	2,718	51,065
	Other Countries	2,863	88	2,951
	Total	94,643	8,720	1,01,363
All other sorts	United Kingdom	52,729	2,098	55,427
	France	9,309	...	9,309
	Suez	1,14,058	1,280	1,15,338
	Hong-Kong	19,473	...	18,473
	Other Countries	5,853	24	5,877
	Total	2,00,422	4,002	2,04,424
Jute, and Manufactures of	..... "	21,828	181	21,809
Lacquered-ware	..... "	2,189	318	2,494
Leather, Manufactures of	United Kingdom	4,82,299	19,413	5,01,712
	Suez	1,82,141	162	1,82,333
	Other Countries	25,080	282	25,362
	Total	6,89,530	19,857	7,09,407

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	.....	55,20,246	2,44,940	57,65,185
Cider and other fermented Liquors	.....	5,061		5,061
Wines and Liqueurs	United Kingdom .. France .. Suez .. Other Countries ..	36,04,875 7,07,230 7,13 37,22	1,06,723 82,922 1 1,342	37,71,000 7,00,165 7,149 38,567
	Total ..	43,56,17	2,51,008	46,07,481
Spirits	United Kingdom .. France .. Suez .. Straits Settlements .. Other Countries ..	20,07,910 15,85,247 8,008 1,80,517 1,00,562	1,45,908 1,54,727 8,008 16,840 5,620	21,53,876 17,39,074 8,008 1,97,357 1,08,073
	Total ..	38,82,237	3,25,653	42,07,288
Lucifers and Matches	.....	1,45,182	2,859	1,48,043
Machines and Machinery and parts thereof exempted from Duty	.....	55,96,603	1,25,730	60,22,333
Machines and Machinery not exempted from Duty	.....	4,30,790	6,255	4,27,651
Maps and Charts	.....	9,672		9,372
Mats	.....	53,939	5,250	59,195
Medical Stores	.....	1,00,910	6,308	1,07,818
Metals - Iron - Cast	United Kingdom .. Straits Settlements .. Other Countries ..	55,152 22,438 9,837	56,098	1,11,257 22,030 9,937
	Total ..	88,427	56,098	1,44,133
Wrought, but not Manufactured	United Kingdom .. Other Countries ..	50,63,896 1,00,031	2,15,038 3,571	52,78,932 1,03,608
	Total ..	52,23,933	2,18,607	54,12,540
Manufactured	United Kingdom .. Suez .. Australia .. Hong Kong .. Straits Settlements .. Other Countries ..	23,88,897 40,114 20,305 416 33,512 28,117	1,06,233 140 .. 66 2,227 535	24,05,120 40,254 26,305 482 35,739 28,682
	Total ..	25,23,381	1,09,201	26,32,582
Old for re-manufacture	United Kingdom .. Australia .. Other Countries ..	4,112 2,685 6,733	7,007 .. 2,142	11,209 2,685 8,875
	Total ..	13,530	9,239	22,769

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Plate for Hulls of Steamers and Flats	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Steel	United Kingdom	5,57,174	10,338	5,08,012
	Ceylon	300	..	300
	Other Countries	81,324	7,140	88,464
	Total	6,38,798	17,978	6,56,776
Copper - Cast	United Kingdom	5,80,983	93,128	6,83,111
	Suez	1,425	9,141	10,668
	Australia	18,81,285	..	18,81,285
	Straits Settlements	67,607	13,016	80,623
	Other Countries	1,58,439	1,981	1,60,420
	Total	27,01,739	1,17,566	28,10,305
Wrought, but not Manufactured	United Kingdom	53,06,669	1,19,012	54,85,681
	Other Countries	9,26,218	..	9,26,218
	Total	62,02,887	1,19,012	64,11,899
Manufactured	United Kingdom	69,581	39,474	1,08,055
	Other Countries	29,327	6,208	32,535
	Total	91,908	45,682	1,40,590
Old, including old Coin for re-manufacture	.. .. .	42,346	1,199	43,545
All other sorts	.. .. .	13,168	140	13,308
Manufactures of, with other Metals	.. .. .	35,52,708	1,34,033	36,86,741
Spelter or Zinc - Cast	United Kingdom	7,50,293	82,093	8,42,286
	Other Countries	8,448	..	8,448
	Total	7,07,741	82,093	8,50,734
Wrought, but not Manufactured	United Kingdom	86,088	3,019	89,107
	Other Countries	139	..	139
	Total	86,227	3,019	89,246
Manufactured	United Kingdom	3,425	..	3,425
	Other Countries	893	..	893
	Total	4,518	..	4,518
Tin - Cast	United Kingdom	1,02,577	..	1,02,577
	Ceylon	9,248	..	9,248
	Straits Settlements	19,43,258	1,00,451	20,43,709
	Persian Gulf	9,148	953	10,101
	Other Countries	10,623	7,189	17,822
	Total	20,74,851	1,08,603	21,83,457
Wrought, but not Manufactured	United Kingdom	1,39,522	10,500	1,44,022
	Other Countries	49,145	709	49,845
	Total	1,70,667	11,209	1,91,867

Principal Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Manufactured	United Kingdom	19,222	20	19,242
	Other Countries	4,244	605	4,849
	Total	23,466	625	24,091
Quicksilver	...	3,73,172	4,500	3,77,672
Lead—				
Cast	United Kingdom	95,397	988	96,385
	Other Countries	4,630	101	4,731
	Total	1,00,027	1,089	1,01,116
Wrought, but not Manufactured	United Kingdom	2,60,071	2,700	2,62,770
	Other Countries	218	...	218
	Total	2,60,289	2,700	2,62,988
Manufactured	United Kingdom	1,84,573	2,518	1,87,091
	France	590	...	590
	Other Countries	11,904	...	71,901
	Total	1,97,067	2,518	1,98,585
Manufactures of German Silver, of Electro-Plate, and of Plated Ware of all sorts	...	1,12,921	5,133	1,18,054
Manufactures of Lamps, Chandeliers, Chandelabra, Gas-Fittings and other Hollow-ware	...	1,40,516	298	1,40,784
Scales and Weights, including all Apparatus for Weighing, Complete and Incomplete	...	25,201	687	25,888
All others unenumerated	...	3,52,175	49,317	4,01,522
Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	...	1,28,673	7,282	1,35,955
Music, Instruments of	...	2,66,587	17,475	2,84,062
Musical or Band Instruments for Her Majesty's Forces	...	67,010	7,659	74,669
Oils—				
Animal	...	3,790	...	3,790
Vegotable, but not Essential	...	3,02,659	6,705	3,69,364
Essential	...	21,128	4,275	25,403
Mineral	United Kingdom	49,164	12,730	61,894
	North America	88,501	...	88,501
	Other Countries	7,509	3,500	11,009
	Total	1,45,174	16,230	1,61,404
Paints, Colors, and Painters' Materials	United Kingdom	6,38,938	37,000	6,75,947
	France	22,286	3,315	25,601
	Hong-Kong	22,954	2,063	25,017
	Other Countries	77,851	26,761	1,04,612
	Total	7,62,029	69,736	8,31,777

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Paper	United Kingdom ..	14,77,747	49,282	15,27,029
	Suez	48,618	3,700	52,318
	China	14,898	1,680	16,497
	Other Countries ..	2,30,817	63,653	2,94,470
	Total	17,71,980	1,18,324	18,90,314
Perfumery ...	United Kingdom ..	1,99,535	11,498	2,11,503
	France	33,679	6,193	39,872
	Suez	8,075	334	8,409
	Persian Gulf ..	16,460	4,897	21,267
	Other Countries ..	5,054	1,360	6,414
	Total	2,62,803	24,062	2,87,465
Photographic Materials and Apparatus ...	.. ..	70,600	3,726	74,335
Pitch, Tar, Dammer, and Asphalt ..	United Kingdom ..	70,750	1,675	72,625
	Straits Settlements ..	26,010	5,316	31,326
	Other Countries ..	7,279	103	7,382
	Total	1,04,039	7,294	1,11,333
Plants, Living ...	.. ..	2,375	....	2,375
Precious Stones and Pearls, Unset ...	United Kingdom ..	12,839	....	12,839
	France	10,800	....	10,800
	Suez	1,09,325	....	1,09,325
	Hong-Kong ..	2,05,900	13,000	2,18,900
	Aden	1,35,550	....	1,35,550
	Persian Gulf ..	18,04,815	1,01,200	19,06,015
	Other Countries ..	82,400	....	82,400
	Total	23,61,029	1,14,200	24,75,829
Printing and Lithographing Types, Machines, &c. ...	.. ..	1,85,089	13,248	1,98,337
Provisions and Officer's Stores ..	United Kingdom ..	20,50,471	1,00,997	21,51,468
	France	1,20,052	10,627	1,30,679
	Suez	74,042	4,754	78,796
	North America ..	12,151	61	12,212
	Africa	6,174	....	6,174
	Hong-Kong ..	20,129	127	20,256
	Straits Settlements ..	1,18,694	8,523	1,27,217
	Aden	1,748	373	2,121
	Persian Gulf ..	1,30,196	2,828	1,33,024
	Somocance and Meckran ..	79,614	8,591	88,115
	Other Countries ..	1,17,050	12,914	1,29,964
	Total	27,30,321	1,50,705	28,81,026
Railway Materials ...	.. ..	2,08,14,164	10,62,367	2,19,76,535
Rosin ...	.. ..	37,662	983	38,645
Salt ...	United Kingdom ..	81,79,535	3,88,651	35,68,186
	Persian Gulf ..	3,21,348	550	3,21,898
	Other Countries ..	60,256	8,726	69,981
	Total	85,61,137	3,98,926	39,00,063

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months).	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
Seeds	Total	1,44,561	1,338	1,45,899
Seeds for Gratuitous distribution by a Public Society .. ..	.. ..	13,059	20	13,079
Shells	Africa	53,539	..	53,539
	Aden	1,549	517	2,064
	Persian Gulf	35,765	..	35,765
	Other Countries	1,25,739	4	1,25,743
	Total	2,10,592	519	2,17,111
Ships, Parts of, &c. .. ..	.. ..	6,80,931	160	6,81,031
Silk Raw	Hong-Kong	38,92,326	2,05,700	40,98,026
	Straits Settlements	3,03,658	20,658	3,24,216
	Persian Gulf	31,721	2,935	34,656
	Other Countries	10,951	319	11,270
	Total	42,38,656	2,29,612	44,68,168
Silk, Manufactures of - Piece Goods	United Kingdom	12,30,368	92,907	13,83,275
	France	6,10,989	19,241	6,30,227
	Suez	3,84,134	18,258	4,02,392
	Hong-Kong	15,18,438	81,498	15,99,936
	China—other Ports	1,08,674	10,032	1,18,707
	Straits Settlements	18,105	431	18,836
	Persian Gulf	10,623	..	10,623
	Other Countries	1,259	3,871	8,133
	Total	39,45,844	2,26,185	41,72,069
Manufactures of, Mixed	United Kingdom	47,101	1,610	48,711
	France	6,813	..	6,813
	Suez	81,562	5,727	87,289
	Hong-Kong	67,067	2,645	69,712
	Other Countries	2,269	315	2,584
	Total	2,04,812	10,297	2,15,109
Soap	United Kingdom	1,40,720	8,860	1,49,589
	Other Countries	639	3,250	3,889
	Total	1,41,359	12,119	1,53,478
Specimens illustrative of Natural Science in any Department .. ..	.. ..	26,458	100	26,558
Spices	Africa	3,29,064	..	3,29,064
	Ceylon	4,83,954	52,388	5,36,342
	Hong-Kong	1,97,015	..	1,97,015
	China—other Ports	22,839	..	22,839
	Sumatra	1,48,330	158	1,48,488
	Straits Settlements	15,58,896	1,80,833	17,49,729
	Persian Gulf	29,010	..	29,010
	Other Countries	14,239	3,343	17,582
	Total	27,84,317	2,45,722	30,30,069
Stationery except Paper .. ..	.. ..	2,80,249	23,757	3,14,006
Stone and Marble .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
Unmanufactured .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
Stone .. ..	.. ..	1,37,705	1,841	1,39,546
Marble .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months).	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter	United Kingdom	3,304	78	3,382
	Africa	376		376
	Mauritius	43,90,108	3,66,338	47,56,441
	Hong-Kong	6,10,551	29,788	6,40,339
	Siam	1,21,614		1,21,614
	Straits Settlements	1,55,108	7,853	1,62,961
	Persian Gulf	5,944		5,944
	Other Countries	1,31,168	1,090	1,32,258
	Total	51,18,168	4,05,153	58,23,321
Fulrow		7,104	2,610	9,714
Tea	Hong Kong	7,30,887	99,721	8,39,608
	Other Ports of China	5,06,356	51,761	5,58,117
	Straits Settlements	82,340	8,224	90,564
	Persian Gulf	11,262		11,262
	Other Countries	5,320	41	5,361
	Total	13,35,274	1,62,747	15,08,021
Telegraphic Materials and Instruments		1,95,247	25,747	2,20,994
Tobacco, and Articles used in the consumption of	United Kingdom	99,632	20,45	1,20,085
	Suez	32,300	181	32,481
	North America	2,30,040		2,30,040
	Africa	9,426		9,426
	Ceylon	1,61,912	16,238	1,78,150
	Hong-Kong	45,995	15,235	61,230
	China other Ports	91,408	9,677	1,01,085
	Straits Settlements	1,90,683	60,591	2,51,274
	Aden	10,717		10,717
	Other Countries	15,450	115	15,565
	Total	8,06,683	1,16,490	10,13,093
Toys and Games, including Playing Cards		2,75,567	18,817	2,94,384
Umbrellas		6,41,057	94,133	7,35,190
Wood				
Teak				
Boards and Planks	United Kingdom	40,390	817	50,207
	North America	80,654	450	81,104
	Straits Settlements	58,501	708	59,209
	Other Countries	49,930	290	50,220
	Total	2,38,479	2,325	2,40,804
Masts, Spars, and Carpieces	United Kingdom	8,491	45	8,536
	North America	14,984	148	15,132
	Ceylon	41,663	3,598	45,261
	Straits Settlements	793	240	1,033
	Other Countries	15,045		15,045
	Total	80,976	4,021	84,997
All other Shapes	North America	123		123
	Ceylon	1,11,489	8,313	1,19,802
	Borneo	28,794		28,794
	Straits Settlements	52,839	2,481	55,320
	Other Countries	19,535	3,884	23,419
	Total	2,12,780	14,698	2,27,489

Total Imports into British India.

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Mahogany	Total ... ..	...	...	...
Manufactures of ... ..	... ..	41,725	2,551	44,276
Ornamental ... ..	... ..	36,014	4,143	40,157
Wool	Persian Gulf	5,72,502	38,645	6,11,147
	Somnecance and Meckran	1,19,948	4,820	1,24,769
	Other Countries	3,300	...	3,300
	Total	6,95,750	43,465	7,39,215
Wool, Manufactures of - Piece Goods ..	United Kingdom	32,73,404	58,093	33,31,407
	Franco	83,633	...	83,633
	Suez	4,06,910	17,032	4,23,942
	Hong-Kong	682	14	696
	Persian Gulf	6,628	...	6,628
	Other Countries	21,340	1,017	22,356
	Total	37,92,606	76,156	38,68,762
Mixed Goods	United Kingdom	14,69,116	68,740	15,37,850
	Suez	12,543	853	13,396
	Other Countries	11,871	...	11,871
	Total	14,93,524	69,593	15,63,117
Braids ... ..	... ..	1,98,799	18,218	2,17,017
Other Sorts ... ..	... ..	2,79,883	12,239	2,92,122
All other Articles which are not included in any of the above Classes, Bullion and Specie excepted.	... ..	13,31,414	1,86,722	15,21,136
GRAND TOTAL.	Rs.	29,03,87,154	1,60,06,003	30,63,92,617

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Animals, Living	Ceylon	4,35,657	27,741	4,63,398
	Other Countries	534	..	534
	Total	4,36,191	27,741	4,63,932
Apparel	United Kingdom	14,969	1,160	16,129
	Mauritius	410	..	410
	Ceylon	18,832	391	19,013
	Straits Settlements	13,424	1,415	14,839
	Aden	10,128	645	10,773
	Persian Gulf	4,186	..	4,186
	Other Countries	6,316	62	6,376
	Total	69,063	3,663	71,729
Art, Works of Books, Printed, and Printed Matter	.. ..	4,639	248	4,887
	Suez	2,223	..	2,223
	Ceylon	24,404	20	24,424
	Straits Settlements	9,979	662	7,041
	Persian Gulf	2,115	406	2,521
	Other Countries	9,940	1,660	11,600
	Total	43,661	2,748	49,400
Borax	United Kingdom	2,17,465	38,612	2,56,077
	Straits Settlements	26,926	..	26,926
	Other Countries	3,769	1,165	4,934
	Total	2,48,160	39,777	2,87,937
Cabinet-ware	United Kingdom	18,212	1,310	19,523
	Ceylon	2,793	63	2,856
	Persian Gulf	9,320	698	10,018
	Other Countries	18,257	37	18,294
	Total	48,582	2,108	50,690
Canes	.. ..	2,833	1,769	4,601
Carriages and Conveyances other than Railway	.. ..	2,425	100	2,525
Coffee	United Kingdom	20,36,135	5,17,437	25,53,672
	France	11,13,017	1,56,183	12,69,200
	Suez	716	..	716
	Persian Gulf	3,97,643	99,179	4,96,822
	Other Countries	4,05,691	1,36,699	5,42,390
	Total	39,43,206	9,09,398	46,52,004
Coir	United Kingdom	7,95,403	31,830	7,67,323
	France	14,262	833	15,096
	Persian Gulf	26,346	5,525	31,671
	Other Countries	98,830	1,697	1,00,527
	Total	8,74,931	96,885	9,14,916
Cotton Wool	United Kingdom	14,65,35,061	2,66,04,865	17,51,39,956
	France	56,13,307	16,28,354	74,39,661
	Suez	1,83,970	20,700	2,04,670
	Hong-Kong	9,24,948	9,15,920	17,39,968
	China—other Ports	1,04,88,479	15,49,119	1,20,47,598
	Straits Settlements	97,918	96,444	1,26,356
	Other Countries	7,99,067	1,27,617	9,68,684
	Total	16,45,92,775	3,29,92,119	19,75,64,994

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex-ported,	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	13 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Cotton, Manufactures of— Piece Goods	United Kingdom	78,797	7,836	88,631
	France	8,190	157	8,347
	Africa—Coast of	8,34,467	...	8,34,465
	Mauritius	26,470	1,182	27,652
	Ceylon	9,11,700	63,145	9,74,854
	Hong-Kong	48,221	...	48,221
	Straits Settlements	11,50,749	3,53,350	15,04,099
	Aden	7,43,930	61,169	8,08,105
	Persian Gulf	15,94,850	66,177	16,51,027
	Somnecanee and Mock- ran	45,000	1,731	46,731
	Other Countries	5,08,674	14,321	5,22,995
	Total	59,51,032	5,62,068	65,13,127
Twist	Hong-Kong	145,451	72,225	2,17,676
	Straits Settlements	6,058	1,116	7,174
	Aden	75,133	9,326	84,459
	Persian Gulf	1,17,280	3,600	1,20,886
	Other Countries	48,760	1,211	49,971
	Total	3,92,688	87,478	4,80,166
Cutch and Gambler	United Kingdom	2,84,315	3,225	2,87,540
	France	1,00	...	1,065
	North America	17,338	44,029	61,417
	Straits Settlements	3,87	...	3,878
	Other Countries	12,42	162	12,587
	Total	3,19,671	47,416	3,67,087
Dregs of Gingelly Oil	Ceylon	2,82,45	41,745	3,24,190
	Other Countries	...	41	41
	Total	2,82,451	41,780	3,24,231
Drugs and Medicines	United Kingdom	1,02,500	12,390	1,14,895
	Ceylon	11,877	2,457	14,339
	Hong-Kong	27,500	1,163	28,663
	China—other Ports	13,121	5,842	18,963
	Straits Settlements	15,963	310	16,273
	Persian Gulf	35,360	2,522	37,882
	Other Countries	25,500	4,812	30,318
	Total	2,31,837	29,496	2,61,333
Dyeing and Coloring Materials.	United Kingdom	1,22,32,890	5,76,862	1,28,09,752
	France	47,27,451	9,918	47,37,369
	Alex	4,21,800	48,816	4,70,622
	North America	5,90,761	7,624	5,98,385
	Cape of Good Hope	2,970	...	2,970
	Hong-Kong	1,011	...	1,011
	China—other Ports	11,510	...	11,510
	Straits Settlements	69,894	142	70,036
	Aden	4,647	322	4,969
	Persian Gulf	13,16,606	58,925	13,75,531
	Somnecanee and Mock- ran	3,763	932	4,695
	Other Countries	59,430	153	59,583
	Total	1,91,42,745	7,03,694	2,01,46,439
Feathers of Sorts	United Kingdom	10,083	301	10,113
	France	33,892	815	34,607
	Hong-Kong	11,113	1,913	13,026
	Other Countries	19,476	1,924	21,400
	Total	74,564	4,949	79,236

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Fruits and Vegetables	United Kingdom	32,834	6,651	39,585
	Bremen	1,002	...	1,002
	Cape of Good Hope	1,358	...	1,358
	Mauritius	6,339	...	6,339
	Ceylon	1,13,787	7,732	1,21,529
	Straits Settlements	8,827	1,150	9,977
	Persian Gulf	7,978	3,165	11,093
	Other Countries	13,841	1,234	15,115
Grain and Pulse -	Total	1,86,066	19,932	2,05,988
Bazree	...	16,317	452	16,769
Paddy	United Kingdom	55,340	14,656	69,996
	North America	47,328	12,069	59,397
	Ceylon	6,34,653	42,056	6,76,709
	Other Countries	54,133	...	54,133
	Total	7,91,454	68,781	8,60,235
Rice	United Kingdom	89,77,112	31,06,094	1,21,43,206
	France	1,81,572	84,075	2,65,647
	Spain	52,469	...	52,469
	Portugal	18,473	...	18,473
	North America	1,29,073	5,359	1,25,432
	West Indies	7,95,024	50,679	8,45,703
	Cape of Good Hope	3,83,718	53,948	4,37,666
	Maldives	3,88,644	40	3,88,684
	Bourbon	21,03,401	...	21,03,401
	Mauritius	46,75,805	3,84,657	50,60,462
	Ceylon	02,76,300	8,20,963	1,00,97,263
	Australia	7,59,073	27,322	7,86,395
	Hong-Kong	86,549	...	86,549
	China—other Ports	55,007	1,362	57,429
	Siam	1,04,244	17,825	1,22,069
	Straits Settlements	12,16,626	1,56,164	13,72,790
	Aden	1,32,179	4,089	1,36,267
	Persian Gulf	16,47,945	1,31,214	17,79,199
	Other Countries	19,65,623	58,231	20,23,854
	Total	3,29,50,937	49,62,621	3,79,12,568
Wheat	Coast of Africa	13,174	...	13,174
	Mauritius	4,00,999	...	4,00,999
	Ceylon	1,15,111	43,711	1,58,822
	Straits Settlements	1,48,648	2,000	1,48,648
	Aden	68,095	12,320	81,225
	Other Countries	24,682	...	24,682
	Total	7,68,969	68,031	8,26,990
Barley	Mauritius	5,679	...	5,679
Other Sorts	Bourbon	60,972	...	60,972
	Mauritius	13,17,176	30,395	13,47,571
	Ceylon	3,59,829	30,343	4,20,172
	Hong-Kong	323	139	462
	China—other Ports	10,538	225	10,763
	Straits Settlements	83,171	10,635	93,806
	Aden	30,077	3,890	34,067
	Other Countries	72,881	17	72,898
	Total	19,84,967	81,744	20,66,711

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Gum ...	Total ..	3,018	313	3,331
Hair, and Manufactures of	..... "	711	..	711
Hemp ..	United Kingdom ..	83,086	..	93,086
	Persian Gulf ..	35,543	6,961	42,604
	Other Countries ..	9,694	1,306	11,199
	Total ..	1,39,123	8,266	1,47,389
Hemp, Manufactures of-- Ganjah and Churru	United Kingdom ..	3,597	..	3,597
	Other Countries ..	553	2,568	3,121
	Total ..	4,105	2,568	6,718
Other sorts ...	North America ..	4,175	..	4,175
	Mauritius ..	5,555	..	5,555
	Ceylon ..	10,289	..	10,289
	Australia ..	9,486	..	9,486
	Other Countries ..	46,446	2,126	48,575
	Total ..	75,954	2,126	78,080
Hides and Skins -- Hides ..	United Kingdom ..	33,21,344	5,51,911	38,76,251
	France ..	1,76,062	10,983	1,87,045
	Bremen ...	56,400	..	56,400
	Gibraltar ..	7,055	..	7,055
	North America ..	7,44,296	1,25,118	8,69,414
	Straits Settlements ..	25,129	167	25,296
	Other Countries ..	33,282	13,850	47,132
	Total ..	43,63,664	7,05,020	50,68,583
Skins ..	United Kingdom ..	15,33,413	1,56,075	16,89,488
	France ..	12,024	3,086	15,110
	Bremen ...	500	..	500
	Gibraltar ..	1,200	..	1,200
	North America ..	5,52,318	55,261	6,07,477
	Ceylon ..	8,691	221	8,902
	Straits Settlements ..	1,21,694	15,794	1,37,386
	Other Countries ..	230	25	255
	Total ..	22,29,858	2,30,462	24,60,320
Horn. ..	United Kingdom ..	2,84,901	33,213	3,18,204
	France ..	83,368	11,184	94,562
	Mauritius ..	1,698	..	1,698
	Other Countries ..	12,187	507	12,674
	Total ..	3,82,224	44,914	4,27,136
India Rubber	United Kingdom ..	8,308	13,965	22,383
	Bremen ..	1,751	..	1,751
	Gibraltar ..	2,434	..	2,434
	North America ..	52,158	..	52,158
	Straits Settlements ..	3,189	..	3,189
	China ..	..	30,534	30,534
	Total ..	67,830	44,519	1,12,449
Ivory-- Manufactures of	United Kingdom ..	12,469	1,552	14,021
	Straits Settlements ..	6,802	..	6,802
	Other Countries ..	3,462	47	3,509
	Total ..	22,733	1,599	24,332

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Not Manufactured	United Kingdom	71,500	..	71,500
	Hong-Kong	21,938	622	22,560
	Straits Settlements	1,812	150	1,962
	Other Countries	9,337	..	9,337
	Total	1,04,587	772	1,05,359
Jewellery, including Plate— Plate	United Kingdom	340	..	340
Jewellery of Gold, or of Silver, or of Precious Stones set in Gold or Silver	United Kingdom	3,532	..	3,532
	Other Countries	1,700	40	1,740
	Total	5,232	40	5,272
All other kinds	United Kingdom	8,553	100	8,653
	Other Countries	1,811	104	1,915
	Total	10,364	204	10,568
Jute	United Kingdom	63,41,900	7,23,768	70,70,868
	France	52,081	..	52,081
	North America	3,28,825	36,706	3,65,531
	Other Countries	20,410	..	20,410
	Total	67,41,216	7,65,474	75,00,890
Jute, Manufactures of — Gunny Bags	United Kingdom	22,589	..	22,589
	North America	10,41,084	1,59,333	12,00,417
	Cape of Good Hope	17,170	4,100	21,270
	Ceylon	1,10,585	1,954	1,12,539
	New South Wales	1,78,379	135	1,79,514
	China - other Ports	30,335	3,500	33,835
	Straits Settlements	2,01,690	18,558	2,20,248
	Aden	11,780	1,350	13,140
	Persian Gulf	10,021	350	10,371
	Other Countries	13,162	3,900	17,062
	Total	16,34,805	1,63,178	18,27,983
Gunny Cloths	United Kingdom	2,05,582	55,705	2,61,287
	North America	17,64,258	5,22,063	23,86,321
	Cape of Good Hope	2,120	..	2,120
	Australia	47,475	..	47,475
	Other Countries	7,821	..	7,821
	Total	20,27,256	5,77,768	26,05,024
Twine and Rope	..	5,498	41	5,529
Shell	United Kingdom	11,94,959	99,942	12,94,901
	France	1,06,109	..	1,06,109
	Bremen	10,373	..	10,373
	Gibraltar	1,975	..	1,975
	North America	2,25,314	12,515	2,37,829
	Australia	2,760	..	2,760
	Straits Settlements	1,573	..	1,573
	Other Countries	4,182	2,213	6,395
	Total	15,47,245	1,14,670	16,61,915
Stick	..	31,266	4,000	35,266
Other kinds	..	1,454	448	1,903
Leather, Manufactures of—	..	12,927	246	13,173
Maps and Charts	..	25	..	25

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new ¹ Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months).	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 31st April 1867.
Mats	North America	64,829	4,394	69,223
	Other Countries	15,109	308	15,417
	Total	79,938	4,702	84,640
Metals, Indian Manufactured	Mauritius	5,108		5,108
	Ceylon	41,410	1,142	42,552
	Aden	9,219	979	10,198
	Persian Gulf	30,021	8,151	38,172
	Other Countries	61,061	1,189	62,250
	Total	1,47,519	11,460	1,59,179
Musk	United Kingdom	9,855		9,855
	Other Countries	2,268		2,268
	Total	12,123		12,123
Natural Curiosities		1,685		1,685
Oils —				
Animal		2,365		2,365
Vegetable, but not Essential	United Kingdom	4,12,059	1,41,709	5,54,668
	France	2,721		2,721
	North America	42,034	4,075	47,609
	Cape of Good Hope	8,206	822	9,028
	Mauritius	1,84,632	4,537	1,89,069
	Ceylon	21,515	2,534	24,049
	Australia	58,381		58,381
	China	18,116	47	18,163
	Aden	14,391	2,005	16,396
	Persian Gulf	52,841	11,589	64,430
	Other Countries	59,849	12,432	72,281
	Total	8,67,375	1,80,350	10,47,725
Essential	United Kingdom	9,381	1,083	10,464
	Hong Kong	3,798	800	4,598
	Straits Settlements	6,810	260	7,070
	Aden	13,078	51	13,129
	Other Countries	70,723	2,495	73,218
	Total	1,03,799	4,689	1,08,488
Mineral		3,275	143	3,418
Opium	Hong Kong	3,04,69,436	24,00,175	3,28,69,611
	China — other ports	6,83,46,080	61,25,337	7,44,71,417
	Straits Settlements	54,72,877	4,11,845	58,84,722
	Other Countries	28,638	6,000	34,638
	Total	10,43,17,031	89,43,357	11,32,60,388
Perfumery	Hong-Kong	21,510	7,280	28,790
	Other Countries	107		107
	Total	21,617	7,280	28,897
Precious Stones and Pearls	United Kingdom	2,91,000	2,500	2,93,500
	France	60,600		60,600
	Hong-Kong	61,280	10,089	72,289
	Persian Gulf	5,305		5,305
	Other Countries	35,488	4,000	39,488
	Total	4,53,683	17,499	4,71,182

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	United Kingdom ..	58,506	2,890	61,205
	North America ..	887	...	887
	Bourbon ..	83,016	...	83,016
	Mauritius ..	1,33,890	6,411	1,40,301
	Ceylon ..	77,823	4,651	82,474
	Hong-Kong ..	1,00,589	16,670	1,17,269
	China—other Ports ..	24,194	5,863	29,857
	Straits Settlements ..	77,965	18,972	96,937
	Other Countries ..	58,253	2,867	61,120
	Total ..	6,15,133	57,933	6,73,066
Rags	United Kingdom ..	26,058	...	26,058
	North America ..	26,727	7,023	33,750
	Total ..	52,785	7,023	59,808
Salt	...	1,12,744	123	1,12,867
Saltpetre	United Kingdom ..	20,73,669	2,32,546	23,06,215
	France ..	2,761	...	2,761
	North America ..	3,90,438	54,947	4,44,785
	Australia ..	3,971	...	3,971
	China—other Ports ..	1,52,008	98,322	5,50,330
	Other Countries ..	54,281	1,201	55,578
	Total ..	29,77,131	3,80,516	33,63,640
Sealing Wax	...	790	...	790
Seeds—	...	...	...	...
Oil—	...	...	...	...
Linseed	United Kingdom ..	32,50,335	1,11,500	33,67,041
	France ..	1,028	...	1,028
	North America ..	35,20,222	5,63,322	40,83,547
	Cape of Good Hope ..	3,025	...	3,025
	Straits Settlements ..	479	...	479
	Other Countries ..	48,595	...	48,595
	Total ..	68,20,781	6,74,831	75,04,615
Mustard	United Kingdom ..	1,69,502	1,630	1,71,228
	France ..	11,495	...	11,495
	Other Countries ..	2,677	141	2,218
	Total ..	1,83,361	1,771	1,84,941
Poppy	United Kingdom ..	3,96,629	23,611	3,30,249
	France ..	2,95,519	...	2,95,519
	Other Countries ..	605	31	636
	Total ..	6,92,753	23,650	6,26,403
Rape	United Kingdom ..	70,16,254	2,78,113	72,94,367
	France ..	72,762	...	72,762
	Other Countries ..	431	590	1,021
	Total ..	70,89,447	2,78,703	73,68,160
Teel or Gingelly	France ..	11,70,924	68,973	12,37,897
	Other Countries ..	99,116	11,860	1,11,305
	Total ..	12,70,340	81,862	13,52,202
Other Sorts	United Kingdom ..	1,49,030	1,27,576	2,78,600
	France ..	10,36,717	37,559	10,74,276
	North America ..	79,428	...	79,428
	Straits Settlements ..	2,160	263	2,423
	Other Countries ..	57,091	8,181	65,272
	Total ..	13,24,426	1,74,579	14,98,005

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Essential ..	United Kingdom	55,835		55,835
	Mauritius	7,997	767	8,764
	Ceylon	53,265	7,969	61,234
	Straits Settlements	40,080	9,494	49,574
	Other Countries	4,22,921	6,466	4,29,387
	Total	5,89,048	24,096	6,04,744
Shells and Cowries	United Kingdom	1,454		1,454
	France	1,079		1,079
	Other Countries	140	175	321
	Total	2,673	175	2,853
Silk ..	United Kingdom	62,59,078	6,17,777	68,76,855
	France	15,04,687	7,82,146	22,86,833
	Suez	80,856	90,815	1,71,771
	Africa—Coast of Somnucance and Meek- ran	11,127		11,127
	Other Countries	8,798	3,889	12,687
	Total	78,70,634	15,08,051	93,87,685
Silk - Manufactures of	United Kingdom	4,21,603	33,913	4,55,516
	France	34,064	2,466	36,533
	Suez	75,873	54	75,927
	Mauritius	11,907		11,907
	Ceylon	35,274	537	35,811
	Hong-Kong	9,541		9,541
	Straits Settlements	44,408	1,125	45,533
	Aden	30,367	2,006	32,373
	Red Sea	20,487		20,487
	Persian Gulf	1,54,013	4,894	1,58,707
	Other Countries	39,989	174	40,173
	Total	8,76,729	41,972	9,21,701
Soap ..	Mauritius	12,458	1,589	14,041
	Ceylon	12,247	1,736	14,043
	China	11,067	1,306	12,363
	Sumatra	1,340		1,340
	Straits Settlements	17,907	398	18,395
	Other Countries	5,333	745	6,078
	Total	60,472	5,778	66,250
Specimens illustrative of Natu- ral Science in any Department	.....	23,354	213	23,567
Spices ..	United Kingdom	3,86,591	1,15,720	5,02,311
	France	2,25,688	60	2,25,748
	Bremen	4,817		4,817
	Gibraltar	2,076		2,076
	North America	46,187	9,807	58,994
	Bourbon	8,804		8,804
	Mauritius	3,479	7,313	37,792
	Ceylon	1,22,983	16,637	1,39,620
	Straits Settlements	16,920	996	17,916
	Aden	16,740	7,378	24,118
	Persian Gulf	1,23,401	22,221	1,45,622
	Other Countries	83,125	20,209	1,03,334
	Total	16,66,721	2,00,271	12,65,992

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Spirits ... ..	..... Total ..	951	120	1,071
Stationery, Country ..	United Kingdom ..	93,379	..	93,379
	Ceylon ..	31,028	..	31,028
	Other Countries ..	467	92	559
	Total ..	1,24,874	92	1,24,966
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter ..	United Kingdom ..	6,54,764	20,375	6,84,139
	Bremen ..	18,006	..	19,006
	Africa- Coast of ..	18,819	..	18,819
	Ceylon ..	94,458	44,260	1,38,724
	China ..	3,812	2,075	5,887
	Aden ..	16,343	3,859	19,702
	Persian Gulf ..	1,019	6,838	91,457
	Somnecanee and Meek- ran ..	5,640	683	9,363
	Other Countries ..	16,067	595	17,562
	Total ..	9,11,488	87,191	9,98,659
Tallow	United Kingdom ..	414	..	414
	Straits Settlements ..	1,312	..	1,812
	Other Countries ..	2,134	231	2,365
	Total ..	3,860	231	4,091
Tea	United Kingdom ..	35,35,736	3,11,712	38,47,448
	North America ..	86,781	..	86,781
	Other Countries ..	751	104	855
	Total ..	36,03,268	3,11,816	39,15,084
Tobacco	United Kingdom ..	5,931	1,137	7,088
	Bourbon ..	7,584	..	7,584
	Mauritius ..	94,512	5	94,517
	Ceylon ..	8,808	702	9,510
	Straits Settlements ..	50,171	2,095	52,266
	Aden ..	3,15,263	22,480	3,37,743
	Other Countries ..	51,170	1,958	53,128
	Total ..	5,33,459	28,377	5,61,836
Wax	United Kingdom ..	40,804	270	41,074
	Other Countries ..	120	..	120
	Total ..	40,924	270	41,294
Wood—				
Boards and Planks ..	.. ..	37,750	1,846	39,596
Masts, Spars, and Oarpieces ..	.. ..	74	..	74
Ornamental	Hong-Kong ..	54,041	9,388	63,429
	Other Countries ..	32,744	3,089	35,833
	Total ..	86,785	12,477	99,262
Teak	United Kingdom ..	9,16,177	2,01,797	11,17,974
	Mauritius ..	1,11,797	..	1,11,797
	China ..	24,680	..	24,680
	Straits Settlements ..	20,770	..	20,770
	Persian Gulf ..	16,084	..	16,084
	Other Countries ..	1,28,636	5,300	1,33,936
	Total ..	12,18,154	2,07,097	14,25,251

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	Declared Real Value.		
		The new Of- ficial Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
Wool	United Kingdom	72,13,132	5,57,010	77,70,142
	France	16,710	..	16,710
	Sonneceane and Meck- ran	4,085	..	4,085
	Other Countries	15	..	15
	Total	72,33,942	5,57,010	77,90,952
Wool, Manufactures of—	United Kingdom	12,49,355	2,17,054	14,56,409
	France	9,72,694	1,89,981	11,62,675
	Suez	70,040	1,440	71,480
	North America	32,313	6,700	39,013
	Mauritius	7,170	1,050	8,220
	Ceylon	61,021	280	61,301
	Persian Gulf	1,23,920	35,897	1,59,828
	Other Countries	13,183	130	13,313
	Total	25,29,705	4,52,532	29,52,237
All other Articles which are not included in any of the above Classes	..	7,88,304	1,00,505	8,88,809
	Grand Total	40,77,39,592	5,77,72,978	48,55,12,565

The Re-exports, or export of foreign merchandise, which it is unnecessary to give in detail, amounted to £1,178,356 in value for the 12 months and to £1,086,035 for the eleven months.

Bullion and Specie.—The imports and exports were as follows in detail :—

IMPORTS.			
Countries.	The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	13 Months, ended 30th April 1867.
GOLD.			
United Kingdom, including Suez ...	84,75,899	1,86,156	36,12,055
France ...	5,57,419	1,06,980	8,63,379
Coast of Africa ...	1,48,530	...	1,46,530
Red Sea ...	6,49,311	...	6,49,311
Aden ...	3,15,415	16,900	3,32,315
Arabia ...	48,378	...	48,378
Persian Gulf ...	12,40,843	32,800	12,73,643
Bourbon ...	18,300	...	18,300
Mauritius ...	3,47,577	...	3,47,577
Ceylon ...	69,64,507	6,87,130	78,51,637
Australia ...	76,92,338	6,17,180	83,09,518
Singapore ...	8,91,880	1,21,980	10,13,860
Bourbon ...	18,000	...	18,000
China— Hong-Kong ...	1,81,70,162	14,88,350	1,96,58,512
Other Ports of ...	52,69,289	2,51,239	55,23,528
Other Countries ...	12,875	...	12,875
Total ...	4,58,14,721	34,58,875	4,92,73,390
SILVER.			
United Kingdom, includ- { Private ing Suez { Government ...	76,28,190	23,10,553	99,38,743
France ...	34,951	...	34,951
Other Countries in Europe ...	88,00,719	19,480	88,20,209
Coast of Africa ...	880	...	880
Red Sea ...	2,80,130	...	2,80,130
Aden ...	10,63,532	...	10,63,532
Arabia ...	10,37,933	68,000	10,96,933
Persian Gulf ...	33,994	...	33,994
Bourbon ...	26,27,871	4,74,733	30,02,608
Mauritius ...	81,800	...	81,800
Ceylon ...	45,420	...	45,420
Singapore ... { Private { Government ...	42,14,853	2,39,490	44,54,343
Penang and Malacca ...	85,60,224	3,97,586	90,66,792
China— Hong-Kong ...	18,700	...	18,700
Other Ports of ...	3,98,592	3,768	4,02,390
Siam { Private { Government ...	2,58,98,777	29,58,218	2,86,57,993
Other Countries ...	2,72,73,985	30,70,281	3,09,44,266
Total ...	55,015	860	55,875
Total ...	20,070	...	20,070
Total ...	6,685	9,000	16,685
Total ...	8,65,54,323	1,01,52,789	9,07,07,112
TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
United Kingdom, including Suez ...	1,11,59,040	24,46,709	1,35,85,749
France ...	71,58,138	1,25,450	72,83,588
Other Countries in Europe ...	880	...	880
Coast of Africa ...	4,26,680	...	4,26,680
Red Sea ...	17,02,843	...	17,02,843
Aden ...	13,43,348	84,900	14,28,248
Arabia ...	82,370	...	82,370
Persian Gulf ...	37,68,714	5,07,535	42,76,249
Bourbon ...	94,100	...	94,100
Mauritius ...	3,92,997	...	3,92,997
Ceylon ...	1,11,79,360	9,26,620	1,21,05,980
Australia ...	76,92,338	6,17,180	83,09,518
Singapore ...	1,05,36,391	5,19,528	1,10,55,919
Penang and Malacca ...	3,42,017	3,768	3,45,815
China— Hong-Kong ...	4,38,68,929	44,45,568	4,83,14,496
Other Ports of ...	3,25,43,274	30,24,520	3,64,87,794
Siam ...	75,065	660	75,745
Other Countries ...	22,560	9,000	31,560
Total ...	13,22,69,044	1,36,11,464	14,59,80,508

EXPORTS.			
Countries.	The new Official Year 1866-67 (11 Months.)	April 1867.	12 Months ended 30th April 1867.
GOLD.			
United Kingdom, including Suez	68,21,775	...	68,24,775
France	3,50,598	...	3,50,598
Coast of Africa .. ..	...	...	...
Red Sea .. ..	...	...	...
Aden .. ..	...	...	...
Arabia .. ..	...	...	...
Persian Gulf .. ..	...	...	...
Mauritius .. ..	...	...	...
Ceylon	1,64,000	...	1,64,000
Australia .. ..	...	...	...
Singapore	36,800	...	36,800
Penang and Malacca	5,000	...	5,000
China—			
Hong-Kong	9,320	...	9,320
Other Ports of	840	...	840
Other Countries .. ..	...	...	...
Total	73,91,433	...	73,91,433
SILVER.			
United Kingdom, including Suez { Private	30,15,140	4,000	30,19,140
{ Government	45,09,185	...	45,09,185
France .. ..	...	...	...
Other Countries in Europe .. ..	...	...	...
Coast of Africa	5,000	...	5,000
Red Sea	2,93,500	...	2,93,500
Aden	{ Private	52,350	52,350
{ Government	5,000	...	5,000
Arabia .. ..	...	...	...
Persian Gulf	{ Private	10,21,073	43,500
{ Government	2,60,000	...	2,60,000
Bourbon .. ..	...	...	...
Mauritius .. ..	...	500	500
Ceylon	73,31,500	3,50,000	76,81,500
Singapore	{ Private	3,11,389	13,020
{ Government	25,996	...	3,24,409
Penang and Malacca	{ Private	24,525	5,600
{ Government	4,300	...	34,125
China—			
Hong-Kong .. ..	...	...	...
Other Ports of	22,000	...	22,000
Siam	20,400	...	20,400
Other Countries	{ Private	12,040	...
{ Government	6,000	...	12,040
Total	1,69,23,598	4,16,620	1,73,40,218
TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
United Kingdom, including Suez	1,43,40,100	4,000	1,43,44,100
France	3,50,598	...	3,50,598
Other Countries in Europe .. ..	...	...	...
Coast of Africa	5,000	...	5,000
Red Sea	2,93,500	...	2,93,500
Aden	57,350	...	57,350
Arabia .. ..	...	...	...
Persian Gulf	12,81,073	43,500	13,24,573
Bourbon .. ..	...	...	...
Mauritius .. ..	...	500	...
Ceylon	71,95,500	3,50,000	75,45,500
Australia .. ..	...	...	...
Singapore	3,74,285	13,020	3,87,305
Penang and Malacca	38,025	5,600	43,625
China—			
Hong-Kong	9,320	...	9,320
Other Ports of	22,840	...	22,840
Siam	20,400	...	20,400
Other Countries	18,040	...	18,040
Total	2,43,15,031	4,16,620	2,47,31,651

FREE SEA-BORNE IMPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.

IMPORTS.	VALUE OF ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.							1866-67, (12 Months.)
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Value of Articles (free) ranging for all India above Rs. 100 lakhs in any one of the eight years.								
Military Stores	1,06,02,117	70,95,651	1,02,96,324	39,70,407	27,39,263	23,78,684	30,05,974	1,35,955
Value of Articles (Free) ranging for all India under Rs. 100 lakhs in any one of the eight years.								
Agricultural Implements	593	.....	2,70,463	52,041	1,60,827	2,56,908	1,62,484	92,697
Books and Stationery	7,09,654	8,64,270	8,13,588	26,86,806	35,46,096	29,33,002	31,21,675	27,49,445
Cattle, Horses, &c.	28,83,580	6,63,080	4,37,497	3,83,923	4,29,715	3,45,750	4,04,666	5,70,500
Coal and Coke	14,88,734	29,97,296	34,53,319	27,47,653	33,23,593	35,70,126	46,69,090	54,98,732
Cotton Wool	12,590	35,050	1,04,994	32,22,691	78,77,336	68,63,168	49,06,680	29,43,835
Grains of Sorts	1,43,971	22,559	71,424	2,66,147	8,16,443	14,03,430	11,15,174	7,03,330
Ice	2,30,388	2,31,399	2,87,247	4,20,654	2,29,044	4,78,335	6,19,939	2,49,973
Machinery	83,58,693	82,61,230	50,30,289	45,43,598	54,06,982	47,75,195	49,23,482	60,22,333
Malt Liquors	12,96,219	19,59,396	13,13,109	32,78,121	25,61,666	9,76,177	12,15,557	Shewn against Duty Free and Dutiable.
Naval Stores	17,74,753	8,08,277	58,826	53,038	44,952	2,83,226	44,212	Do.
Precious Stones	13,33,124	12,79,106	12,01,155	15,43,974	22,07,449	21,38,569	75,23,989	24,75,829
Wool	75,533	5,80,001	5,11,222	8,00,173	11,16,436	9,87,498	11,45,612	7,39,215
Total of Articles free of Duty	1,83,16,834	1,77,01,664	1,35,73,133	1,99,98,821	2,77,20,539	2,50,17,384	2,98,52,569	2,20,45,888
	2,89,18,951	2,47,97,315	2,38,69,457	2,39,69,298	3,04,59,802	2,73,06,068	3,28,58,543	2,21,81,843

FREE SEA-BORNE EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.

EXPORTS.	VALUE OF ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.							
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 12 Months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Value of Articles for all India ranging above Rs. 100 lakhs in any one of the eight years.</i>								
Cotton—Wool	5,57,22,044	7,33,06,370	10,20,27,609	18,77,91,828	33,86,47,852	37,57,36,657	35,57,82,906	19,75,64,894
Jute	.....	40,92,829	53,74,147	75,03,088	1,50,68,963	1,25,62,582	63,65,753	75,06,690
Opium	9,05,43,937	10,18,14,928	10,55,39,119	12,49,41,288	10,75,53,943	9,91,18,037	11,12,27,458	11,32,60,388
Wool	7,17,959	47,35,545	35,58,399	78,78,210	86,60,382	1,00,16,871	67,40,271	77,90,952
	14,69,83,940	18,39,49,672	21,64,99,274	32,81,14,414	48,99,31,140	49,74,34,147	48,01,16,388	32,61,22,974

FREE SEA-BORNE EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.

EXPORTS.	VALUE OF ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.							
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 12 Months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Value of Articles ranging for all India under Rs. 100 lakhs in any one of the eight years.</i>								
Cattle	1,88,161	2,12,609	1,95,836	1,96,046	2,39,487	1,68,523	3,35,825	4,63,932
Coffee	9,79,100	24,90,952	40,29,885	42,64,800	51,87,685	60,86,024	70,55,084	48,52,604
Hair of Sorts	1,408	17,944	9,270	3,290	9,484	16,060	.....	.....
Hides and Skins (Raw)	18,204	53,57,083	67,79,549	75,75,301	74,90,014	51,42,993	39,22,688	75,28,913
Molasses or Jagree	3,29,490	2,15,014	1,82,722	3,40,234	7,75,698	7,96,607	7,12,094	.....
Precious Stones	49,404	27,556	21,968	64,215	41,721	9,890	10,650	4,71,182
Salt .....	.....	29,041	99,176	1,15,697	72,784	93,499	1,11,250	1,12,867
Shingles—Teak .....	.....	.....	.....	11,550	20,160	.....	32,370	.....
Silk Chassums and Cocoons .....	.....	1,87,694	1,52,314	1,57,351	1,24,277	3,17,997	3,72,578	.....
Silk—Raw	79,92,519	96,12,807	62,58,377	80,03,499	94,85,301	99,17,815	49,99,461	93,87,685
Spirits	92,658	93,520	98,535	34,794	66,562	9,018	5,085	1,071
Sugar and Sugar Candy	92,84,751	97,64,026	72,78,156	23,00,556	64,14,801	68,11,644	22,94,354	9,98,659
Tea—Assam	970	10,16,930	13,02,986	17,80,890	22,03,938	26,36,512	25,85,503	39,15,084
Timber and Wood	19,99,823	15,18,057	41,79,415	23,88,823	17,82,628	40,28,547	31,27,930	15,64,183
Tobacco	2,87,168	2,68,008	13,10,390	3,69,652	4,07,961	7,86,728	4,82,366	5,61,836
Total of Articles free of duty	2,12,18,656	3,08,11,836	3,18,98,579	2,76,07,088	3,43,22,481	3,68,21,837	2,60,47,238	2,98,58,016
	16,82,02,596	21,47,61,508	24,83,07,853	35,57,21,502	52,42,53,621	53,42,56,004	50,61,63,626	35,59,80,940

The total value of the Imports and Exports (including Treasure) of British India, by Sea, from and to Foreign Countries, in each of the Years ended 30th April was :—

YEARS.			IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
			£	£	£
1841	...	...	10,202,193	13,822,070	24,024,263
1842	...	...	9,629,901	14,340,294	23,970,195
1843	...	...	11,046,894	13,767,621	24,814,515
1844	...	...	13,612,476	17,999,554	31,612,030
1845	...	...	14,506,537	17,697,052	32,203,589
1846	...	...	11,583,438	17,844,702	29,428,140
1847	...	...	11,836,587	16,069,307	27,905,894
1848	...	...	10,571,008	14,738,435	25,309,443
1849	...	...	12,549,307	18,628,244	31,177,551
1850	...	...	13,696,696	18,283,543	31,980,239
1851	...	...	15,370,598	18,705,439	34,076,037
1852	..	...	17,292,549	20,798,342	38,090,891
1853	...	..	16,902,240	21,519,863	38,422,103
1854	...	...	15,994,615	20,778,435	36,773,050
1855	...	...	14,770,927	20,191,255	34,965,182
1856	...	..	25,244,782	23,639,435	48,884,217
1857	...	...	28,608,284	26,591,877	55,200,161
1858	...	.	31,093,065	28,278,474	59,371,539
1859	...	...	34,545,650	30,532,298	65,077,948
1860	...	...	40,622,103	28,889,210	69,511,313
1861	...	...	34,170,793	34,090,154	68,260,947
1862	...	...	37,272,417	37,000,397	74,272,814
1863	...	...	43,141,351	48,970,785	92,112,136
1864	...	...	50,108,171	66,895,884	117,004,055
1865	...	...	49,514,275	69,471,791	118,986,066
1866	...	...	29,515,426	62,591,301	92,106,727
1867	...	..	30,639,282	47,729,612	78,368,894

Emigration.
Number of Emigrants embarked from each Presidency of British India to various Destinations in each of the Years ended 30th April.

Years ended 30th April.	FROM BENGAL.					FROM MADRAS.			FROM BOMBAY.			TOTAL FROM BRITISH INDIA.				TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
	To Mauritius.	To Natal.	To Reunion.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Port Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	Total.	To Mauritius.	To Reunion and Natal.	To British Guiana.	To West Indies.	
1856	8,325			1,617	9,942	6,343				330	6,673	700	15,303		1,947	17,315
1857	3,334			3,908	7,242	4,100				700	4,800	513	7,947		4,668	12,555
1858	9,864			2,607	12,531	5,884				350	6,244	1,983	17,741		3,017	20,758
1859	15,980			7,332	23,312	19,030				1,825	15,461	6,252	35,868		9,157	45,025
1860	17,608			7,984	25,590	10,751				1,965	12,716	3,471	31,828		9,949	41,777
1861	5,416	1,453		7,662	14,533	4,252		984		1,243	6,479	860	10,530	2,437	8,905	21,672
1862	6,936		5,323	10,331	22,690	5,768				1,036	6,804	Emigration discontinued during this period.		14,633	11,367	31,358
1863	2,254		864	1,710	7,825	4,121				544	4,665		6,405	864	2,967	12,490
1864	1,822		201	1,433	6,189	2,707		1,962			4,069		4,579	1,653	2,643	10,238
1865	6,505	401	1,627	3,139	13,495	2,327		3,624	748	425	7,124	936	10,131	5,652	1,875	21,545
1866	15,115			2,842	19,963											19,963
1867	475			4,508	10,173	1,853		258			2,141	No Returns.				12,315

† Including Reunion in 1865.

‡ From Bengal only.

§ From Bengal and Madras only.

Coasting Trade.

Total Imports in the twelve months ended 30th April 1867.

Whence Imported.		INTO					Total.
		Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Madras.	British Burmah.	
GOLD.							
Private.	From Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
	From Bombay	1,50,700	59,480	2,71,467	5,02,165	5,64,561	
	From Sind	..	1,18,023	..	..	..
	From Madras	84,500	1,34,601	..	..	..
	From British Burmah	1,75,510	..	..	..	..
Total		4,10,710	3,12,107	2,71,467	8,12,311	5,64,561	
Govern- ment.	From Bengal	..	..	..	..	..
	From Bombay	..	..	..	..	..
	From Sind	..	..	..	..	..
	From Madras	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
	From British Burmah	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,00,000	..	..	..	..
Total of Private and Government		5,10,710	3,12,107	2,71,467	8,12,311	5,64,561	
SILVER.							
Private.	From Bengal	..	1,16,100	..	21,44,100	70,19,512	
	From Bombay	28,27,215	..	24,20,259	42,41,504	..	
	From Sind	..	7,41,471	..	6,500	..	
	From Madras	61,85,300	10,81,300	..	..	9,29,150
	From British Burmah	36,08,042	..	..	1,70,850	..
Total		1,27,20,557	19,38,871	24,20,259	65,68,954	79,48,662	
Govern- ment.	From Bengal	..	..	..	20,03,948	..
	From Bombay	..	..	25,15,000	..	..
	From Sind	..	5,00,000	..	..	..
	From Madras	14,00,000	..	..	..	22,000
	From British Burmah	6,50,000	..	..	..	..
Total		20,50,000	5,00,000	25,15,000	20,03,948	22,000	
Total of Private and Government		1,47,70,557	24,38,871	49,35,258	85,72,900	79,70,662	
TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.							
Private and Govt.	From Bengal	..	1,75,580	..	46,50,211	75,84,073	
	From Bombay	30,77,915	..	52,06,728	45,51,650	..	
	From Sind	..	13,58,497	..	6,500	..	
	From Madras	76,09,800	12,15,901	..	..	9,51,150
	From British Burmah	45,33,552	..	..	1,78,850	..
Total		1,52,81,267	27,50,978	52,06,728	83,85,211	85,35,223	

Total Exports in the twelve months ended 30th April 1867.

Whither Exported.		FROM					Total.
		Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Madras.	British Burmah.	
GOLD.							
Private.	To Bengal	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	" Bombay	66,580	72,255	1,37,295	3,74,755	5,84,305	
	" Sind		3,35,224	1,14,513		3,27,349	
	" Madras	5,19,850	4,46,585		14,600	5,35,224	
	" British Burmah	8,78,662		33,550		9,81,035	
Total		14,65,092	8,54,064	1,46,256	2,85,358	3,89,355	31,40,125
Govt.	To Bengal						
	" Bombay						
	" Sind						
	" Madras						
	" British Burmah						
Total							
Total of Private and Govt.		14,65,092	8,54,064	1,46,256	2,85,358	3,89,355	31,40,125
SILVER.							
Private.	To Bengal	12,000	30,89,180	61,34,432	36,34,302	1,28,58,004	
	" Bombay		24,00,270	8,49,019		27,39,032	
	" Sind	18,72,293	63,74,140	18,400	58,241	24,00,270	
	" Madras	1,01,25,160		19,88,100		83,23,074	
	" British Burmah					1,21,13,260	
Total		1,20,09,453	1,18,63,590	18,96,413	89,71,551	3,62,43,340	
Govt.	To Bengal			35,00,000	9,76,000	44,76,000	
	" Bombay		10,15,000	5,00,000		5,00,000	
	" Sind	14,08,946				10,15,000	
	" Madras	2,60,000			1,25,000	15,28,940	
	" British Burmah					2,60,000	
Total		16,63,946	10,15,000	5,00,000	35,00,000	11,01,000	
Total of Private and Govt.		1,36,73,399	1,28,78,590	23,96,413	1,24,71,551	47,93,633	4,62,13,580
TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.							
Private and Govt.	To Bengal		31,61,435	97,71,727	49,85,147	1,79,18,309	
	" Bombay	78,580	25,24,269	9,63,532		35,66,381	
	" Sind		37,50,494			37,50,494	
	" Madras	37,06,089	68,20,725	18,400	1,97,841	1,08,33,055	
	" British Burmah	1,12,63,822		20,21,650		1,32,85,472	
Total		1,51,38,491	1,37,32,654	25,42,669	1,25,56,909	51,92,998	4,93,53,711

Trade in the Four Months ending August 1862.

	Month ended 31st August.				Four Months ended 31st August.			
	1866.		1867.		1866.		1867.	
FOREIGN TRADE.								
Total Value of Imports		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Do. of Exports of Indian Produce, &c.		2,35,21,837		2,87,06,565		9,22,63,612		11,84,68,163
Do. of Exports of Foreign Merchandise		2,00,70,998		4,16,05,743		13,02,64,173		20,09,75,346
Do. of Imports of Treasure		7,54,725		9,84,900		41,57,942		37,89,453
Do. of Exports of ditto		1,39,49,314		57,95,238		6,19,22,255		5,09,20,883
		1,03,99,858		7,55,086		1,64,97,208		30,67,472
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing their nationality.—Entered	418	1,40,949	447	1,70,140	1,656	6,30,720	1,734	6,64,434
Ditto, Cleared	395	1,30,268	460	1,65,736	1,672	5,90,495	1,648	6,56,155
Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared from and to various Countries.—Entered	405	1,33,879	424	1,55,311	1,604	5,71,138	1,671	6,16,461
Ditto, Cleared	377	1,19,029	457	1,58,135	1,605	5,44,426	1,601	6,20,436
COASTING TRADE								
WITH THE VARIOUS PRESIDENCIES.								
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, Entered	166	63,098	184	61,169	1,454	3,47,548	1,629	3,19,367
Ditto, Cleared	232	88,479	246	84,249	1,662	3,39,512	1,238	3,37,692
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Total Value of Imports of Treasure	29,38,733		14,54,719		1,61,51,232		43,39,327	
Ditto of Exports of ditto	31,02,209		9,92,739		1,72,14,519		55,71,238	

CHAPTER V.

*THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.***Registration.**

SINCE the year 1842 the Government of India had been occupied with the improvement of the law of Registration. An "Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances" was finally passed as Act XVI. of 1864, was amended in 1865 and finally amended and consolidated as Act XX. of 1866. Under this Act no instrument in writing affecting immoveable property to the extent of one hundred Rupees, or upwards, and no written lease of immoveable property for any period exceeding one year, can be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding, or be acted on by any public Officer, unless registered. Provision is made for the registration of wills and written authorities to adopt, and of all written instruments whether concerning moveable or immoveable property, but the registration of such documents is not compulsory. A special effect is given to the registration of bonds and other written obligations for the payment of money. The amount secured by such an instrument when duly registered may be recovered without the institution of a suit, the registered security being enforced as a decree of a Civil Court.

Madras.—The chief feature in the working of the Act was the decrease in voluntarily registered deeds. The Registrars were up to March 1867 remunerated by a commission on the fees collected at the rate of 25 per cent. up to Rs. 600 and at 10 per cent. on all sums above that. Fixed salaries have now been substituted ranging from Rs. 75 to 150. Twenty-three Sub-registry Offices were abolished for want of work. The Registrar General made a tour of inspection during 140 days in which 7 Registry and 81 Sub-Registry Offices were visited. The following table gives the working of the Department in detail—

Registration.	Number of Registrations.	
	1865-66. (12 months.)	1866-67. (11 months.)
Of Instruments relating to im- moveable property	108,922	89,229
Bonds, Contracts and Miscellane- ous Documents	19,911	11,196
Decrees affecting immoveable property	10,959	13,142
Total number of Registrations ...	139,792	113,567
Collections £	15,423	24,187
Expenditure £	17,636	21,123

There was no return of refusals to register unless an appeal was preferred. The number of refusals recorded during 1866-67 was 1,056. Appeals were preferred to the Registrars in 161 cases, in twenty-five of which the Registrars ordered registration, and refused to order it in 136 cases. The actual number of instruments registered under the orders of the Registrars was 20, and under the orders of the Courts 97. The number of sealed covers deposited was 38, of these 37 purported to contain Wills, and one an authority to adopt. The number of such deeds presented open was 71, of which all but one were Wills. The registration of this class of instruments is chiefly confined to the Tamil Districts. The number of instruments specially registered was 7,964, against 12,715 in the previous year. The decrease is attributable to the enhanced cost of special registration in the case of instruments of small value. The number of instruments presented for registration in a language not understood by the Registering Officer and accompanied by translations was 106. The number of registrations on payment of a penalty was 236. The number of special Powers of Attorney attested during the year was 1,484, and of general powers 474. There were 1,478 attendances at private residences by the Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person, and 190 by persons deputed under a Commission. The number of searches was 638, and of copies and extracts granted 1,479. The General Registry Office and the Mofussil Registry Offices were but little

resorted to for the purposes of search. Sixty memoranda of decrees affecting registered instruments were received from the Courts. Some instruments were declared invalid, but no case had yet occurred of a registered instrument being declared a forgery.

Bombay.—There is no return except of the Bombay Small Cause Court, of which it is remarked that the number of applications for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered was 239, being 214 in excess of the preceding year.

Bengal.—The Act commenced with the 11 months which constitute the official year. The number of deeds registered was 166,787, against 98,183 which represents eleven-twelfths of the number registered in 1865-66. Of these registrations 92,376 were compulsory, and 74,411 optional with the parties concerned; and of the optional registrations again 45,215 were of instruments affecting immoveable property, and 29,196 of simple money bonds or other personal contracts. The aggregate receipts of the department amounted to £29,310, and the aggregate expenditure to £20,712, which left a surplus of £8,598. The receipts were the greatest in Calcutta, and the Patna, Bhauulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions; and they were the least, as compared with the work performed, in the Chittagong and Cuttack Divisions.

N. W. Provinces.—The new Act made no change in the personnel of the Registrars, who were usually the District Judges with senior Uncovenanted Judicial Officers, Cantonment Magistrates and in some cases Tehseeldars as Sub-Registrars. The total number Registrations was 1,43,934 of which 1,21,740 paid fees in 1866-67 against 1,26,012, of which 1,09,095 paid fees in the previous year. The fees realized in 1866-67 amounted to Rs. 2,48,088, or an average of little more than Rs. 2, being Rs. 82,640 more than in 1865. The details of the principal classes of deeds are as follows :—

	1865-66. (12 months.)	1866-67. (11 months.)
Of Instruments affecting moveable property compulsory ...	41,346	50,258
Ditto. ditto Optional ...	22,914	26,947
Bonds and Miscellaneous Documents ...	42,975	41,719
Wills ...	114	156
Special Instruments ...	1,026	10,274

Punjab.—The following comparative statement shews the extent to which the practice of registration has increased during the last two years :—

Number Registered.	1865.	1866.
Deeds of sale or gift, ...	12,761	14,121
Deeds of mortgage on land, &c. ...	15,245	18,436
Leases and conveyances for temporary transfers of real property, ...	336	560
Wills, ...	116	60
Authority to adopt, ...	31	33
Contracts, ...	1,970	2,288
Obligations for payment of money, ...	21,524	25,524
Betrothal and the like, ...	129	180
Total ...	52,112	61,202
Amount of fees received, ... Rs.	41,833	50,570

Oudh—The progress of registration was gradual but satisfactory. The total number of deeds registered was 76,469 against 71,106 in 1865. The fees increased rather more than proportionally. There was a falling off in the registration of obligations for the payment of money, the result probably of bad harvests, and high prices.

Kind of Deed.	1865.	1866.
Deeds of sale or gift of real property, ...	4,237	4,343
Deeds of mortgage in do. ...	10,823	12,100
Leases and conveyances for temporary transfer of real property, ... }	1,064	1,144
Agricultural leases, ...	965	778
Wills, ...	164	89
Authority to adopt, ...	63	50
Betrothals &c., ...	142	113
Contracts and sales of moveable property, ...	2,815	3,003
Obligations for the payment of money, ...	28,421	26,207
Receipts for money, ...	1,502	2,197
Other Documents, ...	20,910	26,445
Total, ..	71,106	76,469
Amount of fees, Rs.	36,501	40,153

The increase in the number of deeds of mortgage was owing to the progress of the settlement operations.

Central Provinces. There are no returns.

British Burmah. There are no returns.

Berar. There are no returns.

Mysore.—The Registration Act was introduced in May 1866 and was scarcely in full operation. The total number of documents registered was 7,308, of which 903 related to monetary obligations; 565 to personal contracts, 54 were receipts and quit-tances, 121 leases, 5,647 deeds of conveyance and 18 wills or authorities for adoption. The fees amounted to Rs. 9,736 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,618 being an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 1,882. There were 95 Registry Offices, including the General Registry Office at Bangalore.

Coorg.—The total number of instruments registered was 793 against 181 in 1865. The receipts from fees were Rs. 1,349 against Rs. 270. Only one Will was deposited for safe custody. The total cost of establishments for registration was Rs. 1,429, being Rs. 80 in excess of the receipts. The want of publicity given to the introduction of the Act restricted its operations.

The Civil Courts.

MADRAS.—There remained 62,509 *Original suits* from 1865; 1,89,691 were instituted in 1866; and 1,919 were remanded or re-admitted. The total number during the year was, 2,54,119, against 2,52,093 in 1865. These 2,54,119 suits came before the following Courts:—

Panchayets	...	...	689
Village Moonsiffs	...	...	51,747
District Moonsiffs	...	...	161,241
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	...	1,871
Principal Sudder Ameens	...	...	4,259
Assistant Agents	...	...	47
Civil Judges and Agents	...	...	1,805
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	32,460
			<hr/>
			2,54,119

Of the whole 78 per cent., or 1,89,992 suits, were disposed of by the following agency leaving 63,053 undecided at the close of the year:—

Courts of Judicature.	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.
Panchayets	530	.....
Village Moonsiffs	40,132	.....
District Moonsiffs	46,770	66,109
Madras Court of Small Causes ... ..	.....	20,096
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ... ..	.....	1,806
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,149	1,864
Assistant Agents	39	.....
Civil Judges and Agents	480	496
Judges of Small Cause Courts ... ..	.....	10,250
Do. as Principal Sudder Ameens	} 271	.....
	
	89,371	1,00,621
Total	1,89,992	

The decisions in these cases including those pending from 1865 were in the aggregate.

Decided on merits	1,03,618	1,09,128
Dismissed on default	14,406	13,728
Adjusted or withdrawn	47,348	43,747
Otherwise disposed of (not including suits merely transferred)	4,025	3,293
Pending	62,321	62,844

Suits remained on the files of the Lower Courts on an average from 11 days in the Cantonment Small Cause Courts to 2 years, 7 months and 20 days in ordinary suits in the Assistant Agents' Courts. The suits instituted during the year were of the following character:—

Description of Suit	1865.	1866.
Connected with land revenue	5,646	5,775
Otherwise connected with land	13,395	13,583
For houses or other fixed property	5,192	5,530
Connected with debts and wages, &c.	1,41,156	1,41,070
Do. do. caste, religion, &c.	458	416
Do. do. Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	2,282	2,126
Total	1,68,129	1,68,500

The following table exhibits the working of the *High Court* in its Original Jurisdiction :—

Cases remaining from the late Supreme Court disposed of.	Depending on 31st December 1866.	Otherwise disposed of.	Withdrawn.		Dismissed for default.	Disposed of on Merits.		Suits.	
			Absolutely.	With leave to bring fresh suit.		On final disposal.	At settlement of Issues.	Instituted in 1866.	Remaining from 1853.
12	84	8	102	16	39	118	174	433	106

There were pending before the High Court 48 regular and 273 special appeals, and 94 regular and 566 special appeals were received in 1866, making a total of 142 regular and 839 special appeals. Of these 94 were regular and 248 special from Civil Judges, 317 regular and 318 special from Principal Sudder Ameen, 65 regular appeals from Collectors and 9,530 regular from District Moonsiffs. The appeals were thus disposed of :—

		Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed	...	68	530
Do. amended	...	7	10
Do. reversed	...	20	43
Suits remanded	...	14	18
Appeals dismissed adjusted or withdrawn	...		28
Do. otherwise disposed of	...	2	26

There were thus disposed of 111 Regular and 660 special appeals; 31 regular and 179 special appeals remained on the files. The average duration of appeals was 3 months and 1 day. In 326 Civil Petitions before the High Court the orders and were confirmed in 193 instances reversed in 49; 26 were dismissed on default, 2 remanded and 1 otherwise disposed of leaving 55 pending. In 215 Criminal Petitions, 139 were dismissed, without perusal of record, in 26 the sentences were confirmed, in 7 amended, in 19 reversed; and 5 were otherwise disposed of, 1 without perusal.

The total value of suits stood thus :—

	1865.	1866.
Before the High Court, Appellate Side ...	14,01,125	18,37,659
Do. other Courts—Original ...	150,22,438	174,84,076
Do. do. Appeal ...	15,08,287	20,19,733
Total ...	179,31,850	213,41,468

BOMBAY.—The number of original suits instituted in the High Court was 1,617. There were also 37 appeals from Division Courts, of which 36 were disposed of. Of the whole, 728 cases were decided, 824 dismissed; 1,210 motions were made and 2,031 orders were given in Chambers. There 32 Ecclesiastical, 29 Equity and 342 Insolvency motions. Of applications for probate and administration 193 were Ecclesiastical and 474 Insolvency. There were 11 Ecclesiastical, 17 Equity and 287 Insolvency causes. There were also 2 special causes from the Small Cause Courts both of which were disposed of.

Appellate Jurisdiction.	1865-66.	Pending.	1866-67.	Pending.
Regular Appeals ...	30	12	51	24
Special " ...	1,099	322	1,056	17
Applications for Admission of Special Appeals ...	1,016	17	923	29
Miscellaneous Applications Granted	1,419		1,447	
" " Rejected	191		199	

Regulation District Courts.—There were employed in those courts 10 Judges, 1 Joint Judge, 10 Assistant Judges, 9 Principal Sudder Amceens, 8 Sudder Amceens, 76 Moonsiffs and 744 Pleaders. The Joint Judge was at Rutnagherry, where the arrears were very heavy. The suits pending from the previous year were 40,529. The number instituted was 123,325, making a total of 163,854. The number of decisions was 138,852, leaving 25,002 suits pending. Of the suits decided, 11,991 were for land, and the remainder concerning debts, wages, &c. There were 114,715 of the decided suits cognisable by Courts of Small Causes. The average time the suits pended was 5 months and 4 days.

Sindh.—The Sindh Courts' Act was assented to by the Governor General on 2nd June. The purely judicial functions hitherto exercised by the Commissioner in Sindh were abolished. The Judges of the Subordinate Courts were appointed by him and the mode of executing decrees against certain privileged Sirdars was left to his prescription. The number of suits on the files was 10,198; against 11,028 and the number decided 9,525; against 10,024. Of the suits decided 6,504 were for Plaintiffs and the rest for Defendants. The value of the suits was Rs. 8,60,547, against Rs. 5,59,770. The number of appeals in Sindh was 347, and the number decided 247, leaving a balance of 100 appeals. The number of appeals in 1865-66 was 408, and the number decided 314. The value of appeals was Rs. 15,304, against Rs. 29,151. The number of appeals in the Sudder Court was 54, and the number decided was only 9 and the duration of each was 291½ days against 55½ in the previous year, a length due to the fact that the Sudder Court had not gone on circuit since 1865.

Aden.—The number of suits was 2,208 against 2,474 and the awards 47,277.

Small Cause Courts.—The following table gives the workings of the Bombay court:—

Year.	Number of Suits instituted.	Amount litigated.	Fees carried to the credit of Government.	Number of Judgments given.	Amount received in Cases decreed and compromised.	Amount paid to Sutors in Cases decreed and compromised.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1865-66.	22,362	25,64,026	2,56,479	14,381	4,93,557	4,83,207
1866-67	22,433	27,28,813	2,65,951	14,179	5,07,704	5,01,733

The entire expenses amounted to Rs. 1,53,725 and deducting the net receipts, Rs. 2,65,951 there is a surplus of Rs. 1,12,226. The number of suits instituted for sums over Rs. 500 was 1,212 against 1,154, and in 148 of such suits the claims were in excess of Rs. 1,000, the excess being abandoned. The excess abandoned in all the suits amounted to Rs. 31,982. There were filed in the 4 Courts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Ahmedabad 12,598 suits, which, with 1,388 pending from the previous year, makes the total 13,986. The number disposed of was 13,306, leaving 680 on the files at the close of the year. Of the suits dis-

posed of, 11,158 were for amounts below Rs. 100, and 2,148 for amounts from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 8-2, and the average duration of the suits was 24 days. The receipts were Rs. 92,640, and the balance, after defraying the cost of maintaining the Courts, was Rs. 36,955. The receipts exceeded the cost in 3 Courts, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Ahmedabad. The Court at Belgaum had a deficit of Rs. 5,337. A Small Cause Court at Poona supplanted 4 Moonsiffs' Courts, and its receipts were more than double its expenditure. The number of suits in the Small Cause Court Kurrachee was 1,903 against 2,056. The number decided was 1,621 against 1,799.

BENGAL.—The suits on the *original side* of the High Court were :—

Year.	On the file at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total under trial.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1865	389	1,211	1	1,601	1,192	409
1866	409	1,056	2	1,467	1,023	444

The amount litigated in suits other than those for accounts, partition, and possession of lands was Rs. 77,40,642. On the *appellate side* the total number of suits was 4,697, of which 460 were regular, 3,442 special, and 795 miscellaneous. The result was :—

Year.	APPEALS.			Miscellaneous orders, including orders in equity cases.	Orders on claims to attached property.
	Order confirmed.	Order reversed or modified.	Cases remanded.		
1865	34	15	1	2,233	17
1866	27	17	3	1,859	21

The amount of institution fees realized on the appellate side was Rs. 2,70,438, against Rs. 3,00,554 of the preceding year. The value of the appeals decided amounted to Rs. 1,22,86,634, against Rs. 2,40,96,356. The working of the court in its Testamentary and Intestate, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions is seen :—

Description of Cases.	1865.	1866.
Probates granted	149	128
Letters of Administration	226	222
Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Suits	12	5
Ecclesiastical Suits	7	1
Marriage Licenses granted	19	18
Miscellaneous orders	307	440
Insolvency cases	126	106
Protection orders	48	65
Vesting, hearing, dividend, and other orders	451	507

The amount of the debts set out in the schedules of insolvents in 1866 was Rs. 1,30,57,691 against assets valued at Rs. 86,56,265, the figures being nearly double those of the preceding year, though the actual number of insolvency cases was fewer.

Subordinate Courts.—The number of Small Cause suits instituted in the Mofussil Courts was 80,922 against 81,862. In addition to these, other cases made the total 141,737 against 138,619. At the end of the year 24,944 suits were pending in these courts. Of these cases 3,666 original suits and 20,866 appeals were instituted in the superior District Courts of the Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, of the remaining cases, 4,728 were instituted in the Courts of Sudder Ameens and 112,477 in those of Moonsiffs'. These suits in the Subordinate Courts were thus disposed of :—

In Courts of	Suits Decided on their Merits.			Total Number of Cases Disposed of.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judges ...	189	9,365	9,554	221	10,141	10,362
Principal Sudder Ameens	3,609	9,469	13,078	4,027	9,831	13,858
Sudder Ameens ...	4,754	...	4,754	5,338	...	5,338
Moonsiffs ...	101,073	...	101,073	115,611	...	115,611
Total ...	109,625	18,834	128,459	125,197	19,972	145,169

The total number of suits decided in favour of the plaintiff was 79,179 against 81,016 and 29,608 against 27,543 in favour of defendant. In the average duration of suits an improvement is seen in every grade of court, but the lowest.

In Courts of	1865.		1866.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges ...	5	11	4	19
Principal Sudder Ameens	3	27	3	20
Sudder Ameens ...	3	28	2	28
Moonsiffs ...	1	0	1	20

The value of suits decided in 1866 was Rs. 4,17,98,423, against Rs. 4,07,19,566 of the preceding year; and the value of suits pending was Rs. 1,93,23,927, against Rs. 2,21,10,556. The net revenue derived from stamp amounted to Rs. 18,07,152. The cost of the Civil Courts aggregated Rs. 17,41,949, or less by Rs. 65,203 than the income realized from stamp fees. The out-turn of miscellaneous works is given in the following table:—

YEAR.			Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1865	...	...	263,227	103,565	117,629	22,033	141
1866	...	...	250,551	113,387	102,916	34,248	251

The total number of cases under trial was smaller than in the preceding year, but the number pending was also less, while the number decided on trial was somewhat greater.

The number of suits in the *Calcutta Small Cause Court* was 33,951, against 34,071 in 1865, being a decrease of 120 cases. The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 17,32,378 against Rs. 18,41,392 and the decrease in the value of property litigated Rs. 1,09,013. The average number of suits for each day during the year was 141.46. The total number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 35,135, of which 14,803 were decided in favour of plaintiffs, including 7,187 cases tried *ex-parte*; 1,483 in favour of defendants; and 3,749 were non-suited. Of the rest, 10,253 were compromised, 3,181 were struck off for non-appearance, and 1,666 were left pending. Of the total number of suits instituted 44 were for sums in excess of a thousand rupees, and 578 others for sums in excess of 500 Rs. In one case of the first kind Rs. 5,469 were abandoned for the purpose of suing; in 3 others sums from Rs. 700 to 1,000, in 2 sums from Rs. 200 to 500, in 3 more sums from Rs. 100 to 200, and in the remaining 35 sums less than Rs. 100 were abandoned. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,05,228 while the cost was Rs. 1,41,246 leaving a balance of Rs. 63,981 against a surplus of Rs. 72,136 during 1865-66. There were 22 Small Cause Court Judges holding their courts in 36 places in the Mofussil. The total number of suits instituted in their courts was 39,080, which, with 1,755 suits of the previous year, made a total of 40,835 cases. Of these 38,498 were decided, leaving 2,337 suits pending, of which 30 were pending for a period exceeding six weeks. Of the suits 20,807, or about 50 per cent. were decided in the presence of both parties, 16,395 being in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,412 of defendants. Of the former 10,643 suits were decided on confession.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—The number of suits instituted during the year, whether original suits or appeals aggregated 243,725, exceeding the returns of the previous year by 28,576. Of these there were instituted 78,673 original suits and appeals in the ordinary Civil Courts, 16,197 in the Non-Regulation District Courts and 11,051 in the Small Cause Courts. The Miscellaneous cases numbered 137,804. The increase was due to operations of the Revenue settlement, the changes in the Cotton trade, and the increasing prosperity of the province. Of the above suits 8,196 cases remained pending at the close of the year against 9,278 at the close of '65. Fifty per cent. of the cases were disposed of on their merits, 29 per cent. on confession, 13 per cent. by adjustment, 10 per cent. ex-parte, 4 per cent. was struck off on default and 3 per cent. submitted to arbitration. There were 15,215 Rent cases being an increase of 2,685, cases decided by the Revenue authorities of which 21 per cent. were appealed to the Civil Courts. The majority of the cases were decided by the Tehsildars, whose Courts were popular, and, easy of access. The High Court to assist holders of decrees in the prosecution of their claims and also prevent them from keeping decrees hanging over their debtors advised the Subordinate Courts in awarding interest subsequent to decree to fix a lower rate than in ordinary cases and to reduce the expense of execution. The effect of this was that out of 79,492 execution granted 23,286 or 29 per cent. were fully and 17,313 partially, executed.

In the Judges' Courts the average duration of cases was 3 months and 23 days. In the Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts the average was 2 months and 23 days, in Sudder Ameen's 1 month and 17 days, and in Moonsiffs' 27 days. A Rent case occupied on an average 3 months and 6 days. There were 610 persons imprisoned for debts aggregating Rs. 1,65,816. The value of stamps in the Civil Courts, was Rs. 11,08,971. Salaries and establishments, including the High Court, cost altogether Rs. 13,43,223; being a net cost to Government, of Rs. 2,34,252. The average value of each suit was Rs. 271; the average amount of costs, Rs. 30; and the percentage of costs to value, Rs. 11.

The High Court.

Appeals.	Pending on the 1st of January.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st of December.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Regular,	49	60	129	220	118	176	60	104
Special,	474	686	1,684	2,146	1,472	2,361	686	471
Total,	523	746	1,813	2,366	1,590	2,537	746	575

Besides these 156 miscellaneous appeals were decided, and orders passed on 549 petitions, exclusive of 174 applications for the admission of special appeal. In the *Non-Regulation Provinces* the works of the Civil Courts stood thus:—

	Cases instituted		1866. Cases disposed of.							Cases pending 1st January.	
			On Merits.	Confession.	Adjustment.	Ex-parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Total disposed of.		
	1865.	1866.								1866.	1867.
Ajmere, ..	8,166	9,539	2,182	2,469	1,230	1,087	1,643	266	8,877	496	633
Kumaon Division,	2,330	4,305	1,215	481	777	432	1,148	5	4,058	480	706
Jhanste Division,	1,559	2,228	500	659	323	260	318	29	2,104	54	22
Terai District (Rohilkund),	123	125	42	3	7	5	64		121	15	4
Total, ..	11,178	18,197	4,038	3,612	2,337	1,790	3,173	300	15,250	1,035	1,365

The position of the Uncovenanted Civil Judges was improved. The salaries of Principal Sudder Ameens and subordinate Judges were raised from Rs. 500 and 300 to Rs. 600 and 450 respectively a month.

Small Cause Courts.—The number of suits instituted in the four Courts at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Dehra Doon was 6,752, as compared with 6,210 in 1865. Of the cases instituted, 2,802 were for debts on bond. Of 6,885 cases only 93 were left pending. Thirty-three per cent. were decided on their merits; 32 per cent.

on confession; and 17 per cent. *ex-parte*; 29 per cent. of the decrees were fully executed. The average duration of suits in the Benares and Allahabad Courts was 7 days; and in the Dehra Doon Court 3 days, but at Agra it was 19 days; owing to the inclusion of Muttra within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the arrears in consequence of the Judge's illness. The income from stamps, fines, and fees amounted to Rs. 45,346, and the cost of the Courts to Rs. 46,019, being loss to Government of Rs. 673. Small Cause Courts were established in 11 Cantonments in which 4,343 cases were tried. Of these 1,107 were decided on confession, 1,083 on the merits, 843 *ex-parte*, 689 by adjustment, 342 on default, and 159 by arbitration—leaving 120 cases pending. The largest number were in Nusecrabad and Meerut. Nearly half the suits were for shop debts.

PUNJAB.—The chief changes were the establishment of the Chief Court with two Judges, one a Barrister, in supersession of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code and the admission of Pleaders to the Courts. The number of suits instituted was 1,65,970 against 144,065 in 1865. Including cases pending from 1865 there were 1,72,461 cases on the files of the several Courts; of these all were disposed of during the year at an average duration of 18 days but 5,903 cases. The original Civil suits were disposed of by the following agency:—

Number.	Officers.	Cases.	Per cent.
32	Deputy Commissioners,	2,302	1.4
57	Assistant do.,	20,648	12.5
19	European Extra Asst. Comrs.,	4,942	3.0
40	Native Extra Asst. Comrs.,	18,269	11.0
121	Tahsildars,	63,528	38.3
76	Naib Tahsildars,	20,704	12.5
31	Honorary Civil Judges,	4,071	2.4
8	Judges of Small Cause Courts,	24,811	15.0
8	Judges of Cantonment do.,	6,509	3.9
	Total,	1,65,784	100

And in the following manner:—

Y E A R.	BY DECISION ON THE MERITS.					On confession.	By arbitration.	Non-suited.	Dismissed on de- fault.	Adjusted or with- drawn.	Transferred.	Total.	
	In favor of plaintiff.		Total.	In favour of Deft.									
	In whole.	In part.											
1866. { Number of suits,	23,892	18,102	41,994	21,804	63,798	4,416	37,706	11,210	2,080	16,159	30,965	224	1,66,558
Per-centage, ...	14.3	10.9	25.2	13.1	38.3	2.7	22.7	6.7	1.2	9.7	18.6	0.1	100
1865. { Per-centage, ...	1.38	10.9	24.7	12.7	37.4	2.2	25.0	7.4	1.3	8.0	18.3	0.4	100
The following table shows the character of the litigation in the past seven years :—													
DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.													
NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.													
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.						
Religious suits connected with shrines, caste, &c.,	69	55	74	67	86	67	99						
Claims to customary fees,	219	230	196	299	208	1,117	1,566						
Suits between masters and servants,	10,081	1,247	1,147	1,485	1,593	1,859	2,901						
Suits for trespass direct, e. g. wrongful entry, personal injury, &c.,	401	673	565	537	639	1,011	1,476						
Suits for trespass indirect, e. g. libel, nuisance, &c.,	653	676	828	1,069	1,227	1,511	1,818						
Suits connected with marriage and betrothal,	2,935	2,952	3,257	3,902	5,100	5,695	5,941						
Suits for breach of contract,	530	911	796	916	741	1,281	1,081						
Suits between partners,	490	621	705	640	585	2,261	2,756						
Suits for parole debt,	13,619	17,607	21,434	22,775	25,914	30,639	34,032						
Suits for debt on account,	24,940	29,261	26,333	22,299	22,177	24,212	26,718						
Suits on registered bonds,	2,774	2,196	3,809	4,735	5,348	6,822	7,438						
Suits on unregistered bonds,	15,532	20,859	21,434	20,298	22,975	27,123	28,034						
Suits for debts between bankers or traders and agriculturists,	26,512	30,247	38,169	34,682	37,873	41,176	64,564						
Suits of bankers of traders against each other,	12,287	16,556	16,409	14,228	15,148	22,504	21,893						

Small Cause Courts.—Adding 336 cases, the balance of last year, there were 25,087 suits on the files for disposal; of these all but 276 cases were disposed of at the end of the year, at an average duration varying from 4 to 11 days, or taking all the Courts 7 days.

Courts.	Decided on the Merits.		Ex parte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	Non-suited.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or with- drawn.	Transferred.	Total.
<i>Number of cases.</i>	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of De- fendant.								
Ordinary Civil Courts,	34,920	18,316	2,649	26,280	9,510	1,422	13,322	26,732	87	188,474
District Small Cause Courts,	6,827	3,169	1,182	6,743	1,143	497	2,668	3,446	136	33,807
Cantonment Small Cause Courts,	1,247	319	585	2,683	557	161	169	787	1	8,075
<i>Percentage.</i>										
Ordinary Civil Courts,	25.9	13.5	1.9	20.9	7.0	1.1	9.8	19.8	0.1	100
District Small Cause Courts,	23.5	12.8	4.8	27.2	4.6	2.0	10.7	13.9	0.5	100
Cantonment Small Cause Courts,	19.0	5.0	9.0	41.2	8.6	2.5	2.6	12.1	0.	100
<i>Total.</i>										
Number of cases, ...	41,994	21,804	4,416	37,706	11,210	2,080	16,159	30,965	224	230,356
Percentage, ...	25.2	13.1	2.7	22.7	6.7	1.2	9.7	18.6	0.1	100

The aggregate receipts of the Small Cause Courts were Rs. 1,07,673, but refunds were made to the extent of Rs. 2,559. The net income was thus reduced to Rs. 1,05,114, while the expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,10,346, being an actual net loss of Rs. 5,232.

The *Cantonment Small Cause Courts*, 8 in number, disposed of 6,509 cases, of which 41 per cent. were decided on confession, 12 per cent. adjusted, and 9 per cent. decided ex-parte. The total value of suits in all the Civil Courts was Rs. 87,60,393, and the average value of each suit Rs. 52. The total costs of suits amounted to Rs. 8,32,194, or 9·5 per cent. on total value litigated. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 4-6. Of 9,686 appeals for disposal in the *Deputy Commissioners' Courts*, all were disposed of but 566, the duration varying from 4 to 141 days; the average being 24 days. Appeals to Commissioners increased from 5,559 in 1865 to 7,041. Their average duration was 59 days against 43 days in 1865. The pending file increased from 1,042 to 1,397 cases. There were 6,654 appeals disposed of, of which 959 were summarily rejected; in 3,865 the decisions were confirmed; in 528 the decisions were reversed, in 349 cases they were modified, and 953 cases were remanded.

The Chief Court.—There were 1,554 civil appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner and Chief Court against 645, the increase being due to land suits which were formerly heard by the Financial Commissioner. The cases were thus disposed of:—

Appeals with- drawn, trans- ferred, or struck off without tri- al.				Appeals Tried.								Total disposed of in 1866.		
Decided in Favor of.														
Appellant.													Respondent.	Remanded.
		In whole.		In part.		Total.								
Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.			
919	70·8	57	4·4	16	1·2	73	5·0	23	8·1	72	5·5	1,299		

There were 85,974 miscellaneous cases instituted which add.

ed to 6,408 cases remaining from the previous year gave 92,382 cases for disposal; of these 72,151 were applications for execution of decrees, and 672 applications for leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. While 88,939 decrees were granted during the year, the number of applications made to the Court for execution was 66,344. In all, 66,146 applications were disposed of, of which in 30,937 cases the decrees were executed; in 17,813 cases the decrees were executed in part; and in 17,044 cases no part of the decree was executed. The total amount realized during the year in execution of decrees was Rs. 15,70,501, of the aggregate value of decrees put in execution; of the total sum realized, Rs. 5,88,378 was paid voluntarily into Court before application Rs. 7,69,365 was paid after attachment, but before sale; Rs. 2,12,758 was realized by actual sale of goods; 484 persons were imprisoned, but 45 for a period longer than 3 months.

ODDH.—The numbers for 1865 and 1866 were:—

Year.	Cases.	Disposed of on trial.	Disposed of in other ways.
1865	23,009	8,974	13,091
1866	25,519	10,476	14,532

The total value of suits was Rs. 35,53,093 against Rs. 42,73,177 in 1865; the average value of each suit being Rs. 168 against Rs. 227. The suits were thus disposed of:—

	1865.	1866.
Struck off in default,	3,175	3,355
Adjusted by razechnama,	3,123	3,720
Decreed by confession,	5,567	5,515
Decided <i>ex-parte</i> ,	1,123	1,346
Decided on trial,	8,974	10,476
Transferred,	103	596
	22,065	25,008

leaving 511 cases pending. The proportion decided on trial was about 40 per cent. The average duration of suits was 21 days the same as the former year. There was an increase of appeals in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners, a slight decrease in those of Commissioners, and a large increase in that of the Judicial Commissioner. The numbers were:—

	1865.	1866.
Deputy Commissioners,	1244	1329
Commissioners,	245	242
Judicial Commissioner,	120	270

The result of the appeals is shown in the following Statement:—

Courts.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration from date of institution.	Average duration from dates of receipt of proceedings.	Percentage of reversals.
Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judge, Lucknow, ...	44	1,329	1,373	92	820	220	71	69	1,272	101	24	..	17
Commissioners, ...	11	242	253	34	122	28	14	19	217	36	48	..	13
Judicial Commissioner, ...	10	170	352	73	120	8	6	16	275	57	18	25	3
Total,	65	1,841	1,958	199	1,062	256	91	104	1,764	194	0	0	0

There was a steady increase in the value of judicial stamps used. The numbers were:—

Year.	Hazirza- mee & other se- curities.		Copies.		Powers of Attorney.		Miscellaneous petitions.		Plaints.		Razeena- mahs, &c.		Total.		Refunds.		Balance.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1865	906	532	7490	4554	5129	2838	18658	11661	21872	125023	1038	538	55093	145147	627	4300	51304	140847
1866	1269	1352	9638	7826	6946	3819	20859	12192	22131	131447	1217	661	63060	157299	642	3102	62418	154197

Small Cause Courts.—During the year a Court was opened in Lucknow, with decided success. The average duration of a suit in the Lucknow Court was 12 days, in the Lucknow Cantonment Court 8 days, and in the Fyzabad Cantonment Court 11 days. The work done was as follows :—

Court.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Lucknow City, ...	3,315	3,290	25
„ Cantonment, ...	591	588	3
Fyzabad ditto, ...	206	206	0

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Litigation increased in a greater ratio even than during the preceding year. The number of *original* suits was 45,250 involving property to the amount of Rs. 48,79,975 against 39,188 suits in 1865 valued at Rs. 31,24,495. The average value of each suit was Rs. 110, against Rs. 77. The proportion of increase in the several classes of suits was as follows :—

Species of Suit.	Instituted in	
	1865.	1866.
Inheritance, ...	177	172
Marriage, betrothal, &c., ...	294	298
Religious shrines, and customary fees, ...	142	306
Personal service, ...	468	539
Mortgage, ...	134	60
Tenancy, &c., of houses, ...	314	337
Specific performance, ...	551	644
Torts, ...	521	564
Partnership, ...	205	265
Parole, ...	6,651	7,900
Debt on account, ...	5,380	6,244
„ on bills of exchange, ...	...	364
„ on unregistered bond, ...	20,612	21,517
„ on registered bond, ...	332	446
Other suits not in- } Real Property, ...	1,403	1,566
cluded in the above. } Personal property, ...	2,063	2,962
	39,188	45,250

About one-fifth of the whole litigation, was suits between money-lenders and agriculturists. Cases between bankers or traders fell from 4,028 in the year 1865, to 3,327. Out of 45,594 suits only 1,268 were left pending. The average duration of each was 14 days and above 25 days. Each suit was heard, on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. The average cost of each was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its value, as compared with 9 per cent. in the previous year. The suits were disposed of thus:—

Struck off on default, ...	...	15 per cent. of total cases.
Settled out of Court by compromise	8	ditto.
Judgment confessed, ...	34	ditto.
Decided <i>ex-parte</i> , ...	11	ditto.
Referred to arbitration (nearly.)	1	ditto.
Decided on their merits after trial,	23	ditto.

The *appeals* to the Deputy Commissioner's Courts, were 905; while 302 appeals were laid before the Courts of Commissioners and of the Judicial Commissioner. The appellate Courts upheld the order in 64 per cent. of the cases; modified it in 8, reversed it in 15 and remanded 13 for re-trial. Less than 5 per cent. of the appeals were left pending. Their average duration was 43 days in Commissioners', and 14 days in Deputy Commissioners' Courts. Among the *miscellaneous* business before the Courts were 21,050 applications for execution of decree; of these, 8,115 decrees were executed in full; 5,862 decrees were executed in part; 452 debtors were imprisoned; and 68 persons were released as insolvents. There were 1,458 claims to attached property laid, of which 632 were decided in favour of, and 496 against claimants. The number of suits in the *Small Cause Courts* during the year was 11,143, as compared with 4,782 in 1865. Of these 7,000 were laid in Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The chief change was the appointment of Registrars with jurisdiction extending to suits up to Rs. 500. In the Recorders' Courts at the close of 1865 there were pending at Rangoon 22 suits, to which 366 cases were added during the year. Of these 351 were disposed of, leaving 37 pending. At Maulmain 64 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 539 were filed, making the total number 603, of which 544 were disposed of leaving 59 cases pending. In the Small Cause Courts a balance of 64 cases remained at Rangoon and 78 at Maulmain from the preceding year. At the former place 3,130 suits were instituted and 3,077 decided; and at the latter 3,372 were instituted and 3,364 disposed of, leaving respective balances of 117 and 90 suits.

In the Recorders' courts 31 suits were connected with immovicable property to which 8 suits in the Registrar's Courts also related. Of suits unconnected with immovable property 385 were tried by the Recorders and 4,636 by the Registrars. The total fees and fines levied in the Recorders' Courts for the past year amounted to Rs. 10,446, which added to the receipts on stamps, makes a total of Rs. 74,898 realised, while the cost of the establishments for both those Courts amounted to only Rs. 56,184. The average duration of a suit in the Recorders' Courts was $21\frac{1}{2}$ days and in the Small Cause Courts $8\frac{1}{2}$ days. The following is a statement of the work of all the other Courts:—

Divisions.		Pending at the commencement of 1865-66.	Number of cases instituted during 1865-66.	Number of suits disposed of during 1865-66.	Pending at the close of 1865-66.	Amount value of property litigated in Original Suits.	Value of Stamps.	Costs of every description in Original Suits disposed of.
		Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.			
Pegu, ...	1865	310	14,049	14,047	312	Rs. 6,56,779	Rs. 48,275	Rs. 80,911
	1866	312	16,070	16,158	224	9,37,193	66,391	1,15,640
Tenasserim, ...	1865	181	6,945	7,001	125	7,56,370	16,926	28,015
	1866	125	9,949	6,958	146	2,19,170	15,082	25,259
Arakan, ...	1865	145	4,840	4,919	66	2,18,332	17,075	25,546
	1866	66	5,199	5,202	63	2,46,983	18,520	30,732
Total, ...	1865	636	25,834	25,967	503	16,31,481	82,276	1,34,472
	1866	503	28,228	28,318	433	14,03,346	99,993	1,71,631
		-133	× 2,394	× 2,351	70	2,28,135	× 17,717	× 37,159

Of the original suits disposed of, 12,062, or 61·46 per cent., were decided on their merits; 3,613, or 18·40 per cent., rejected, dismissed in default, or transferred; 2,751, or 12·02 per cent., compromised; and 1,201, or 6·12 per cent., decreed *ex-parte*. The total value of the original regular suits litigated being Rs. 14,03,646, and the total costs thereon amounting to Rs. 1,72,012, the average cost of each suit was Rs. 8·12, or at the rate of Rs. 12·2 per cent. The following table exhibits the general nature of original regular suits instituted in all Courts below Commissioners :—

Nature of Suits.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Ara-kan.	Total.
<i>I.—Suits connected with immovable property.</i>				
1. Houses, ...	90	39	11	140
2. Lands, ...	584	584	280	1,048
3. Mortgage, ...	14	19	31	64
4. Fisheries, ...	31	11	..	42
5. Inheritance, ...	50	20	23	93
6. Other cases, ...	365	67	156	588
<i>II.—Suits not connected with immovable property.</i>				
1. Debt, ...	4,259	1,034	1,190	6,483
2. Damages for breach of contract or loss or injury to property, ...	800	271	162	1,233
3. Damages for personal injury or wrong, ...	1,454	64	49	1,567
4. Marriage and divorce, ...	1,464	150	246	1,860
5. Inheritance, ...	87	43	47	177
6. Other cases, ...	3,867	1,314	1,114	6,295
Total, ...	13,065	3,216	3,309	19,590

The following are the statistics of *Appeals* :—

	Pegu Division.					Tenasserim Division.					Arakan Division.				
	Decree for respon-	Decree of lower Court reversed or modi-	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.	Decree for respon-	Decree of lower Court reversed or modi-	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.	Decree for respon-	Decree of lower Court reversed or modi-	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.
<i>Regular Appeals.</i>															
From Deputy Commissioner, to Com-	1		1	1	4										
missioners of Divisions, ...															
From Assistant Commissioners, to De-	22		20	3	12	57	10		3	...	1	14	3	2	1
puty Commissioners, ...															6
From Extra Assistant Commissioners,	6		7	2	3	18							27	11	6
1st Grade to Deputy Commissioners,															44
From Extra Assistant Commissioners,															
2nd Grade, Tseckays to Deputy Com-															
missioners, ...	77		67	1	34	179	70		68	2	2	142	96	50	4
From Extra Assistant Commissioners,														11	161
3rd Grade, Myookes, to Deputy Com-															
missioners, ...	175		272	13	60	520	101		80	21	36	238	56	12	1
To Commissioners of Divisions, ...														1	70
<i>Second Appeals.</i>															
To Commissioners of Divisions, ...	16		5	13	8	42	6		9	4	...	19	16	2	2
														1	21
Total, ...	292	372	33	118	820	187	187	160	27	39	413	198	77	7	20
															302

Courts from which the Appeals and
Second Appeals are preferred.

The average duration of appeals and second appeals in the Courts of the Commissioners of Divisions was as follows :—

Description of Suits.	Pegu.		Tenasserim.		Arakan.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Appeals, ...	1	27	1	17	...	24
Miscellaneous, ...	...	7	...	1	...	2

Few cases came before the *Chief Commissioner's Court*. At the commencement of the year 2 special appeals and 6 miscellaneous cases were pending before him; 19 special appeals and 24 miscellaneous cases were instituted; 11 special appeals; 29 miscellaneous cases were decided and 11 cases remained before him at the close of the year. The average duration of a special appeal was 2 months, 9 days and a miscellaneous case 2 months, 2 days. The value of the suits before him aggregated Rs. 7,151.

BERAR.—The number of suits filed rose from 8,547 to 10,099; the value of the property litigated from Rs. 14,53,260 to Rs. 19,06,463, and the average of each suit from Rs. 173 to 195. The four extra Assistant Commissioners disposed of 7,117 cases against 5,356 in 1865, at an average duration of 33 days against 81 days in 1865; their jurisdiction being limited to suits involving property of less than Rs. 300 in value. The distribution and average duration of the suits were as follows :—

Courts.	Akola.		Oomrawutty.		Mehkur.		Woon.	
	1866.	1865.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Deputy Commissioners',	494	244	200	71	0	0	63	2
Asst. ditto, ...	44	72	121	49	167	55	48	22
Extra Asst. ditto, ...	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	18
Judl. Extra Asst. do., ...	40	72	91	22	0	0	0	0
Tehsildars, ...	77	107	48	0	80	32	54	20

Only 445 of the whole number of suits related to land. Of the 9,740 cases disposed of during the year, in all the Courts, 6,970,

or 71·56 per cent. were decided on their merits, 2,444, or 25·05 per cent. were compromised ; 201 were dismissed on default, and 125 withdrawn by the plaintiffs. In the District Appellate Courts, 133 cases were pending at the close of 1865 and 728 were instituted during 1866, making a total of 861, against 1,006 in the previous year. Of these, 697 were decided on their merits, the decision of the Lower Courts being reversed in 203 cases or in 29·12 per cent., and upheld in 494 or 70·87 per cent. Of the remainder, 11 were compromised, 69 remanded for re-investigation, and 14 only dismissed on default. At the close of the year therefore, 70 were pending. The average duration of these appeals fell from 87 days in 1865 to 65 in 1866. On the Commissioner's File, there were 116 Appeal Cases ; the Deputy Commissioners' decisions were upheld in 67, and reversed in 27, of these, two were compromised and six returned for re-investigation, leaving 14 cases pending at the end of the year, the average duration of each having been reduced from 206 days in 1865 to 62 days in 1866. There had been 32 appeals preferred to the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad, of which 11 were rejected on the ground of informality, 19 were dismissed on their merits, and two were remanded for re-investigation. The sum thus litigated on appeal to this Court amounted to Rs. 2,97,414. There were 814 persons imprisoned by process of the Civil Courts for debt. Some 75 per cent. of the whole litigation has been disposed of in the four Courts of the Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners.

MYSORE.—The total number of civil suits instituted in the province was 12,978 against 18,415. The value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 16,61,321, and the value disposed of was Rs. 13,95,023. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the province of Mysore in 1866 was 12,342, being 4,670 less than the number filed in 1865. The decrease is attributed to the rules for the limitation of suits. These suits were disposed of in the following manner :—

Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off,	...	...	4,594
Decreed without contest, <i>ex-parte</i>,	...	...	2,332
„ on confession,	...	...	2,199
„ by compromise and consent,	...	...	730
„ by arbitration,	...	...	11
Contested and decreed, for plaintiff in whole,	...	...	1,867
„ „ in part,	...	...	1,113
„ „ for the defendant,	...	...	475
			<hr/>
Pending at the close of the year,	...	...	444
			13,321

The following statement shows the proportion of the total number of decisions passed by each class of court of original jurisdiction :—

	1865.		1866.	
	Cases.	Per cent.	Cases.	Per cent.
Amildars, ...	12,121	65·68	5,845	45·09
Sur-Cauzee, ...	...	0	277	2·10
Assistant Superintendent,	1,607	8·71	547	4·20
Deputy do., ...	76	·41	81	0·61
Small Cause Court, ...	4,651	25·20	6,244	48·0
	18,455	100	12,994	100

There were 2,092 appeals filed during the year; or 44 more than the year before. The arrears, however, were reduced from 110 to 89, and the average duration from 86·8 days to 54 days. There were 7,362 applications for execution of decrees, as compared with 7,193 in the year 1865, but the arrears have been reduced from 869 to 498. In 1,037 cases real property was attached, and in 597 cases it was sold. There were 113 cases of imprisonment, and 114 in 1865.

COORG.—The following statement shews the civil work :—

The arrears from 1865 were, ...	48 Suits.
There were received by transfer, ...	7 "
by remand. ...	3 "
Instituted during the year, ...	1,133 "
Total for disposal, ...	1,191 "
Of this number there were disposed of, 1,168	
Transferred, ...	7
	1,175

Leaving balance at the close of the year, of 16

The average duration of those 16 suits which remained at the end of the year was 73 days, and all of them had been filed within the year. The average duration of the suits disposed of was 52 days, and the longest duration of any one suit was 580 days, caused by the absence of the defendant. In 1866, there were instituted 1,133 suits, being an increase of 108 or more than 10 per cent. on 1,025 filed in 1865. There were 604 suits brought by bankers or traders against agriculturists, and 617 in the pre-

vious year. The original suits were disposed of by the different grades of officers in the following proportions :—

By 2 Soubadars of towns, ...	... 40·49 per cent.
„ 6 „ of Talooks, ...	... 47·77 „
„ the Duryatt Cutcherry, ...	... 11·39 „
„ the Superintendent of Coorg, ...	... 35 „

The annual value of suits amounted to Rs. 1,41,609, being an increase of Rs. 29,495 on Rs. 1,12,114, the value in the year 1865, which was an increase of Rs. 31,756 on the amount of the year before. The average cost of the suits was Rs. 10. Of 1,168 suits disposed of in the year, there were decreed for the plaintiffs 916 and for the Defendants 39 leaving 213 otherwise disposed of. The Superintendent disposed of 46 appeals during the year and left no arrears ; 52 were disposed of by the Duryatt Cutcherry, leaving 4 in arrears at the close of the year. The total number of Civil appeals made in the Province during the year was 86. Of 98 appeals disposed of, only 23 resulted in favor of the appellants, while 3 cases were remanded. Of 767 applications for execution pending and filed, 748 were disposed of, leaving only 19 undisposed of at the end of the year. The amount recovered during the year was Rs 41,914-12-9. The average duration of the cases disposed of was 70 days.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Madras.

The Criminal Courts.—The number of offences and complaints was 147,291, in which 318,522 persons were involved. Of these 97,757 cases, or 66·4 per cent., were brought to trial, and 188,854 persons were arrested or summoned. In 77,449 or 79·2 per cent. of these cases tried, 131,252 persons were convicted; 25,196 cases, or 17·1 per cent. of all charges preferred went by default, were withdrawn or were otherwise disposed of. The property lost was valued at Rs. 13,27,022, of which Rs. 3,14,242, or 24·6 per cent. was recovered, against 20·2 per cent. recovered in 1865-66. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 7·7 per cent. in the number of offences and charges preferred, viz., 6·7 per cent. under the Penal Code and 8·4 per cent. under special laws. Of 188,854 persons arrested and proceeded against during the year, 69·4 per cent. were punished, against 66·3 per cent. punished in 1865-66. The distress consequent on the prevalence of high prices produced an increase of crime and caused riots which were, however, promptly repressed. Only 197 Europeans were convicted by the various courts against 319 in 1865-66. Under the Penal Code 79,414 offences were committed and charges preferred; 42,069 cases, or 52·9 per cent., involving 96,414 persons, were judicially disposed of. Convictions were recorded in 29,948 cases (or 71 per cent. of all cases tried), against 56,931 persons tried. 242 murders were committed, the average of seven years being 285. In 112 cases, the offenders were convicted; 89 of those were sentenced to death and 65 to transportation for life, or to less punishment. Of culpable homicides, there were 110, against 78 in 1865-66. There were 170 attempts at suicide reported, against 205 in the previous year. Also 125 cases of concealment of birth and abandonment of children were reported, and in 37 cases convictions were obtained.

Magistrates, including Heads of Villages, disposed summarily of 95,193 cases and convicted 127,024, or 69·8 per cent. of the 181,849 persons implicated. Heads of Villages summarily disposed of 30,400 cases. First-class Subordinate Magistrates summarily disposed of 7,956 cases under the Penal Code and 1,528 cases under other Laws. Second-class Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 23,754 summary cases under the Penal Code, and convicted 57 per cent. of all persons

tried by them. Under special laws 8,023 summary cases were settled by magistrates of this grade; 18,021 persons, or 82 per cent., of all tried, were punished by them. Magistrates with full powers summarily determined 7,813 cases under the Penal Code, and convicted 9,444 of the persons tried. Under special laws Magistrates having full powers summarily disposed of 15,719 cases, and convicted 16,663 of the 21,711 persons tried. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary investigations in 3,640 committable cases. There were committed to the superior courts 2,556 cases involving 7,012 prisoners; 1,884 cases, or 74·5 per cent. of the whole, being committed by the subordinate magistracy. The Judges' courts disposed of 2,564 committed cases, and convicted 4,228, or 60 per cent. The High Court tried 217 cases and 440 prisoners, convicting 366 persons. 1,987 cases and 5,914 prisoners were tried by Sessions Courts; 3,429 of the persons so tried were convicted.

Police.—The strength of the Presidency Police Force, exclusive of the Madras Town Police, was 1 Inspector General, 1 Assistant, 4 Deputy Inspectors General, 21 District Superintendents, 19 Assistant Superintendents, 486 Inspectors and 23,871 Constables; being a total of 24,403. The Force was 1·6 per cent. under strength. Of the constables 20,862 were employed on general police duty, 1,860 in guarding convict establishments, 1,538 in the Salt Preventive Service, and 143 on preventive duty on the frontier. The cost of the establishment, including pay and allowances, clothing, accoutrements and other expenses, was Rs. 33,24,438, and Rs. 25,010 in addition for village watchmen and local servants or Rs. 33,49,448 in all. The average cost per man was Rs. 145 per annum, or two annas, a head of the population. The strength of the Madras Town Police, mounted and marine, was 783 and its cost was Rs. 1,90,138. The number of dismissals and resignations largely decreased. The death-rate of the Force was 20 per 1,000. There were admitted into hospital 10,145 men for the treatment of severe diseases. Sixty-two per cent. of the Force were Hindoos, 31·9 per cent. Mahomedans and the rest Europeans, East Indians and Native Christians. 397 men, or 1·6 per cent. of the Force were convicted of offences before courts: of these only 42 were convicted by the higher courts. Charges of negligent escape declined from 80 to 37. Fifty-six per cent. of the whole Force could read and write intelligibly; 4,613 men were under instruction during the year, of whom 1,995 passed the test prescribed for their rank. The Superannuation Fund amounted to Rs. 6,19,930, representing an annual income of Rs. 1,17,100. At the close

of the previous year the balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 5,08,610. The Police executed 313,302 processes to compel the appearance of 306,775 persons before Criminal Courts; of these 34,463 were warrants against 37,690 persons and 278,839 were summonses against 279,220 persons. The average daily number of convicts under Police guard in 40 regular prison establishments was 9,799, shewing an increase of 20·3 per cent. over the previous year. The steady increase in the number of inmates in jails had become a very heavy charge on the Police Budget; the cost of guarding amounted to Rs. 1,53,648, or Rs. 15 per convict. Thirty-seven prisoners escaped, of whom nineteen, or fifty-one per cent., were recaptured. By accident 6,981 deaths occurred during the year 1866-67 against 7,086 in 1865-66; 4,948, or 71 per cent. of all accident deaths occurred by drowning. The suicides exceeded those which occurred in 1865-66 by 11·7 per cent., and the average of the preceding years by 71 per cent. There were reported 9,046 fires, involving a loss of 151 lives, and nearly thirteen lakhs of rupees' worth of property. The magistrates of the town of Madras disposed of 8,598 cases under the Police Act, convicting, in 6,458 cases, 9,501 persons. There was a slight increase in the number of thefts, but a considerable decrease in the number of other offences committed and tried before the town magistrates during 1866-67.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 9,808, being 1,658 in excess of the number confined during 1865-66. The proportion of the sexes admitted to prison was, of males 14,683, of females 822. Of the 21,021 convicts in Jail 2,246 were able to read and write, 833 could read only and 13,636 could neither read nor write. Subsequently to admission into Jail, 17 had learned to read and write, 22 to write, and 118 to read. The expenses of Jails for the eleven months ending on the 31st March 1867, exclusive of Police guards and buildings, amounted to Rs. 7,29,969, of which Rs. 4,96,411 were expended on account of food, including extras for sick. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 75, an increase compared with 1865-66, during which the cost was Rs. 56. There were 1,134 deaths in hospital during the year, being at the rate of 11·561 per cent. on the average daily strength; in 1865-66, there were 1,055 deaths, at the rate of 12·944 per cent. on the average daily strength. In the European Jail at Ootacamund want of discipline and of order prevailed at the beginning of the year, and frauds in regard to charges for food led to the dismissal of the Keeper and Head Warder. The prisoners were employed in sawing timber, relaying and metalling the prison yards and in menial

duties. Manufactures were taught in many of the Jails throughout the country. At Masulipatam, manufactures were confined to coir-mat making; at Tanjore, rope-making, spinning, basket and coir-mat making were taught; in the Chittore Jail paper was manufactured, and blacksmith's work carried on; at Vellore, coir-mats and towels were made; and in the Madura Jail baskets for the use of the Jail were manufactured. At Chingleput weaving and towel-making were carried on. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail weaving, carpet-making, boot-making, carpentering, and blacksmith's work, pottery and brick-making were taught. In the Salem Central Jail intramural labour was confined to weaving, coir-mat making, and rattan work; and in the Coimbatore Central Jail the only manufactures taught were cloth and cumbly weaving and mat-making, labour being more emergently wanted for the construction of the new buildings. The sale proceeds of manufactures in Jails amounted to Rs. 19,776, after deducting the charges incurred in the purchase of raw material. Thirty-five prisoners escaped during the year: of these thirteen were re-apprehended, and one was shot in the pursuit. Pardons were granted to eleven prisoners, the unexpired portions of their sentences being, in the case of five prisoners, remitted on account of incurable illness; in five cases, on account of services rendered in re-capturing convicts who escaped from the Coimbatore Jail in July 1866, and in one case for good conduct and service rendered as an artificer.

Bombay, Sindh and Aden.

The Criminal Courts.—There were disposed of on the original side of the High Court 3 motions and 131 criminal cases during the eleven months ending 31st March 1867. The following return gives the criminal work on the appellate side.

	Cases received for confirmation of Capital sentences.	Cases disposed of on appeals after calling for Records and Proceedings.	Cases disposed of on review of Criminal Returns.	Cases received for orders of Court.	Petitions presented in Court and received with Register of Petitions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1865-66 ...	51	128	184	70	205	404	1,042
1866-67 ...	47	130	75	142	236	460	1,090

There were disposed of by the Sessions Courts 822 cases and 1,594 persons, against 1,098 and 1,998 in 1865-66. The number of convictions was 809, against 1,005. The number of witnesses summoned before the Sessions Courts was 7,822, and the average distance travelled by each was 17 miles. The total number of offences in the Regulation Districts was 36,509 against 27,971 and the number of trials was 35,586 against 27,233. The number of persons tried was 67,876 against 29,051 of whom 37,179 were convicted and 30,697 acquitted or discharged. The Magistrates in the Regulation Districts held in all 1,290 preliminary inquiries, resulting in 807 committals and 483 discharges for want of evidence. Of the sentences passed by the Criminal Courts, 40 were of death, 39 of transportation for life, 50 for transportation from 7 to 14 years and 7,698 of imprisonment for different periods; 3,828 persons were sentenced to fine only, and 3,518 to fine in addition to imprisonment. There were 355 cases in which whipping was inflicted in lieu of other punishment, and 82 in which it was inflicted in addition to other punishment. Of the 355 offenders whipped 129 were juvenile offenders and 226 were adults. The largest number of trials was under the head of "hurt," "criminal force," and "assaults," under which heads there were 8,688 convictions against 7,176 in 1865. There were 906 convictions for theft of cattle and 7,895 convictions for other thefts. In all 2,018 criminal appeals were disposed of in the Mofussil, of which 831 were by the Sessions Courts and 1,187 by District Magistrates. In 1,452 cases the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed, in 387 reversed, and in 179 altered.

SINDH.

The total number of offences in 1866 in this province was 12,938, the number of trials being 10,383. The number of persons tried was 19,206, against 18,820 during the year 1815. Of 19,206 persons tried, 9,164 were convicted and 10,042 were acquitted or discharged. There were disposed of 27 cases of murder, 13 of culpable homicide, 5 of attempt to murder, 26 of causing grievous hurt, 2,936 of hurt, criminal force, and assault, 9 of rape and 17 of unnatural offences. There were also tried 38 cases of false evidence, 1,904 of theft or misappropriation of cattle, 3,354 of other thefts and misappropriations, 5 of dacoity, 23 of highway robbery, 51 of aggravated thefts and extortion and robbery not on the highways, 770 of receiving stolen property, 438 of house-breaking, 6 of forgery, 62 of adultery and 3,238 of other offences. Of the sentences passed by the crimi-

nal courts 11 were of death, 8 of transportation for life, 1 of transportation for more than ten and less than fourteen years; 3,969 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for different periods, 4,347 to fine only and 1,407 to fine in addition to imprisonment. Whipping was inflicted in lieu of other punishment in 689 cases and in 89 cases in addition to other punishment. Of the 689 whipped, 82 were juvenile offenders and 607 were adults. In all 2,435 criminal appeals were disposed of in the year 1866—190 by the Sudder Court, and 2,245 by the Courts of Session and the District Magistrates. In 1,925 of these appeals the sentences passed by the lower Courts were confirmed, in 338 they were reversed, and in 172 they were altered.

ADEN.

The criminal suits disposed of at Aden were :—

	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Offences against the person ..	264	3	180	8
Do. do. property ...	156	...	188	..
Do. do. public justice ..	13	...	6	...
Do. do. weights & measures	1	...	...	...
Do. do. coins & Govt. stamps	1	...	2	...
Miscellaneous	533	2	557	9
	968	5	933	17
Total	973		950	

Police.—During the eleven months ending 31st March, 4 cases of murder came before the Police Magistrates. In two of these the accused were convicted and sentenced to death. The third, a woman, was also convicted and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In the fourth the accused, who were four Europeans, were convicted of a most atrocious murder and sentenced to death. There were also tried during the year 6 cases of culpable homicide and attempt to commit culpable homicide, 11 of

voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 10 of robbery, 18 of abduction, 192 of house-breaking by night and theft, 1,816 of assault, 204 of cheating and obtaining money or goods by false pretences, 238 of receiving stolen property, 25 of forgery and using forged documents, 16 of perjury and conspiracy, 8 of offences against the coinage laws, 1,276 of riotous conduct in the public street and 981 of breach of the municipal laws. In 1866-67 there were brought before the Police Courts 18,459 persons against 25,763 in 1865-66. Of the 176 criminals committed to the High Court, 134 were convicted and 42 acquitted. Before the Police Courts 11,990 were convicted, imprisoned, fined, flogged, and 6,284 acquitted. Four persons were acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions. The following table gives the caste of the offenders before the different courts :—

Years.	Europeans.		Indo-Briton and Native Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahome- dans.		Parsees.		Other and unknown Castes.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1866-67 ...	1,975	12	983	31	9,631	491	4,424	165	672	6	163	3	17,748	711
1865-66 ...	2,088	12	1,096	40	14,998	781	5,613	145	801	3	186	..	24,783	981
Increase ...	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	20	..	3	.....	3	.....	..
Decrease ...	113	..	113	9	5,367	28	1,189	..	220	..	23	..	7,034	270

The proportion of convictions by the High Court was 76 per cent. In the Police Courts the summary convictions by the Magistrates amounted to 65 per cent., showing a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year.

Amount of Property stolen.			Amount of Property recovered.		
		Rs.			Rs.
1866-67	...	1,97,542	1866-67	...	94,008
1865-66	...	2,61,301	1865-66	...	93,743
Increase	...	.....	Increase	...	265
Decrease	...	63,759	Decrease	...	.....

SINDE.

The following statement shows the number of thefts and robberies committed during 1866, contrasted with 1865:—

		Number of Thefts and Robberies.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered.
<i>Kurrachee.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865	...	2,588	1,05,196	61,893	58·835
1866	...	2,064	91,221	54,842	60·120
Increase	...	...	...	...	1·285
Decrease	...	524	13,975	7,051	...
<i>Hydrabad.</i>					
1865	...	3,099	1,43,690	72,859	50·706
1866	...	2,488	81,393	49,073	60·29
Increase	...	...	...	...	9·584
Decrease	...	521	62,297	23,786	...
<i>Shikarpoor.</i>					
1865	...	2,793	1,02,963	46,700	45·36
1866	...	3,181	1,08,521	45,894	42·29
Increase	...	388	5,558	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	806	3·07
<i>Frontier.</i>					
1865	...	549	17,575	4,660	26·51
1866	...	489	16,013	5,470	34·159
Increase	...	...	...	810	7·649
Decrease	...	60	1,562	...	...
<i>Thurr and Parkur.</i>					
1865	...	410	19,730	13,472	68·28
1866	...	286	16,256	12,218	75·016
Increase	...	...	...	...	6·88
Decrease	...	124	3,474	1,254	...

Jails.—There were 22,015 prisoners, exclusive of civil prisoners, confined in all the jails in the Presidency, being a decrease of 2,283 prisoners, who were disposed of as follows:—

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in confinement at the close of the year ...	6,126	277	6,403	5,524	292	5,816
Received during the year ...	14,826	766	15,612	17,620	862	18,482
Total ...	20,952	1,063	22,015	23,144	1,154	24,298
Transferred beyond seas ...	205	11	216	792	51	843
Transferred to other districts ...	3,761	7	3,768	3,496	43	3,539
Released ...	11,168	763	11,961	12,099	772	12,870
Escaped ...	24	...	28	35	...	35
Died ...	317	2	330	641	10	651
Executed ...	40	2	42	56	1	57
Remaining on the last day of the year ...	5,413	218	5,661	6,126	277	6,403
Aggregate number of prisoners in the year ...	1,919,346	93,008	2,012,354	2,207,050	101,627	2,308,677
Daily average number of prisoners ...	6,001	278	6,279	6,209	276	6,485

The daily average strength was 6,279. Of these, 6,001 were male and 278 female prisoners. The disposal of civil prisoners is shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Jails at the close of the previous year ...	91	9	100
Number received during the year ...	1,624	233	1,857
Total. ...	1,715	242	1,957
Released on payment of debts ...	371	75	446
Do. at the instance of creditor, &c. ...	1,165	142	1,307
Escaped ...	...	...	...
Died ...	1	...	1
Remaining on the last day of the year ...	178	25	203
Aggregate number of prisoners in the year ...	36,856	2,895	39,751
Daily average of ditto ...	101	8	109

There remained at the close of the previous year 100 civil prisoners in the different jails and 1,857 were admitted, giving a total of 1,957, 242 of whom were females; the average number was 109. In the Sindh jails there were 4,310 admissions during the year, and 1,831 remained in confinement at the close of the previous year, giving a total of 6,141. The average strength was 1,814, of whom 31 only were females. —

Mode of Employment.	1866-67.	1865-66.
Employed on manufactures ...	1,430	1,450
Do. as Jail servants ...	854	824
Hired by the Public Works Department ...	144	520
Do. other Departments ...	240	309
Employed on miscellaneous works ...	941	1,428
Working on the roads ...	130	129
Employed on Jail buildings ...	644	443
Inefficient and excused from work, &c. ...	1,540	964
Total ...	5,923	6,067

The net profit during the year from prison labour were Rs. 59,337 against 45,936 and the average earnings of each prisoner Rs. 41 against Rs. 31. In the factory and in public works the value of convict labour amounted to Rs. 2,05,754, the gross realizations being Rs. 1,35,042. The net total cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,01,992 against 5,43,746 and the net total cost of each prisoner Rs. 64 against Rs. 83. The mortality during the previous year was 651; it was 339 in 1866. Of these, 4 only occurred from cholera, 120 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 60 from diarrhoea and 132 from other diseases. Of the 339 deaths, 91 occurred in the Sindh jails. The ratio per cent. of mortality to the average strength was 5.40; in the previous year it was 10.04. Including the releases on account of extreme sickness, the rate was 5.57, whereas during the previous twelve months it was 10.53 per cent. There were 28 escapes; 16 of these took place from within the jails and 12 from extramural gangs; 9 escapes were effected from the Sindh jails, viz. 6 from Bukkur, an insecure fort, 2 from Hyderabad, and 1 from Kurrachee; there was 1 escape also from the public works gang at Bukkur. There were 12 prisoners recaptured but 8 of these only were of the 28 who effected their escape during the period under report; the remaining 4 belong to previous years. There were, at the close of the year, 20 escaped prisoners at large. Of the 15,612 prisoners admitted into the jails during the year, 236 were able to read only, 830 to read and write, and 119 were fairly educated; the remaining number 14,427 were totally ignorant. At Ahmedabad, school instruction was being carried out; there were 25 learners who were taught by a convict teacher for two hours per diem; the practice was being introduced into other jails.

Bengal.

The Criminal Courts.—The following statement shews the number of persons tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction:—

Year.	Number of persons committed for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons discharged without trial.
1865 ...	279	197	76	6
1866 ...	355	257	68	12

Seventy-seven cases came before the Court for confirmation of sentence of death, involving 103 persons, and the sentence in regard to 50 of them was confirmed; in 33 others it was commuted to the alternative punishment of transportation for life. New trials were ordered in the cases of 7 persons, 5 persons were acquitted, one sentenced to capital punishment was reprieved, and the cases of 6 remained pending. One hundred and seven cases were adjudicated by revision, and in 21 of these the sentences were confirmed, in 9 modified and in 66 reversed; 11 remaining under trial. In appeals the order of the Sessions Judge was confirmed in 730 cases, modified in 57 and reversed in 56; while 5 cases were remanded, and 99 remained undecided. The total number of miscellaneous cases heard by the Court was 98, in 32 of which the petitions were rejected, in 56 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in 7 reversed; while one case remained pending at the close of the year. The annexed return exhibits the commitments by the Courts of Session:—

	1865.		1866.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment or transportation ...	1,087	2,636	1,436	4,031
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court	56	99	62	84
Acquitted ...	447	1,312	590	2,698
Commitments pending at the end of the year ...	225	576	338	1,150
Total ..	1,815	4,623	2,426	7,963

The number of appeals heard by the Sessions Courts was :—

	1865.	1866.
Appeals in criminal trials ...	3,182	3,558
„ in miscellaneous cases ...	213	149
Total ...	3,395	3,707

Of the 3,558 appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials, 406 were rejected, while in 2,269 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 883 either modified or reversed. Of the 140 miscellaneous appeals 60 were rejected, while in 50 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 39 modified or reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1866 was 107. The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was 54 in 20 districts, but the number of persons sentenced was 75. Capital sentences passed by the Sessions Judges were not, however, in all instances carried out. The number of cases tried by the Magistrates was as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases tried by Magistrates.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Released.	Otherwise disposed of	Remaining under trial, &c., at the end of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted and committed to total No. under trial	Percentage of persons released.
1865 ...	69,231	130,307	63,717	4,156	58,534	908	2,992	54	46
1866 ...	80,920	150,431	76,372	7,560	62,072	1,017	3,410	58	42

The total number of cases pending before the Magistrates at the close of 1866 was 1,684 concerning 3,410 persons, of whom 1,020 were in jail, 1,663 on bail, and 787 on recognizance. Of these cases 57 had been on trial for more than 3 months, against 28, or only half as much as in the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the number tried was, as shewn above, 58 during the year reported upon against 54 in the preceding year, and of the persons released 42 against 46. Of the 76,372 persons convicted after trial, 21,301 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 12,129 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping, and 42,942 were fined. Sentences of whipping were passed by Magistrates on 9,317 persons, of whom 8,770 were adult and 547 juvenile offenders. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,51,959

of which Rs. 2,85,927 was realized. The average duration of each case before the Magistrates may be approximately taken at 12 days against $13\frac{1}{2}$ days in 1865. The appeals from the orders of Subordinate Magistrates heard by Magistrates of districts during 1866 were altogether 1,333 in number, of which 96 were rejected, while in 828 the orders of the Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed, and in 409 modified or reversed. Honorary Magistrates decided 1,013 cases concerning 1,840 persons, of whom 416 were convicted and 1,424 acquitted. The appeals preferred from them were 29 in number, one was rejected, while their orders were confirmed in 17 cases and modified or reversed in 11.

Police.—The Police Force consisted of three classes, the Regular District Police, paid entirely from imperial revenues; the Municipal Police, paid partly by Government and partly by Municipalities; and the Village Police, paid either by the zemindars or the village community. The strength of the entire Force was 32,942 and their cost Rs. 47,40,256. The proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6.5 square miles and to every 1,213 persons. Seven inspectors, 12 sub-inspectors, 46 head constables, and 600 constables were employed in military work in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Naga and Garrow Hills at a cost of Rs. 1,05,782 per annum. Of the total cost of the Police Rs. 33,95,136 was supplied from the general revenues or 86.3 per cent. and Rs. 5,35,120, from local funds or 13.7 per cent. A force of 747 strong was made available to the East Indian Railway Company for service on all its branches east of the Kurrumassa. The Police were also employed in guarding 57 jails, 103 lock-ups, and 141 treasuries and sub-treasuries. The general conduct of the force was reported to be good. In seven cases of torture or maltreatment the persons charged were convicted and punished. The total number of police cases, including both those cognizable and those not cognizable, was 1,51,935 against 1,54,794 of the preceding year, which exhibits a small diminution owing to the non-cognizable cases having decreased by 12,688. But the total number of convictions was 96,674 against 79,302, the percentages of convictions being as 60 to 51. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 12,18,995 against Rs. 9,18,578 in the preceding year and the value of property recovered was Rs. 3,51,354 against Rs. 2,41,924, the percentages of recovery being as 29.31 to 26.33. The Police were also unusually successful in prosecuting receivers of stolen property, the number of cases having been 2,702 against 1,556 of the previous year, and the number of convictions 3,776 against 2,230. By the Detective

Department 21 cases were reported and 136 persons arrested of whom 36 were discharged, 16 admitted as Queen's evidence and 84 committed for trial.

The number of cases brought to trial in *Calcutta* was 19,589; while the number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 34,309, of whom 308 were convicted and 114 acquitted by the High Court; 26,185 were convicted and 6,659 acquitted by the Magistrates; 26 were awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year; and 1,017 were released by the Commissioner of Police without having been brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 26,493 and of acquittals 6,773, shewing a ratio of $77\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. convictions to $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. acquittals. The computed value of property stolen in *Calcutta* was Rs. 2,06,660, of which property to the value of Rs. 1,39,485, or $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was recovered by the Police. In the Suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 4,506, while the total number of persons arrested was 6,941, of whom 10 were convicted and 10 acquitted at the Sessions, and 3 were awaiting trial at the close of the year; 5,700 were convicted and 755 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 28 awaiting trial; and 435 were released by the Commissioner without being brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 5,710, and of acquittals 765, convictions being to acquittals in the ratio of $82\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to 11 per cent. The computed value of property stolen in the Suburbs was Rs. 44,305, of which property to the value of Rs. 21,694, or 49 per cent., had been recovered.

Jails.—Forty-two Jails and 3 Lunatic Asylums were inspected during the year. The total number of prisoners in custody in 1866 was 114,870 against 90,333 in the preceding year. Of these 18,919 remained the previous year while 95,951 were admitted against 72,617 in 1865. The increase of admissions was mainly due to the scarcity and high cost of food consequent on the drought which prevailed in many districts. Fifty-seven prisoners were capitally punished, 2,347 died in prison, 457 escaped from confinement, and 72,922 were released; 39,087 remaining in confinement at the end of the year, of whom 17,004 were transferred to other districts. The following statement exhibits the sickness and mortality :—

	1865.	1866.
Daily average of prisoners, or mean population of Jail ...	18,842	22,151
Total number of sick during the year ...	29,516	33,531
Number discharged from Hospital ...	27,082	27,680
Number died ...	1,129	2,347
Number remaining in Hospital on the last day of the year ...	970	859
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in Jail ...	156.65	151.37
Ratio of prisoners discharged from Hospital to total sick ...	91.75	82.55

The total number of deaths in 1866 was 2,347, against 1,129 in the preceding year. Of the 95,951 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year 324 were fairly educated for their position in life, 5,384 could barely read and write, while 90,243 were entirely ignorant. There were 457 escapes and 304 recaptures against 291 escapes and 154 re-captures in the preceding year. The prisoners sentenced to labour were employed thus:—

	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.
Employed in ordinary manufactures ...	9,418	10,488
„ in the Alipore Jail Press ...	289	325
Hired to Public Departments ...	496	917
Employed as Jail servants ...	1,405	1,703
„ as work overseers, warders, and guards ...	564	722
„ on miscellaneous duties ...	907	829
Sick in Hospital, inefficient from age, &c. ...	2,803	3,051
Total ..	15,882	18,035

The net profits of prisoners' earnings were Rs. 2,02,899, against 1,93,593 and the average earning of each prisoner Rs. 19 against Rs. 20. The gross out-turn from the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,53,844 at an outlay of Rs. 53,925, which gave a net profit of Rs. 99,918. The number of prisoners employed in the press was 325. The average earnings of each prisoner, therefore, were Rs. 307. The total cost of maintenance of the prisoners was Rs. 11,83,228 against Rs. 8,25,317; the mean cost of maintenance in the Jails in the Cuttack Division and the districts adjoining it, where the distress was most severe, amounted to about Rs. 60 per prisoner. In addition an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,733 was incurred for police guards required for Jails, and of Rs. 18,928 for general superintendence, the total expenditure for the year being thereby raised to Rs. 13,92,890. The most expensive Jail during the year was the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, in which each prisoner cost Rs. 331, while the prison most economically managed was that at Tirhoot, where the outlay per prisoner amounted to Rs. 28. The average net cost of maintaining each prisoner was Rs. 45. The Jails throughout the Lower Provinces were seriously overcrowded during the year, principally on account of the scarcity of grain which drove the poorer classes to the commission of crime. Government was obliged to provide temporary shelter and special guards for the excess number of prisoners. Additional buildings were constructed at a few of the larger Jails, which had enclosed space available for sheds. On this plan 600 additional prisoners were accommodated in the Deegah Jail, 100 additional prisoners in the Hooghly Jail, and 500 additional prisoners in the Beerbhoom Jail.

North Western Provinces.

The Criminal Courts.—The total number of persons brought up for trial was 107,206 excluding Ajmere, being an increase of 5,285 persons compared with the previous year. The number of offences ascertained to have been committed is 95,225, an increase of 714 upon the number for 1865. There was a decrease in heinous crime of 1,578 cases, attributed to greater agricultural prosperity. Of 50,437 non-bailable offences reported, no less than 28,620 came under the head of theft, and 13,938 under the head of house-breaking. The number of the more serious crimes affecting the human body is very much the same as in the previous year. In offences against property, there is decrease of 2,385 cases. The statistics of the more serious crimes are :—

	1865.		1866.	
	Number of offences.	Persons for trial.	Number of offences.	Persons for trial.
Murder ...	335	754	313	734
Culpable homicide ...	203	559	214	677
Grievous hurt, ...	89	197	86	128
Rape ...	154	185	197	209
Dacoity ...	98	297	72	431
Theft...	28,809	14,785	28,620	14,500
Receiving stolen property ...	1,623	3,400	2,031	3,927
Robbery ...	376	591	303	393
House-breaking ...	16,153	3,184	13,938	2,677

The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates was 66,645. The employment of resident landholders of influence and character as Honorary Magistrates was more general. During the year 4,502 trials were held before Honorary Magistrates, against 3,205 in 1865. Rajah Jussunt Rao, C. S. I., of Etawah, was again honourably conspicuous for the zeal and industry with which he has devoted himself to this work. In order to increase the usefulness of Honorary Magistrates and to train them for their duties, Government directed that, when circumstances admit of the arrangement, the Joint Magistrate, or an experienced Assistant Magistrate, shall occasionally sit

with the Honorary Magistrates and take part in their proceedings. In all, 21,431 persons were sentenced to imprisonment. The sentences of 16,385 did not exceed 6 months, of 2,140 did not exceed 1 year, and of 2,196 were above 1 year. Only 834 were sentenced to simple imprisonment. 34,992 persons were fined in the Magistrates' Courts to an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,55,140. Of these only 307 persons were fined more than Rs. 50 each. Of the fines imposed, 65 per cent. were realized. Of the persons whipped, 3,276 were adults and 670 juveniles—525 were thus punished on a second conviction. 1,452 cases and 2,973 persons were committed for trial to the Sessions Courts, as compared with 1,661 cases and 3,474 persons in 1865. The percentage of convictions to commitments was 74. The number of witnesses examined increased considerably over the return for 1865, being 256,083 as compared with 238,311. The average duration of cases was 10 days. Fines to the amount of Rs. 30,569 were imposed by Magistrates, as compensation for loss or injury, out of which 46 per cent. was realized. Of Rs. 2,159 similarly imposed by Sessions Judges, 20 per cent. was recovered. 1,362 Sessions trials, and 2,225 appeals were disposed of by the Sessions Judges. The sentences were, 103 against 109 to death, 200 against 216 to transportation, 1,756 against 1,986 to imprisonment and 9 against 22 to whipping. During the year 962 criminal cases came before the High Court, in which 615 persons were convicted and 134 acquitted. On the original criminal side 11 trials were held, resulting in the conviction of 5, and the acquittal of 8, European British subjects. There were under trial in the Magisterial Courts at the end of the year but 906 persons—a decrease of 415 compared with 1865; and of these only 545 were in custody. There being 200 Magistrates' Courts in these Provinces, this result must be considered satisfactory.

Police.—The offences against life and property were as follows:—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoity and Robbery.	Larking house trespass.	Theft, including cattle theft.	Robberies by administering poisonous drugs.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1865, ...	325	651	17,727	32,028	47*	Rs. 12,03,092	Rs. 3,35,037
1866, ...	291	432	14,701	31,016	51*	10,70,883	3,50,726

The table below shews the total number of offences investigated, and the result of arrests:—

OFFENCES.				PERSONS.			
Year.	Total number.	Total number investigated.	Total number brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, &c.	Under trial.
1865, ...	65,585	25,067	37,038	12,860	22,968	297	965
1866, ...	65,413	34,724	37,861	10,602	24,672	222	658

Of the persons arrested by the Police, 74 per cent. were convicted. The crime of robbery after administering poisonous drugs increased to 44 cases, against 16 in 1865. The Police were, however, very successful in tracing out and bringing to justice during the year several notorious offenders. 29 cases were prosecuted to conviction, and, of 68 persons concerned, 49 were arrested and brought to trial. The substitution of Town Chowkeedars for Municipal Constabulary, was carried out in a large number of rural towns. With the consent of the East India Railway Company, a Government Railway Police was also organized under the immediate control and direction of an Assistant Inspector-General, but at the disposal of the Agent of the Railway Company. The offices of the two Deputy Inspectors-General were amalgamated with that of the Inspector-General, who distributed the work in three departments, retaining to himself the general supervision of the Police administration.

Jails.—The net jail population was 77,107, and the daily average number of prisoners 16,840, as compared with a population of 73,118 and a daily average of 16,417 in 1865. The number of long-term prisoners, however, decreased to 480 who were sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, against 667 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,75,614, an increase of Rs. 11,253 resulting from the increased number of prisoners, the high price of food, the increase in the allowances of fixed establishments, and additions and repairs of jails. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 47 as compared with Rs. 47 in 1865. Deducting profits of

the sale of manufactured goods from the gross expenditure, the average cost of each prisoner is reduced to Rs. 42. The average earnings of each prisoner engaged in manufactures were Rs. 44. 1,698 females were imprisoned during the year, which exceeds the number of the previous year by 151; the increase being chiefly from convictions of "theft" or "receiving stolen property." The death-rate was but 2½ per cent.; in only one jail did it rise as high as 7 per cent., and in only two others was it higher than 5 per cent.; nearly one-fourth of the casualties also were from among those admitted to jail in a bad state of health. Epidemic fever prevailed in the Allahabad jail from February to June of the year under review; there were 185 admissions into hospital from this disease, and 30 deaths. Forty prisoners escaped during the year, 16 from the inside of the jail; 23 were re-captured; 3,270 prisoners had learned to read, and 1,452 learned to read and write during confinement.

Punjab.

The Criminal Courts.—The total number of persons brought to trial was 46,757 against 44,423. The number of persons tried was 1,03,026 of whom 20,833 were charged with non-bailable offences against 21,387. The number of persons charged with bailable offences rose from 70,114 to 82,193. Of the total number of cases, all were disposed of at the end of the year except 357 cases, involving 726 persons. The average duration of enquiries was 12 days, and of trials 6 days. The following table exhibits the results of the cases:—

Year.	Number of persons disposed of on trial.		Percentage committed to Sessions.		Percentage convicted.		Percentage acquitted and discharged.	
	In non-bailable offences.	In bailable offences.	In non-bailable offences.	In bailable offences.	In non-bailable offences.	In bailable offences.	In non-bailable offences.	In bailable offences.
1865	21,262	70,185	2.2	0.09	60.2	65.4	37.5	34.5
1866	20,631	82,075	2.	0.08	59.1	65.3	38.2	34.5

The nature of the punishments inflicted is shown as follows:—

Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Percentage fined only.	Percentage imprisoned only.	Percentage whipped only.	Percentage sentenced to combined punishment.	Percentage ordered to find security or enter into recognisance.	Number of persons sentenced to transportation.
1865 ...	58,267	68.8	6.3	3.7	13.1	7.7	102
1866 ..	65,862	74.3	5.0	3.5	11.5	6.0	78

Of the total number of cases, 35 per cent. were disposed of by European Stipendiary Magistrates, 15 by Native Stipendiary Magistrates, and 4.7 per cent. by Honorary Native Magistrates sitting singly; 7.9 per cent. by Boards of Honorary Magistrates in the cities of Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Gujranwalla; and 36.4 per cent. by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, invested with magisterial powers. The average amount of fines imposed was about Rs. 10, as compared with Rs. 11 in 1865. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 5,54,171, of which Rs. 3,37,740 or 61 per cent. were realized. Of 2,553 persons sentenced to whipping, or 23 per cent. of the criminals, 304 were juveniles and 612 were whipped on a second conviction. Of 1284 Sessions cases, 994 or 77 per cent. were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, leaving 290 cases, involving 621 persons, for trial in the Sessions Courts. Of the persons tried, 70 per cent. were convicted, and 28 acquitted. In 7 out of the 10 Divisions of the Province, no Sessions cases were pending at the end of 1866 of longer standing than 3 months from date of commitment. The average duration of trials in Sessions Courts, was 77 against 46 days. Appeals to Magistrates of Districts stood thus:—

Year.	Percentage of appeals to decisions.	Appeal rejected or confirmed.	Appeals modified or reversed.	Appeals in which further enquiry was called for.
1865 ...	5	68.0	28.0	3.4
1866 ...	6	68.4	29.8	1.7

And appeals from Magistrates to the Sessions Court thus:—

Year.	Percentage.		
	Rejected or confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Further enquiry ordered.
1865	78.5	19.5	1.9
1866	78.5	19.8	1.6

The average duration of appeals in Magistrates' Courts, was 9 days, the same as last year. The average duration of appeals in Sessions Courts was 23 days, to 17 days in 1865. The Chief Court as a Court of Original Jurisdiction held 4 Criminal Sessions for the trial of European British subjects during the year. At these Sessions 7 trials were held, in all of which the prisoners were unanimously convicted by the Jury. As a Court of Reference, the Court disposed of 42 references for confirmation of sentence of death passed by Sessions Courts against 49 persons; in the case of 31 out of 49 persons, the sentence of death was confirmed; in regard to 14 it was modified; none were acquitted; and 2 cases were pending at the close of the year. As a Court of Criminal Appeal, the Court disposed of 502 petitions, leaving 24 pending at the close of the year. In 430 cases the appeal was rejected as inadmissible; in 49 cases the orders of the lower Court were confirmed; in 15 they were modified; in 5 reversed; and in 3 cases further enquiry was called for. As a Court of Revision of cases where sentences of Sessions Courts were called in question on the ground of illegality or of inappropriateness of sentence, the Court reviewed 126 cases, leaving 14 pending at the end of the year. In 30 of these the orders of the lower courts were confirmed; in 43 modified; in 29 reversed and in 24 cases a new trial was ordered.

Police.—The number of non-bailable offences fell from 25,173 in 1865 to 23,104 in 1866, and the number prosecuted was 59,832 or 15 per cent. more than in 1865. The criminal returns are:—

Description of Offences.	No. of cases.	
	1865.	1866.
Murder,	296	273
Dacoity,	44	23
Robbery,	173	156
Lurking house-trespass and house breaking, ...	6,926	6,444
Thefts of all kinds,	13,386	12,371

At the beginning of 1866 there were 43,114 bad characters under surveillance; to this list 5,726 were added during the year; the names of 5,484 persons were struck off, as earning an honest livelihood, leaving 43,356 names at the close of the year. Extra patrols were placed on the road from Delhi to Bawani, to protect traders from depredators from Rajputana. There were 14 punitive police posts in the vicinity of bad villages at an aggregate cost to the inhabitants of Rupees 4,709. The general results of the detection of crime were :—

Year.	Percentage of cases brought to trial.	Percentage of acquittals and discharges to arrest.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1865	62.3	27.8	32
1866	67.9	25.4	36

In addition to their ordinary duties the constabulary supplied guards to 26 jails with an average of 10,292 prisoners, of whom only 4 escaped; furnished 13,002 men of all grades as escorts for prisoners and treasures; gave camp-guards to troops on the march and were employed in collecting statistics of death and disease. The strength of the Imperial Police was 15,568 and of the Municipal Police 4,809. The cost of the former was fixed in 1864 at Rs. 26,000 per annum and the expenses of the latter rose from Rs. 3,41,376 in 1865 to 3,95,566 in 1866. The conduct of the force improved steadily. Of the entire force only 1.2 per cent. were punished judicially and 7.5 departmentally. The proportion of the police force to population was 1 to 756 souls. The cost fell at the rate of 3 annas 2 pie per head of population.

Of the total cost 80·7 per cent. was borne by imperial, and 19·3 per cent. by local funds.

Jails.—The number of jails in the province was the same as the previous year, viz., 26, or, including the temporary jail on the Guggur river near Ambala, 27. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 31,578; the daily average number of prisoners was 10,292; in other words, the average daily unit of jail population was made up of *three* individuals. This circumstance must be borne in mind in considering all statistics calculated with reference to the daily average number of prisoners. Of the total number of prisoners, 6,162 were released by acquittal or on appeal, 1,256 on payment of fine, 133 on account of good conduct, 13,328 on expiry of sentence, 210 were transported, 36 sent to a lunatic asylum, 184 died, 2 escaped, 21 were executed, 10,181 remained in custody at the close of the year. The average daily proportion of sick to strength was 2·51 only; the rate of mortality calculated on the daily average number in imprisonment was as low as 1·78 per cent., or only half per cent. more than the percentage of mortality amongst the free population. 8½ per cent. of the whole number of prisoners and 26 per cent. of the daily average were punished for breaches of jail discipline. There were only four escapes, and in two of the four cases the prisoners were re-captured. Of 9,719 prisoners, 450 could read and write; 2,134 could read only; 7,135 could neither read nor write and 5,003 were under instruction. During the year 18 prisoners left the Ferozepore jail who had learned to read and write fairly during their imprisonment. The amount earned by prisoners was Rs. 1,78,334 or Rs. 3,863 in excess of 1865, although the average number of prisoners was smaller. The average earnings of each labouring prisoner for the year were Rs. 19-10; the average earning of each prisoner employed in manufactures was Rs. 12-2—Rs. 1-3 in excess of last year's average, and the average earnings per prisoner calculated on the total number, whether engaged in labour or not were Rs. 17-5 per head, or As. 10 in excess of the average of last year. The total expenditure on jails during the year was Rs. 5,18,591, or Rs. 16,084 less than last year, giving an average cost per prisoner of Rs. 50-6 for the year, or Rs. 1-6 less than last year; and deducting the average earnings of each prisoner there appears a reduction of Rs. 2-2 on the average nett cost of each prisoner.

Oudh.

The Criminal Courts.—The following table shows the state of crime in this Province during the years 1865-66 and 1866-67.

Class of offences.	Year.	Reported.	Tried.	Under trial at close of previous year.	Received by transfer.	Persons Apprehended.	Total persons tried.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Under trial.	Total.
Not bailable,	1865	51,016	8,901	...	...	13,908	...	3,177	10,186	...	...	...
	1866	43,597	7,806	...	...	11,693	...	2,639	8,186	...	...	...
Bailable,	1865	8,374	8,350	...	...	17,443	...	5,593	11,700	...	...	...
	1866	9,694	9,456	...	...	18,837	...	4,896	13,620	...	...	...
Total,	1865	59,390	17,251	340 13	31,351	31,704	8,770	21,946	51	253	31,704	
	1866	53,291	17,262	253 11	30,530	30,796	7,535	21,806	59	195	30,796	

Of these the following are the results of the cognizable offences :—

OFFENCES.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Number of persons convicted or committed.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
1 Murder...	264	223	147	173	93	42
2 Culpable homicide, ...	127	189	59	148	55	40
3 Grievous hurt, ...	427	516	288	386	142	126
4 Rioting and unlawful assembly,	1,254	1,681	876	1,229	351	406
5 Rape,	42	35	18	14	23	21
6 Dacoity, ...	178	125	128	93	53	32
7 Robbery with hurt, ...	52	37	31	28	19	9
8 Robbery, ...	138	178	82	102	54	74
9 Theft with house breaking, ...	3,915	3,519	3,031	2,134	805	750
10 Do. with preparation for hurt,	16	3	10	3	6	...
11 Do. of Cattle, ...	897	758	708	548	177	203
12 Do. Ordinary, ...	4,357	4,148	3,482	3,347	827	760
13 Receiving stolen property, ...	1,466	1,225	1,105	896	410	310
14 Serious mischief by fire, ...	51	52	18	18	33	30
15 Coining and fabricating Government Stamps, ...	85	99	45	58	33	35
16 Vagrancy and bad characters, ...	636	743	383	514	189	210

Of minor offences cognizable by the Police, the following are the figures :—

	1865.	1866.
Reported Cases, ...	1,906	2,653
Persons tried, ...	3,661	4,730
Do. Convicted & Committed, ...	2,941	3,945
Do. Acquitted, ...	689	752

and of non-cognizable cases :—

Offences.	Number of cases reported.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Number of persons convicted or committed.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.
Hurts, not grievous, ..	1,872	1,949	9,333	3,173	1,621	1,600	2,007	1,569
Affrays, ..	85	116	556	542	376	446	172	95
False evidence, ..	58	52	100	85	65	48	38	36
Forgery, ..	22	37	47	56	24	28	23	28
Adultery, ...	25	24	34	30	18	21	19	9
Enticing married women, .	172	182	250	225	75	80	175	144
Unlawfully having arms, ...	265	257	348	329	284	275	62	54
Other offences,	4,294	3,999	9,139	8,057	6,820	6,208	2,313	1,828

The commitments were as follows :—

Courts.	Year.	Under trial at close of previous year.	Committed.	Total.	Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find security.	Died, escaped &c.	Under trial at close of the year.
Deputy Commissioners under Act XV. of 1862, ...	1865	12	576	588	0	0	393	177	0	0	18
	1866	18	745	763	2	4	525	207	0	1	24
Commissioners, ...	1865	61	408	469	8	39	282	99	0	0	39
	1866	42	453	495	8	54	310	104	8	2	29
Judicial Commissioner, ...	1865	0	38	38	0	0	36	2	0	0	0
	1866	0	31	31	0	0	30	0	0	0	0

The following is the detail of punishment inflicted by the district Courts.

	1865.	1866.
Imprisonment, rigorous, ...	4,373	5,005
Do. simple, ...	228	268
Do. with fine, ...	2,031	1,845
Fine, ...	12,442	13,136
Whipping, ...	1,309	3,479
To find security for good conduct ...	466	541
Do. to keep the peace, ...	44	92
To enter into recognizance do., ...	496	296

The number of persons fined was 13,136, of whom 11,196 paid in full, 419 paid in part and 1,521 paid nothing. Rupees 1,43,241 were imposed in fine, of which Rupees 88,693 were realized. Rupees 7,906 were ordered to be paid in compensation under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but of this only Rupees 3,003 were realized. The following punishments were inflicted by Deputy Commissioners:—

	1865.	1866.
Transportation	49	46
Imprisonment 7 and over 7 years ...	29	30
Do. under 7 years ...	387	461
To find security	9	0
Fined	87	92
Flogged and imprisoned ...	4	2
Flogged	1	5

The following are the punishments inflicted by Commissioners in Sessions Courts:—

	1865.	1866.
Transportation for life	33	63
Do. 14 years	8	1
Do. 7 years and upwards... ..	109	84
Imprisonment 7 years and upwards ...	4	9
Do. under 7 years	168	144
To find security	3	8
Fined	36	46
Flogged, fined, and imprisoned ...	0	1
Flogged	0	4

Out of 31 cases submitted to the Judicial Commissioner the sentence of death was confirmed in 24 cases. The average duration of trials in the district courts was 6 days in cases in which the Police were employed, and 5 days in cases in which they were not employed. The average duration of sessions trials in the Commissioners' Courts was 32 days, the same as in the previous year. The average duration of cases in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was 5 days. The average duration of appeals was in the

	1865.	1866.
District Officers' Courts ...	12	10
Commissioners'	19	19
Judicial Commissioners' ...	4	9

The following statement shows the business of the Appellate Courts:—

COURTS.			Submitted under Chapter 31.	Called for under Chapter 29.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending.
		Fending.	Preferred.							
Deputy Commrs.	1865	35	507	...	542	30	439	58	6	9
	1866	9	214	...	223	34	118	58	3	10
Commissioners ...	1865	23	610	...	633	104	351	144	16	18
	1866	18	699	...	717	167	354	166	2	25
Judicial Commr.	1865	2	101	66	86	255	49	70	77	5
	1866	5	126	46	81	258	29	80	47	19
Total ...	1865	60	1,218	66	86	1,430	183	860	279	34
	1866	32	1,039	46	81	1,198	230	552	271	54

Two hundred and fifty-eight cases passed under the review of the Judicial Commissioner, of these 131 were appeals, 86 were called for under Chapter 29, and 66 submitted under Chapter 31 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number modified or reversed was only 47 to 77 of 1865.

The original criminal work disposed by the several classes of courts in the province was:—

Year.	Judges.	Assistant Commrs.	Extra Assistant Commrs.	Tehseldars.	Honorary Assistant Commrs.	Total.
1865	1,963	7,533	5,064	2,053	696	17,309
1866	1,668	6,658	6,072	2,392	551	17,341

Police.—The number of cognizable criminal cases was 46,952 against 52,171, an increase being observable only under the heads of rioting, vagrancy and breaches of municipal laws. In 1863 the value of stolen property was Rs. 5,72,824 and in the year under review only Rs. 4,84,960. Of this Rs. 63,571 against Rs. 90,015 was recovered. The number of cases inquired into by the Police was 18,849 against 21,275, and 16,364 against 15,675 persons were apprehended and 13,049 of these against 12,236 convicted, being an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the apprehensions and of $1\frac{1}{2}$

per cent. in the convictions. There was an increase in the crime of murders from 106 to 108 and in attempts from 18 to 20. Of these cases one was by dacoits, in which a conviction followed. Nine were cases of poison from motives of revenge, family quarrels, or the result of intrigues with women. Nineteen were for the sake of robbery, and 79 were ordinary cases: apprehensions were made of 193 persons in 116 cases, or, including cases pending from the previous year, of 222 persons in 131 cases. In 110 cases 172 persons were convicted, and 8 persons in 6 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. There was a slight increase of from 56 to 59 cases of culpable homicide. Of grievous hurt there was an increase of 37 cases, the numbers being 183 and 220. In rioting there was a large increase, the numbers being 186 and 118. But it is satisfactory to note that in only two cases were deadly weapons used. In 184 cases 1,429 persons were sent to trial, and 1,056 persons in 151 cases were convicted. Eighty-three persons in 10 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. There was a decrease of 12 cases of dacoity, the numbers being 24 and 15. Robbery also decreased, the numbers being 143 and 137. There was a decrease of from 32 to 20 cases of robbery with deadly weapons. The number of robberies upon the highway was the same as in 1865, namely 15. In 97 cases, 209 persons were sent for trial. Of these 828 persons in 66 cases were convicted, and 3 persons in 2 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the above cases of robbery 13 were by administering poisonous drugs. In 6 cases apprehensions were made, and in 4 cases convictions followed. There was an increase of 86 cases in the total number of heinous crimes, but the increase was almost entirely confined to cases of rioting and grievous hurt, the consequence of rioting. There was a marked decrease in the number of thefts of all kinds. The numbers were for 1865 48,620, and for 1866 42,774. The apprehensions for theft were 6,263 in 1865, and 5,896 in 1866. The convictions were 5,385 in 1865 and 5,106 in 1866. The crime of receiving stolen property decreased by 104 cases, the numbers being 806 and 702. The number of persons convicted was 877, including cases pending from last year. Under the head of serious mischief by fire, there is an increase of 17 cases, the numbers being 51 and 68. The convictions were 19. The number of cases of vagrancy or bad livelihood in 1865 were 343 and 473 in 1866. In all, 733 persons were sent up on this charge, of whom 506 were ordered to find security, and 8 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. Of other cases cognizable by the police, the numbers were 1,563 in 1865

and 2,047 in 1866 ; altogether 3,725 persons in 2,022 cases were sent for trial, of whom 3,025 persons in 1,694 cases were convicted, and 37 persons in 23 cases remained under trial at the close of the year. The comparative number of accidental deaths was 4,145 against 4,335. There were 4,403 prisoners escorted by the police during the year, 2,780 men of all grades being employed on this duty. No prisoners escaped from the custody of regular guards, but 29 prisoners escaped from police custody when being brought in for trial. Of these 22 were recaptured. The treasure escorted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,61,37,422 being forty-six lakhs of rupees more than in the previous year. The number of men of all ranks employed on this duty was 4,998. The cost of guards and escorts furnished to other departments was Rs. 167,325. The general conduct of the Police was good. The number of men punished was 2,000 in 1865 and 2,019 in 1866 ; and 91 were punished by Magistrates against 89 in 1865. During the year 36 men passed through the Police High School, making a total of 264 passed men.

Jails.—The following is a comparative statement of the prison population for 1865 and 1866:—

		1865.	1866.
Remaining on 1st January,	..	5,447	5,707
Admitted during the year,	...	11,407	11,006
	Total,	16,854	16,713
Discharged, all causes,	...	11,155	10,214
Remaining on 31st December,	...	5,699	6,499
	Total,	16,854	16,713
Daily average, ...	...	5,584	6,038

The admissions decreased by 401, but there were 800 more prisoners at the close of the year and the daily average exceeded that of 1865 by 454 prisoners. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 51-11-10 against Rs. 45-12-4, in 1865, after deducting the earnings. In Gondah the earnings were Rs. 41 and in Duriabad Rs. 10. The health of the prisoners was not good. The daily average of sick was 3.40 per cent, and of deaths 7.30 per cent. The main cause of this was a contagious fever, identical with the Jail fever which raged at Agra in 1860, at Lahore in 1863-64, and at Umballa in 1866, as well as with the relapsing fever (*Febris recurrens*) of Europe. The average strength in the Lucknow Jail was 2,619 during the year, and the total

number of deaths 285 of which 249 occurred during the first four months of the year. The prisoners were employed in constructing and repairing Jail buildings and in preparing articles for Jail use. The total indirect profits of prison labour were Rs. 89,140 and the average earning of each prisoner was Rs. 9 against Rs. 14. There were 13 escapes during the year, of which 10 were followed by re-capture. The conduct of the prisoners was generally good, and there was a marked decrease of offences in Jails in 1866. The offences were 290 and the cases in which punishment was inflicted 290. The most common offence was "fighting" 52 cases; "having forbidden articles," "smoking," "refusing or idling at work" and "theft" were the next in order, varying from 38 to 32 cases of each. The number of female prisoners bore the same relative proportion to the male prisoners as in the previous year or 7 per cent.

Central Provinces.

The Criminal Courts.—The aggregate of crime during the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 was :—

			<i>Cognizable.</i>	<i>Non-cognizable.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1865	...	...	22,297	11,279	33,576
1866	...	...	23,797	11,359	35,156

With regard to the worst kinds of crime, the returns for the year 1866 contrast thus with the figures of the previous year :—

		<i>Number of cases in the year.</i>	
		1865.	1866.
Murder	...	95	88
Culpable homicide, not amounting to murder	...	20	28
Dacoity	...	25	35
Robbèry	...	54	51
Administering drugs with attempt to cause			
hurt	...	10	2
Rape	...	25	34
Total	...	229	238

The proportion of heinous crimes to the whole population, was one to every 33,659 souls. Out of the 88 murders, 18 were committed for the sake of plunder. In the number of minor offences against property there was a slight increase.

Number of reported cases.

1865	...	17,695
1866	...	18,243

The proportion recovered out of the aggregate of stolen property was 33 per cent. in the year 1866, as compared with 31 per cent.

and 33 per cent. in the two years next preceding. The declared total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 4,43,533 against Rs. 4,66,132. The reported cases of cattle theft stood at about the same number as last year; viz., 1,020 cases in the year 1866, against 1,012 in the year 1865. The number of complaints in the cases not cognizable by the Police stood at nearly the same figure—

Number of complaints.

1865	...	...	...	11,448
1866	...	...	...	11,167

The percentage of convictions continued to be about 50 per cent. on the whole. Out of 41,905 persons for trial during the year, there were only 209 under trial at its close. The average duration of the several classes of trials was—

In cases sent up by the Police	...	3 days
In cases taken up on complaint	...	8 "
In cases committed to the Sessions Courts	..	48 "
In appeals to Commissioners, as Sessions Judges	17	"

Of the total number of persons arrested or summoned in cases cognizable by the Police, 73 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions in the year 1866, against a percentage of 72½ in the previous year. In cases instituted before the Magistrates on complaint, without the intervention of the Police, 63 per cent. of the persons summoned or arrested were convicted in the year 1866, as compared with 62 per cent. in the previous year. Of 257 persons committed to the Sessions Courts for trial during the year 1866, 66 per cent. were convicted, against a percentage of 68 in the previous year. 63 appeals against the orders of Magistrates of the different grades were preferred in the year 1866, against 637 appeals in the preceding year. In 429 cases the orders of the Magistrates were upheld; in 74 they were modified; and in 114 they were reversed; 17 appeals were undecided at the close of the year. Of 28,708 persons convicted during the year 151 were sentenced to imprisonment, whipping, and fine, 1,101 to imprisonment and whipping, 1,768 to imprisonment and fine, 2,937 to imprisonment only, 4,685 to whipping only, 18,066 to fine only. For each person sentenced to the several kinds of punishment, the average term of imprisonment was 7 months,—very nearly the same as the foregoing year; the average amount of fine was 7½ rupees for the year 1866, against an average of 10½ rupees in the year 1865; the average number of stripes was 15, as compared with an average of 16 stripes to each person whipped in the preceding year. The total amount of fines imposed during the year 1866 amounted to Rs. 1,68,364, of

which 75 per cent. were realized, as compared with 70 per cent. of realizations in the year 1865. Out of the fines, Rs. 16,281 were ordered to be paid as compensation to sufferers. There were 62 Honorary Magistrates who decided 4,466 cases during the year 1866, as compared with 4,114 in the preceding year. Most of these Native gentlemen were very popular as magistrates.

Police.—The strength and cost of the Police force was—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Regular Police, paid from the general revenues	7,516	12,38,318
Municipal Police, paid from local funds ..	1,458	1,36,933
Total ..	8,974	13,88,060

being a reduction of about 80 men, and an increase in cost of Rs. 45,000. Of the 23,888 offences reported, the police investigated 12,522, or 52 per cent. of the whole. The remainder were petty thefts or burglaries in which the aggrieved parties did not wish for Police aid. The Police made arrests in 11,106, or 84 per cent. of the cases they investigated; and the number of persons arrested during the year was 19,196; of whom 87 per cent. were sent before the Magistrates for trial. Of the total number of persons up by the Police for trial, 86 per cent. were convicted; 6 per cent. were acquitted; and 8 per cent. were released without trial. Under the more heinous heads of crime, the action of the Police during the year 1866 may be shown thus:—

Offences.	Of cases reported, apprehensions were made in		Of persons sent up to the Magistrates for trial, there were convicted or committed.	
	Cases per cent.		Persons per cent.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Murder ..	92·1	96·1	98·2	96·
Dacoity ..	81·2	86·5	100·	88·4
Robbery with hurt ..	63·6	88·8	100·	100·
Robbery ..	80·8	81·3	86·5	88·1

There was thus improvement on the results of the preceding year. Only 20 cases of dacoity were reported in 1865 but in 1866 the number rose to 37. The police gave the following statistics of violent or accidental deaths:—

	<i>During the Year</i>	
	1865.	1866.
From falling into wells, tanks, or rivers	904	1,010
From wild beasts ...	546	699
From snake-bites ...	651	506
From the falling of walls or houses ...	65	75
From other causes ...	427	485
From suicide ...	341	372
Total ...	2,934	3,147

Jails.—The number of prisoners admitted into jail during the year 1866 was 9,946 against 9,935. But the daily average number of prisoners in jail was somewhat less than in the year previous, being only 3,749 against 4,016. The proportion of prisoners admitted on reconviction was 11 per cent. of the whole. The admissions of juveniles were in excess of last year. Judging from the number punished, namely 659 out of the 13,598 prisoners who passed through the jails during the year, the conduct of the prisoners in jail was good. The percentage of sick to the daily average number of prisoners in jail was 6·84, shewing a slight improvement on the previous year, when it was 7·67. But the reduction in the prison-death rate was still more gratifying. During the year 1866 the death rate was 7·44 against 12·15 in 1865. Cholera appeared in 8 of the 18 jails, and caused 21 per cent. of the total death. The largest number of deaths from cholera occurred in the Raepore jail. Out of an aggregate of 60 deaths in all our jails from this cause, 46 occurred at Raepore. The previous year the average earnings of each prisoner was 39 Rs.; in the year under report the receipts were Rs. 1,43,638 or 53 Rs. per head. The average cost of each prisoner was 67 Rs. against 57 Rs. in 1865, but the average net cost of each prisoner was 38 against Rs. 25. In the Thuggee School of Industry, Jubbulpore, there were 933 thugs and dacoits, men, women and children, during the year. The cost of supervision, of medical establishments, of subsistence, and clothing, for thug and dacoit approvers, amounted to Rs. 36,732. After paying for all expenses the net profits of the Institution were Rs. 24,996.

British Burmah.

The Criminal Courts.—There were 18 cases involving 23 persons committed to the Sessions for trial by the Recorders in Ran-

goon and Maulmain during the year. Of these 11 were convicted and acquitted, leaving 4 under trial at the close of the year. Of the criminals, 4 were committed for murder, 2 for attempts to murder, 2 for unnatural offences, 2 for robbery, 1 for lurking house trespass and of stolen property, 2 for theft, 1 for attempt at theft, 2 for administering stupefying drugs, 3 for dacoity and 4 for fabrication of evidence. In the Recorder's Courts, one man was sentenced to seven years' transportation, 3 to over seven years' imprisonment, 3 to over three years' imprisonment and 3 to imprisonment for short period. There were 37 criminal appeals preferred to the Recorders' Courts, of which 6 were rejected, in 20 the orders were confirmed, in 5 modified and in 5 reversed, and one was returned for investigation. Most of these appeals came from the Magistrates' Courts. In the Divisional Sessions Courts, 5 cases involving 5 persons were pending at the beginning of the year, 47 cases and 63 persons were committed for trial. Of these 39 were convicted, 18 acquitted and 5 cases involving 7 persons were pending at the close of the year. In these Courts 7 appeals were pending at the close of 1865, 153 were preferred during the year and 26 rejected. In 82 cases the decisions of the town Courts were confirmed, in 12 modified and in 35 reversed, leaving 4 pending at the close of the year. Against 13,702 cases, in which 30,028 persons were brought to trial in 1865 for bailable offences, there were 14,174 cases in 1866, in which 3,190 persons were involved. In non-bailable offences, there were 3,279 cases, in which 4,901 persons were brought to trial in 1865, against 3,571 cases in 1866, in which 5,324 persons were concerned and tried. The amount of fines imposed increased from Rs. 2,02,960 in 1865, to Rs. 2,55,830 in 1866, while Rs. 1,88,208 were realized in 1866 against Rs. 1,32,952 for the previous year. The average duration of cases in the Pegu Division was 3 days, in the Tenasserim Division not quite 4 days, and in the Arakan Division not quite 3 days. The greatest delay was in the Rangoon District, where the average was eight days; the next in Amherst, where it was five days: Toungoo and Shoaygheen each give an average of four days.

Police.—The following table shows the strength and cost of the force :—

	1865.		1866.	
	No. of all ranks.	Cost.	No. of all ranks.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Regular Constabulary	5,530	11,20,876	5,693	11,66,176
Village Constabulary	945	1,13,400	945	1,13,400
Municipal Constabulary (paid by towns)	523	91,960	569	1,08,630
	6,998	13,26,236	7,207	13,88,206

Of the above force 303 men at a cost of Rs. 76,860 were employed in the Rural settlement of Port Blair. The Police continued to be recruited mainly from the Burmese and other races of the Province itself. Of a force of 7,207 men, 5,416 or 75 per cent. were Burmese, Karens, Shans, or Khyins. There were 1,708 Natives of India in the force, and they were all employed at Port Blair, in the sea-port and garrison towns, and as guards over jails and treasuries. The average charge of a Native Policeman is 201 square miles and 6,195 of the population; that of an European Officer is 1,452 square miles and 37,459 of the population. The following shews the different classes of offences during the past two years :—

	1865.	1866.
Non-bailable	6,631	7,174
{ Punishable under Indian Penal Code	9,851	10,477
Bailable ... { Punishable under special or local law	4,270	4,017
Total	20,752	21,668

Dacoity increased from 125 to 159 cases which is almost entirely due to an increase of 31 cases in the Prome District. The number of murders was the same as during 1865 or 52 cases. Of these 18 cases were prosecuted to conviction; in three the culprits were pronounced insane; in 4 cases the accused died, or escaped before trial; one case was pending, and in 11 cases the accused were acquitted; in 15 cases there were no arrests. The following are the remaining crimes :—

Crime.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Robbery ...	121	136	144	173
Theft ...	5,123	5,176	5,294	5,649
House-breaking (of kinds) ...	354	473	323	427
Receiving stolen property ...	308	366	362	474

The total number of adults whipped in 1866 was 180 against 159 in 1865, and 38 juvenile offenders were whipped in 1866, while 21 received that punishment in 1865.

Jails.—The jails were classed as follows—two central jails, first class jail, 5 second class jails and 6 lock-ups. At Maudhain strict intermural labour was established, at Rangoon only 200 prisoners laboured beyond the walls: at Akyab and Bassein the prisoners laboured within the walls. During the year the health of the prisoners was better than in 1865, the percentage of deaths having been reduced from 12.29 to 10.8. The cost of the maintenance of the jails increased by the sum of Rs. 17,913-1-5. This increase is due to the creation of new salaries to the amount of Rs. 23,830, to which must be added a sum of Rs. 4,590, an entirely new charge for the supply of extra meat and oil to the prisoners in the Rangoon Jail. There were, therefore, new charges to the total value of Rs. 28,420. The sum of Rs. 40,684 was realized and paid to the credit of the Imperial revenue by the jails during the year. The total expenditure, after deducting the revenue realized, was Rs. 1,97,790-15-8, and the net cost of each prisoner Rs. 54-14-7. The escapes were fewer by 17 than in the previous year. Thirty-six escaped convicts remained uncaptured.

Berar.

The Criminal Courts.—The following table shews an increase in the aggregate of reported offences:—

Heinous Crimes,	{ 1865,... 1271 }	convictions,	987
	{ 1866,... 1473 }		1320
Minor Crimes,	{ 1865,... 3175 }	ditto	3292
	{ 1866,... 3673 }	...	4154
Total.	{ 1865,... 7756 }	ditto	4279
	{ 1866,... 9558 }	...	5474

The statistics of Cases tried by Sessions Court are as follows :—

Persons Committed.			Persons Convicted.		
1865,	...	301	...	...	177
1866,	...	197	...	...	125

There is a decrease in dacoity and robbery, but in the less heinous crimes against property the figures show an increase, thus :—

House breaking by night,	...	289	...	336
House breaking,	...	38	...	65
Theft,	...	1385	...	1780

The number of cases decided in the several Courts is as follows :—

Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	11
4 Deputy Commissioner's ditto,	...	...	...	100
Ditto ditto as Magistrates,	...	...	...	45
14 Assistant Commissioner's,	...	...	...	1204
2 Extra Assistant Commissioner's,	...	...	...	163
4 Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner's,	...	...	...	117
17 Tehsildar's,	...	...	...	3532
				<hr/>
				5172

The average duration of cases was as follows :—

Commissioner's Court,	...	7 days.
Deputy Commissioners' Courts,	...	6 do.
Assistant Commissioners' ditto,	...	4 do.
Extra Asst. Commissioners' ditto,	...	3 do.
Judicial Extra Asst. Commissioners' do.,	...	2 do.
Tehsildars' ditto,	...	2 do.

Forty-six criminal appeals were instituted before the Commissioner, against 69 in the preceding year; in 17 cases the original decisions were reversed, in 28 confirmed and in one the decision was modified. The Deputy Commissioners decided 66 appeals against 45 in 1865, confirming 38 decisions and reversing 28. To the Resident's Court eight appeals only were preferred; in seven, the decision of the lower courts was upheld and one was rejected on ground that the period of appeal had expired. The percentage of cases pending throughout the Province was only '01 against '36 in the previous year.

The following were the sentences passed :—

By the Magistracy.	By Deputy Commis- sioners.	By the Sessions Court.	Confirmed by the Sudder Court.	
...	...	...	2	Hanged.
...	1	5	...	Transported.
...	0	0	...	Imprisoned for and under 14 years.
...	0	0	...	Do. do. 10 do.
...	6	1	...	Do. do. 7 do.
...	5	1	...	Do. do. 5 do.
...	2	0	...	Do. do. 4 do.
3	13	0	...	Do. do. 3 do.
77	30	0	...	Do. do. 2 do.
146	8	0	...	Do. do. 1 do.
205	31	0	...	Do. for and under 6 months.
96	0	0	...	Do. do. 3 do.
54	0	0	...	Do. do. 2 do.
1194	0	0	...	Do. do. 1 do.
3607	12	0	...	Fined.
92	8	0	...	Flogged.
5474	116	7	2	Total.

Police.—Cases cognizable by the Police increased by 19 per cent. and cases non-cognizable by 25 per cent. In the amount of property stolen, there was an increase, but not to any large extent, above the figures of 1865. On the other hand, the amount still fell far short of the loss incurred during 1864; and the percentage recovered has continued to rise in a satisfactory degree.

1865, ... 1,64,415 ... 35,217 ... 21.4

1866, ... 1,01,150 ... 59,341 ... 29.

The following figures show the number of cases brought to trial by the Police.

Nature of cases.	No. of offences reported.	No. brought to trial.	Percentage.
Cognizable,	... 4160	... 2875	... 69.2
Non-cognizable,	... 2104	... 2081	... 98.9
	6264	4956	79.2

The proportion of convictions to arrests was as follows :—

Nature of cases.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage.
Cognizable,	... 5905	... 3721	... 63.
Non-cognizable,	... 3677	... 1678	... 45.6
	9582	5399	56.3

The total number of escapes was 15 against 29 in 1865 and the sum of recaptures 8 against 19. The discipline and popularity of the force somewhat improved; but the number of punishments inflicted and of resignations was still high.

No. punished by Judicial Officers.		No. dismissed.		No. resigned.	
1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
94	72	225	190	289	324

The conduct of the Police was generally good, they improved in efficiency, and were sufficiently drilled and armed, and were well clothed. They were still deficient in detective skill, and did not persevere sufficiently in grave crimes. The number of accidental deaths reported was 640; 299 by drowning; 69 by lightning, stroke of the sun, or fire; 47 by wild animals; 11 by landslips and 216 by other accidental causes. Of suicide, there were 63 cases, against 125 in the previous year.

Jails.—The average number of prisoners during the year was 856. The following table shews that the average cost has risen to Rs. 94—

Districts.		1865.		1866.	
Akolah,	...	Rs.	90 13 10	99 5 6	
Oomrawutty,	...	...	84 15 0	94 5 8	
Mehkur,	...	...	60 9 9	68 2 3	
Woon,	...	...	77 6 3	96 12 5	
			86 14 5	94 3 0	

The conduct of the prisoners was good. They were employed solely on the construction of the Jails, but their labour was soon to be directed to more remunerative manufactures. Their health was also good; 13 deaths were reported, yielding a death-rate of only 1.53 per cent. No attack of an epidemic nature occurred.

Mysore.

The Criminal Courts.—The following is a comparative statement of the crimes committed in 1865 and 1866:—

	1866.	1865.
Murder, murder with dacoity	56	68
Attempt to murder, thuggee and abetment of suicide		
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	37	14
Kidnapping	21	58
Rape	10	9
Theft and attempt to commit that offence with forcible assault	7,663	4,060
Extortion by causing fear of death, &c. ...		
Robbery	129	107
Dacoity	129	71
House-trespass and house-breaking	240	453
Forgery	36	25
Offences relating to coin	49	51
Criminal breach of trust	163	202
Receiving stolen property	73	66
Mischief	23	34
Total	8,657	5,220
Other offences not included in the above ...	16,708	14,755
Grand Total	25,365	19,975

The cases were disposed of in the following manner :—

There were	Cases.	Persons.
Transferred	1,140	3,338
Remanded	66	188
Committed for trial	2,125	6,582
Died, escaped, &c.	27	58
Tried	16,907	34,747
Total disposed of	20,265	44,913
Remaining for disposal	78	201
	20,343	45,114

On an average each case was 9 days under enquiry. In the year under review 527 persons were sentenced to be imprisoned for

more than 2 years. There were 218 appeals to the Judicial Commissioner during the year, against 219 in the previous year. Only 56 decisions were reversed, and 29 modified, while 19 cases were remanded. The average duration of the appeals was not quite 20 days. In the previous year it was 29·4 days. Seventy European British subjects were brought up in 69 cases before Justices of the Peace. Of these persons 35 were discharged, 5 were committed for trial before the High Court, 16 were fined not more than Rs. 100, and 1 was fined more than Rs. 100 but not more than Rs. 200. Eleven were imprisoned for not more than one month, and one for a longer period. One person's case was pending at the close of the year. In the previous year the number of European British subjects punished was much greater, for 25 were imprisoned and 42 were fined.

Police.—There were 8,278 native officers and men composing the police force in the whole province of Mysore during the year 1866. Their cost amounted to Rs. 4,78,779, the average cost per annum of each man being Rs. 57. The police are generally poorly paid, a policeman in some places receiving as little as 4 Rs. per mensem. Of 25,365 cases reported, 24,391 are stated to have been detected, or never to have occurred, leaving only 974 or 4 per cent. undetected. The value of property involved in criminal cases was at first estimated at Rs. 5,04,706, but on enquiry it was found to have been not more than Rs. 3,30,495, of which Rs. 2,07,372 was the value of property recovered and otherwise accounted for, leaving Rs. 1,23,123 worth of property not found at the end of 1866. The average value of property proved to have been lost in each case was Rs. 24 and that of the property recovered, &c., was Rs. 17.

Jails.—The total number of prisoners during the year was 23,411 of whom 3,256 were remaining at the close of the year. The average number was 2,647 against 1,785 in 1865. The mortality was only 236 against 170 of the year before. For breaches of Jail discipline 182 prisoners were subjected to flogging and 17 to other punishment. The ratio of mortality to the average number of prisoners in Mysore was 8·91 per cent. But, owing to the superior management and accommodation of the Central Jail under Dr. Henderson, the ratio of deaths to the daily average number of prisoners was only 4·897 per cent. The greatest mortality took place at Shimoga, where with a daily average of no more than 388, 95 are reported by the Deputy Superintendent to have died. Intramural labour prevailed only in the Central Jail and at Mysore. In the Central Jail the average number of prisoners so employed was 288·3,

while at Mysore 49 were so employed. The total cost of all the Jails in the province under all heads of account was Rs. 2,47,642 which, deducting the proceeds of manufactures, gives a net cost of Rs. 2,39,446. The average gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 93 but deducting profits of labour Rs. 90. Of the number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year, 2,680 were males and 112 females.

No. of prisoners who knew how to read and write	...	197
" " who were well educated	...	17
" " who received their instruction in Jail	...	34
		<hr/>
Total	...	248

Coorg.

Inclusive of 7 cases of the previous year, the aggregate number of cases on the files of the several Courts amounted to 794, involving 1,390 prisoners, against 719 cases and 1,261 prisoners in 1865. This increase arose chiefly in cases of petty theft, criminal force and insult. These cases were disposed of as follows:—

		1865.	1866.
1. Disposed of	...	600	672
2. Transferred	...	28	43
3. Committed	...	78	81
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	706	796
Remaining	...	13	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total	...	719	801

The convictions bore a proportion of 75 to 25 of acquittals, against 76 to 24 in 1865. The number of offences brought to trial bears a proportion of one to every 167 of the population, against one to every 178 in 1865. There was no sentence of death passed during the year. Two persons were transported for life and one for 7 years, 118 were sentenced to imprisonment for various periods ranging from 1 month to 7 years. Fourteen were flogged, and 4 called upon to furnish security for good behaviour, and 4 to keep the peace. There were 593 prisoners fined in sums not exceeding Rs. 100, and 8 in sums from 100 to 600 Rs. The average amount of fines was Rs. 16 against Rs. 20 in 1865, and for each prisoner, Rs. 10 against Rs. 12. This decrease was due to an exceptional case in 1865, in which a fraudulent shroff had been fined Rs. 2,000, to cover the amount of his defalcations. The average duration in the disposal of original cases was 5 days

to 6 days in 1865; and the longest period occupied in the disposal of any case was 86 days, against 84. There were only 11 cases appealed in 1866, against 10 in 1865, and 17 in 1864, and of these the sentences in 8 were confirmed in 1 modified and in 2 remanded:—

			1865.	1866.
1. Confirmed ...	...	...	5	8
2. Modified ...	...	...	1	1
3. Rejected ...	...	...	2	0
4. Remanded ...	...	...	0	2
		Total ...	8	11
Remaining ...	...	...	2	0
		Grand Total ...	10	11

The average number of days occupied in the disposal of appeals, was 28 against 13 in 1865, and the longest period occupied in any case was 71 against 25 days in 1865, and 63 days in 1864. The Superintendent as Sub-Sessions Judge, disposed of 17 sessions cases, out of which there were 29 persons convicted and 8 acquitted. The number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., received during the year by the several Courts, amounted to 12,388, against 9,810 in 1865. Of these 12,363 were disposed of, leaving 25 in arrears in all the Courts. This shows an increase of 2,578 cases or 26·28 per cent.

Police.—The various duties are performed by the *Junma Ryots* of Coorg, who hold their lands on a fendal tenure. The total number of offences reported during the year, was 723, involving Rs. 13,092 while in 1865 the number was 658, and the sum Rs. 14,066. 670 offences involving Rs. 8,588-14-8 were detected, and 53 cases, the value of property involved in which was Rs. 4,503, remained undetected. The percentage of detected to total offences reported, amounted to 92·67, against 92·56 in 1865, and of undetected to 7·33, against 7·44. The total value of property, reported stolen, was Rs. 13,092 against Rs. 14,066 in 1865; but only Rs. 10,821 worth was proved; Rs. 6,317 worth was duly recovered. The average value of the property lost in each case, was Rs. 18, and that of property recovered was Rs. 11 or 64·23 per cent, against 59·41 in 1865. Out of 6 cases of murder, 3 were committed to the sessions and 2 were dismissed for want of evidence. There were 4 cases of robbery and dacoity. The number of accidental deaths and suicides was 34 and 8 respectively, against 19 and 8 in the year previous. There

were 3 persons killed by wild beasts, and 279 wild beasts were killed during 1866 against 283 in 1865. The number of deaths amongst travellers and pauper residents amounted to 157. There were 38 houses destroyed by fire, 35 by accident and 3 by design.

Jails.—There were 55 convicts and 9 prisoners under trial in the sudder jail, and 150 convicts and 56 persons under trial entered during the year, making an aggregate of 205 convicts and 65 persons under trial. Of these 181 were released or otherwise disposed of, and 9 died, leaving 76 convicts and 4 persons under trial at the close of the year under review. The increase in the number of convicts over that of the year previous was 17, whilst the deaths had decreased by 4. Out of 138 admissions into hospital 126 patients were discharged as cured, 9 died against 13 in 1865, and 6 were in hospital at the close of the year. The deaths during the year were 9 against 13 in 1865. The cost of maintaining the prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,432, and the average cost of each prisoner per diem was 4 annas. The value of the daily work of each was 3 annas 10 pie or 3 pie less than the cost of his maintenance. The system of labour was extramural. The value of the work performed was distributed under the following heads :—

1. Roads	...	...	616	14	0
2. Public buildings	...	...	585	0	0
3. Manufactures, brick-making, wood-sawing, &c...	...	...	3,059	10	7
Total			4,261	8	7

The Andaman Islands.

The report on the Penal Settlement of Port Blair was presented by Colonel Ford, the Superintendent, who, at the close of the year, proceeded on leave to Europe, having made over charge of his office to Colonel Man. The year 1866-67 was the 9th year of the occupation of the colony. The total number of convicts in the Settlement on the 31st December 1866 was :—

1866	{ Males	...	6,252	1865	{ Males	...	4,982
	{ Females	...	434		{ Females	...	333
Total		...	6,686	Total		...	5,315

being an increase during the year of 1,268 males and 101 females. As the criminal returns show that 3,000 convicts are annually sentenced to transportation throughout India and the maximum accommodation that Port Blair can afford is available only for

7,500, Government ceased to transport prisoners whose sentences are under fourteen years. In future the annual number of arrivals at Port Blair will be about 1,250 prisoners. Of the convicts Bengal and Madras together owned considerably more than a third. The number from Bombay was trifling compared with its criminal population; the North West, the Central Provinces and the Punjab stood next; while the numbers from Oudh and British Burmah were comparatively small. Hindoos and Mussulmans were the majority of the criminals; more than two-thirds of the convicts being Hindoos, while about a fourth were Mahomedans. Next in point of numbers came Burmese, Mughls, Chinese, Arracanese, Eurasians, Shans, and Parsees. Eight Europeans were working out their sentences in the colony, and all of them were males. The convicts were distributed into 17 divisions, stationed at various points on the Settlement, according to the state of their health, their capabilities for labour, or skill in handicraft, or according to their condition whether married or single. At Viper Island the Chain Gang, 125 convicts strong, was stationed, entirely apart from the other convicts. Prisoners holding licenses from the Government of India to be at large upon the Settlement received a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs 30, which might be raised to Rs. 60 at the discretion of the Superintendent. The rates of pay varied from 2 annas a day to the 3rd class convict, to Rs. 8 a month to the division gangsmen. Christian prisoners, with the exception of two or three Eurasians, were favourably reported on. All Europeans and Eurasians were provided with separate accommodation, wore their own clothing, and were permitted to provide their household furniture. Clothes were also given to such European convicts as did not receive extra allowances. On an average each convict cost the Government Rs. 98. The number of cases brought to trial before the Courts of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was 218, involving 416 persons in bailable and non-bailable offences. In these cases 345 persons were convicted and 52 acquitted. Of the former 26 were free and 319 convicts. There was a decrease of 113 cases compared with last year, viz., 16 in non-bailable cases and 97 in bailable cases. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,525 of which sum Rs. 1,341 were realized. The proportion of crime to population was :—

In bailable offences, cases	...	1.6 per cent.	} In a population of 8,070.
Ditto convictions	...	3.0 "	
In non-bailable offences, cases	...	0.99 "	
Ditto convictions	...	0.9 "	

The average duration of each case was half a day. The average length of time taken by the Police to prepare and bring forward cases was one day; and not prepared by the Police, one day also. Of 604 witnesses summoned during the year, 83 were detained for one day only. Only one non-bailable offence was committed to the Sessions or Superintendent's Court and no bailable offence. The strength of the police was 1 Superintendent, 1 First Grade Inspector (European), 1 Second Grade Inspector (European), 3 Head Constables, 11 Sergeants, 256 Constables. The actual cost to the State of the Police Force was Rs. 56,467. There was no case of murder during the year. Two attempts to commit murder were reported, 2 cases of causing grievous hurt, one case of culpable homicide, 2 dacoities, 5 cases of housebreaking, 49 thefts, and 90 escapes from lawful custody. The value of all property stolen was Rs. 3,397, of which Rs. 899 were recovered being percentage of 23 against 21 per cent. in the previous year. During the year four-fifths of the Native convicts were housed in new semi-permanent iron-framed wooden barracks, averaged to contain from 110 to 165 men each. The minimum space allowed to each convict was 648 cubic feet, and 36 feet of area on Ross Island to which 15 per cent. had subsequently to be added. The health of the convicts was not so good as in the preceding year, and the death-rate rose by 4.98 per cent. The mortality arose from constitutional diseases chiefly anaemia, ulcers and abscesses, atrophica, asthenia and old age. The total revenue of Rs. 52,736 was an increase over the year previous of Rs. 12,765. The outlay in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 3,73,795-8 aggregating a total of Rs. 3,36,938-12 on original works, and Rs. 4,760-8 on repairs. Of this sum Rs. 2,73,549 were from imperial sources, and Rs. 1,00,246-8 by value of convict labor and Settlement material. The cost of the establishment for the year amounted to Rs. 28,808. During the year 26 mails were received and 32 despatched. The amount of postal collection was Rs. 783, the value of postage stamps sold was Rs. 133. The gross outlay on the whole administration of the Settlement for the financial year under report was Rs. 6,58,058, being an increase of Rs. 63,344. The free population of the Settlement amounted to 7,263 males and 520 females with 164 male and 123 children. Schools for the children of free residents, both European and Asiatic, were established in 1864, and continued to be supported by the voluntary contributions of the free community. The attendance stood thus:—

Children of free Europeans	...	...	12.34
Ditto of free Asiatics	...	...	8.
Ditto of convict parents	...	...	20.00
Convict lads	...	...	29.84

The receipts for the education of the children of free parents amounted to Rs. 192; and the balance of receipts over expenditure for that of convict children was Rs. 108. The various hospital establishments were designed to afford accommodation to 16 European soldiers and 1,052 convicts. During the year the convicts cleared 421 acres, 309 of which were put under vegetable cultivation and the remainder under grain crops. Of 181 cultivators 161 were self-supporting, the remainder being still in the receipt of subsistence allowance.

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE AND REVENUE.

General View since 1857.

THE post-mutiny era of Indian Finance began in 1861-62 when Mr. Wilson produced his first Budget. In 1866-67 the financial year was made to close on 31st March as in England instead of 30th April as before, to enable the accounts to be submitted to Parliament earlier each year. The year 1866-67 accordingly consists of *eleven* months only.

The revenue and expenditure since 1857 have been—

Years ended 30th April.	Gross Revenue.	Total Expenditure.		Gross Expenditure.	Actual Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) of Revenue.
		In India.	In England.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ...	31,691,015	28,079,202	3,529,673	31,608,875	+ 82,140
1858 ...	31,706,776	35,078,528	6,162,043	41,240,571	- 9,533,795
1859 ...	36,060,788	43,590,794	7,466,136	51,056,930	- 14,996,142
1860 ...	39,705,822	44,622,269	7,239,451	51,861,720	- 12,155,898
1861 ...	42,903,234	40,408,239	7,745,848	48,154,087	- 5,250,853
1862 ...	43,829,472	37,245,756	7,624,476	44,870,232	- 1,040,760
1863 ...	45,143,752	36,800,805	7,252,317	44,053,122	+ 1,090,630
1864 ...	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,894,234	44,982,006	- 368,974
1865 ...	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,998,770	46,450,990	- 798,093
1866 ...	48,935,220	41,120,924	6,211,178	47,332,102	+ 1,603,118
1867 ... (11 Ms.)	42,012,566	37,094,406	*7,435,651	44,530,057	- 2,517,491

* Including £731,049 railway interest.

In each of the five chief Provinces of India the revenue and expenditure have been—

Years ended 30th April.	Bengal.			North-Western Provinces.			Madras.			Bombay and Sindh.			Punjab.			Total.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135	2,091,773	13,824,135
1858	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443	2,753,037	18,888,443
1859	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242	4,308,541	17,583,242
1860	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392	4,830,142	15,364,392
1861	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326	4,753,816	14,893,326
1862	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326	6,255,243	14,923,326
1863	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296	6,717,796	15,923,296
1864	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296	5,693,684	15,923,296
1865	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967	7,918,391	17,496,967
1866	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950
1867	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950
1868	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950	5,653,695	14,171,950

Note.—Included under Bengal for this Year.

The principal sources of revenue have been

Years ended 30th April.	Excise, Sayer, and Alkaree, and Forest.			House, Trade, Income, and Assessed Taxes and Moturpha.			Tributes, Subsidies, & Contributions from Native States.			Customs.			Salt.			Opium.			Stamps.			Post Office.			Electric Telegraph.			Judicial, Law, and Justice, and Police.			Marine, Indian Navy, and Pilot Dues.			Public Works.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£					
1857	17,722,170	1,486,804	198,415	504,030	2,692,544	2,682,571	5,692,100	6,22,165	262,469	183,925	22,108	188,720	181,827	476,910	288,732	176,304	389,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	15,371,911	1,219,456	107,826	504,030	2,118,534	2,131,346	6,814,269	1,51,363	363,511	380,493	...	288,732	176,304	476,910	462,399	185,415	528,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	18,123,638	1,476,631	111,217	504,030	2,872,053	2,926,196	6,116,333	302,123	217,295	528,637	...	462,399	185,415	476,910	441,198	205,099	589,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	18,757,490	1,704,222	219,125	791,425	3,872,053	3,926,196	5,887,778	377,527	302,882	681,595	53,639	416,555	283,705	830,172	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1861	18,593,091	1,758,163	170,612	791,425	4,161,501	4,215,124	6,675,759	1,12,571	288,524	608,524	53,639	416,555	283,705	830,172	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1862	19,681,048	2,240,885	1,703,612	791,425	4,876,138	4,930,270	8,005,499	1,49,618	971,116	423,528	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1863	19,370,147	2,471,620	1,822,212	791,425	5,261,301	5,315,190	8,491,999	1,73,516	869,720	439,882	91,762	491,812	190,046	443,553	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1864	20,303,423	2,573,713	1,822,212	791,425	5,261,301	5,315,190	8,491,999	1,73,516	869,720	439,882	91,762	491,812	190,046	443,553	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1865	21,095,061	2,673,713	1,822,212	791,425	5,261,301	5,315,190	8,491,999	1,73,516	869,720	439,882	91,762	491,812	190,046	443,553	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1866	21,474,897	2,612,536	692,241	791,425	5,261,301	5,315,190	8,491,999	1,73,516	869,720	439,882	91,762	491,812	190,046	443,553	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1867	19,136,449	2,431,129	221,127	624,245	2,000,861	2,013,910	6,313,113	1,803,773	239,351	490,439	107,355	190,493	186,890	589,673	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				
1868	19,136,449	2,431,129	221,127	624,245	2,000,861	2,013,910	6,313,113	1,803,773	239,351	490,439	107,355	190,493	186,890	589,673	441,198	205,099	589,858	53,639	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212	155,722	608,524	73,452	511,212				

And the total Debt has been—

Years ended 30th April.	In India.		In England.		Total.	
	Debt.	Interest.	Debt.	Interest.	Debt.	Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857 ...	55,546,652	2,240,590	3,915,317	155,494	59,461,969	2,396,084
1858 ...	60,704,084	2,196,672	8,769,400	159,166	69,473,484	2,355,838
1859 ...	66,082,031	2,738,623	15,089,277	372,739	81,171,308	3,111,362
1860 ...	71,969,460	3,123,327	26,138,000	766,864	98,107,460	3,889,191
1861 ...	71,901,081	3,232,104	29,976,000	1,061,233	101,877,081	4,293,337
1862 ...	72,418,859	3,134,897	35,095,300	1,426,008	107,514,159	4,560,905
1863 ...	72,656,135	3,351,680	31,839,100	1,486,916	104,495,235	4,838,596
1864 ...	72,207,645	3,093,250	26,310,500	1,372,599	98,518,145	4,465,849
1865 ...	72,352,455	3,261,261	26,125,100	1,221,124	98,477,555	4,482,385
1866 ...	71,437,251	3,327,651	26,946,400	1,249,765	98,383,651	4,577,416
1867 ...	72,526,815	....	29,539,000	....	102,065,815	....

If we analyse the expenditure and revenue of 1861-62 and contrast the figures with those of the six years following we have these results. The first five years' statements give actual facts. As 1866-67 consisted of only 11 months the charges have been increased rateably for comparison. The figures for 1867-68 are the "regular" estimate.

Comparison of expenditure of 1861-62 with that of the six years following :—

Year.	Military and Marine.	Home Charges.	Interest paid in India.	Public Works and Railways.	All other Civil Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62 ...	13,256,000	5,209,000	3,135,000	6,167,000	15,001,000	42,768,000
1862-63 ...	12,518,000	4,943,000	3,352,000	5,973,000	15,539,000	42,325,000
1863-64 ...	12,209,000	4,778,000	3,093,000	6,845,000	16,355,000	43,280,000
1864-65 ...	12,710,000	5,236,000	2,261,000	6,362,000	16,883,000	44,452,000
1865-66 ...	13,905,000	5,682,000	3,328,000	5,678,000	16,943,000	45,536,000
1866-67 ...	13,457,000	6,224,000	2,958,000	6,969,000	17,563,000	47,171,000
1867-68 ...	13,152,000	5,292,000	3,536,000	7,687,000	18,123,000	47,790,000

Details of Civil Charges in £ sterling.

Collection of Revenues.									
Year.	Land-Revenue, Forests, Abkaree.	Opium.	Salt.	Customs.	Stamps.	Income-tax.	Total with Opium.	Total without Opium.	
1861-62	2,030,000	1,449,000	647,000	244,000	68,000	121,000	4,559,000	3,110,000	
1862-63	2,077,000	1,856,000	501,000	179,000	98,000	73,000	4,784,000	2,928,000	
1863-64	2,384,000	2,306,000	305,000	177,000	103,000	45,000	5,320,000	3,014,000	
1864-65	2,319,000	2,369,000	313,000	207,000	78,000	35,000	5,321,000	2,952,000	
1865-66	2,414,000	1,894,000	339,000	208,000	102,000	17,000	4,974,000	3,080,000	
1866-67	2,548,000	1,751,000	376,000	205,000	115,000	1,000	4,996,000	3,245,000	
1867-68	2,627,000	1,680,000	369,000	218,000	101,000	...	4,995,000	3,315,000	

Administration.									
Special Services.					Administration.				
Year.	Mint.	Post Office.	Tele-graph.	Total.	Law and Justice.	Police.	Adminis-tration.	Educa-tion.	Political. Total.
1861-62	107,000	481,000	358,000	946,000	1,951,000	2,163,000	1,107,000	343,000	211,000 5,775,000
1862-63	181,000	481,000	353,000	1,015,000	2,074,000	2,141,000	1,092,000	400,000	242,000 5,949,000
1863-64	162,000	503,000	322,000	987,000	2,120,000	2,300,000	1,157,000	442,000	214,000 6,233,000
1864-65	157,000	426,000	261,000	845,000	2,243,000	2,361,000	1,504,000	530,000	241,000 6,879,000
1865-66	174,000	435,000	274,000	883,000	2,423,000	2,384,000	1,730,000	671,000	221,000 7,429,000
1866-67	155,000	470,000	592,000	1,217,000	2,614,000	2,383,000	1,775,000	740,000	240,000 7,752,000
1867-68	214,000	484,000	576,000	1,274,000	2,841,000	2,427,000	1,724,000	822,000	222,000 8,036,000

Year.	Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Refunds.	Allowances to village officers.	Assignments under treaties.	Retired allowances.	Miscellaneous.	
1861-62	342,000	600,000	1,640,000	703,000	436,000	3,721,000
1862-63	342,000	568,000	1,736,000	741,000	404,000	3,791,000
1863-64	334,000	585,000	1,721,000	692,000	483,000	3,815,000
1864-65	258,000	595,000	1,675,000	909,000	431,000	3,838,000
1865-66	420,000	390,000	1,802,000	669,000	376,000	3,657,000
1866-67	355,000	413,000	1,698,000	735,000	397,000	3,598,000
1867-68	322,000	396,000	1,981,000	680,000	439,000	3,818,000

General Abstract of Civil Charges.

Year.	Collection of Revenue.	Special Services.	Administration.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total Civil Charges.
1861-62	4,559,000	946,000	5,775,000	3,721,000	15,001,000
1862-63	4,784,000	1,015,000	5,949,000	3,791,000	15,539,000
1863-64	5,320,000	987,000	6,233,900	3,815,000	16,355,000
1864-65	5,321,000	845,000	6,879,000	3,838,000	16,883,000
1865-66	4,974,000	883,000	7,429,000	3,657,000	16,943,000
1866-67	4,996,000	1,217,000	7,752,000	3,598,000	17,563,000
1867-68	4,995,000	1,274,000	8,036,000	3,818,000	18,123,000

All the charges for the year 1866-67, which only included 11 months, have been increased rateably for comparison with other years. The military charges are 'net', the receipts under that head having been deducted, as they are mainly deductions. The charges for stores from England are shown under the proper heads. The Home charges include on an average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions for Military and Marine effective and non-effective charges; 2 millions Interest on Home debt; £300,000 Civil pensions and furlough allowances; £50,000 Post office; £20,000 Telegraph; £30,000 Political services in Persia and China; £180,000 Home Establishments; and £250,000 Miscellaneous; in all about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The expenditure for 1867-68, in India and England, may be approximately stated as follows:—

	£	£
Military and Marine		15,600,000
Interest on debt		5,500,000
Home administration		400,000
Indian Civil administration	8,400,000	
Mint, Post Office Telegraph	1,350,000	
Collection of Revenue	5,000,000	
Miscellaneous Indian services	3,750,000	
		18,500,000
Ordinary Public Works	4,250,000	
Extraordinary Barracks	1,500,000	
" Irrigation	500,000	
" Bombay special Fund	600,000	
		6,950,000
Railways		900,000

Grand Total ... 47,750,000

Details of Public Works Charges.

Year.	Ordinary Public Works.							
	Military Works.	Civil Buildings.	Irrigation and Embankments.	Roads and Navigation.	Miscellaneous Works.	Total Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.
1861-62	638,000	486,000	470,000	1,278,000	100,000	2,972,000	750,000	...
1862-63	592,000	486,000	476,000	1,232,000	121,000	2,907,000	750,000	...
1863-64	668,000	661,000	490,000	1,287,000	252,000	3,368,000	732,000	161,000
1864-65	688,000	706,000	480,000	1,450,000	121,000	3,445,000	759,000	178,000
1865-66	656,000	717,000	421,000	1,258,000	81,000	3,433,000	878,000	72,000
1866-67	1,470,000	727,000	448,000	1,244,000	68,000	3,957,000	933,000	114,000
1867-68	2,220,000	793,000	968,000	1,122,000	44,000	5,148,000	1,013,000	72,000

Year.	Railway.				Bombay Special Fund.	One per cent. of Income Tax Grant to local Funds.	Grand Total Public Works.
	State Outlay.	Loss by Exchange.	Net Guaranteed Interest.	Total.			
1861-62	220,000	420,000	1,425,000	2,065,000	...	380,000	6,167,000
1862-63	123,000	318,000	1,572,000	2,013,000	31,000	380,000	6,081,000
1863-64	212,000	241,000	1,469,000	1,922,000	73,000	380,000	6,636,000
1864-65	371,000	146,000	1,242,000	1,759,000	285,000	250,000	6,676,000
1865-66	222,000	53,000	617,000	892,000	276,000	110,000	5,661,000
1866-67	263,000	137,000	1,115,000	1,515,000	450,000	...	6,969,000
1867-68	117,000	197,000	582,000	896,000	570,000	...	7,699,000

The details of distribution for the year 1861-62 are only approximate. From 1862-63 to 1866-67 the figures are taken from

the Accounts of the Public Works Department, and differ a little from the figures found in the statements of the Financial Department. The amounts for 1866-67 have been increased rateably that year having been only 11 months. The year 1867-68 shows the estimate only and the actual outlay will probably be £500,000 less than the amount put down.

Comparison of Revenues of 1861-62 with those of the six following years.

Year.	Revenues Proper.	Special Services.	Administrative departments.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Mint Post Office Telegraph.	Law Justice Police.			
1861-62 ..	39,478,000	856,000	512,000	559,000	1,283,000	42,718,000
1862-63 ...	41,177,000	872,000	495,000	444,000	1,164,000	44,152,000
1863-64 ...	40,139,000	921,000	632,000	462,000	1,704,000	43,858,000
1864-65 ...	41,107,000	839,000	676,000	589,000	1,398,000	44,609,000
1865-66 ...	41,913,000	1,091,000	791,000	917,000	1,353,000	46,065,000
1866-67 ...	40,666,000	957,000	915,000	445,000	1,431,000	44,414,000
1867-68 ...	41,831,000	1,212,000	965,000	480,000	1,337,000	45,825,000

Detail of Revenues proper.

Year.	Land Revenue, Forests, Abkaree.	Income and License Tax.	Opium.	Salt.	Customs.	Stamps.	Total.
1861-62	21,932,000	2,055,000	6,359,000	4,563,000	2,876,000	1,693,000	39,478,000
1862-63	22,042,000	1,882,000	8,055,000	5,244,000	2,464,000	1,490,000	41,177,000
1863-64	22,668,000	1,484,000	6,832,000	5,036,000	2,384,000	1,735,000	40,139,000
1864-65	22,671,000	1,282,000	7,361,000	5,524,000	2,297,000	1,972,000	41,107,000
1865-66	23,086,000	692,000	8,518,000	5,342,000	2,280,000	1,995,000	41,913,000
1866-67	22,860,000	23,000	7,448,000	6,090,000	2,215,000	2,030,000	40,666,000
1867-68	22,694,000	500,000	7,714,000	6,078,000	2,357,000	2,488,000	41,831,000

Year.	Net Revenues or Charges.					Gross Revenues ex- cluding Opium.		
	Net Revenues proper.		Special Services.		Net Admini- trative Depart- mental charge.	Net Pub- lic Works charge.	Revenues Proper.	Total Revenues.
	With Opium.	Without Opium.						
			Charge.	Income.				
1861-62	34,919,000	30,009,000	80,000	.....	5,263,000	5,578,000	33,119,000	38,359,000
1862-63	36,383,000	30,181,000	143,000	.....	5,151,000	5,529,000	33,122,000	38,097,000
1863-64	34,819,000	30,203,000	66,000	.....	5,601,000	6,383,000	33,307,000	37,026,000
1864-65	35,786,000	30,703,000	6,000	.....	6,203,000	5,773,000	33,746,000	37,248,000
1865-66	36,639,000	30,315,000	.....	209,000	6,634,000	4,761,000	33,305,000	37,547,000
1866-67	35,670,000	29,973,000	260,000	.....	6,937,000	5,521,000	33,218,000	36,960,000
1867-68	36,836,000	30,802,000	62,000	.....	7,071,000	7,207,000	34,117,000	38,111,000

The Imperial Budget*General Abstract of the Revenues and Receipts and of the Expendi-*

Receipts.	1866-67 Actual, Eleven Months.	Regular Estimate, 1867-68.	Budget Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue	19,136,449	20,103,600	20,466,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	629,245	698,400	687,000
Forest	311,340	412,900	403,900
Abkarree (Excise)... ..	2,119,789	2,252,800	2,211,600
Assessed Taxes	22,127	658,000	570,000
Customs	2,030,864	2,545,200	2,441,600
Salt	5,345,910	6,024,300	6,016,900
Opium	6,803,413	8,814,200	8,385,800
Stamps	1,803,773	2,393,900	2,372,800
Mint	239,991	237,300	251,200
Post Office	496,439	652,300	671,300
Telegraph	197,355	272,000	252,600
Law and Justice	627,050	734,400	1,034,200
Police	188,169	261,700	274,300
Marine	228,543	259,200	294,500
Education	66,658	73,400	75,100
Interest	233,513	227,600	226,500
Miscellaneous	276,310	438,800	763,200
Army—Miscellaneous ..	717,489	719,000	692,400
Public Works—Miscellaneous	538,139	479,500	496,000
	42,012,566	48,258,500	48,586,900
Deficit, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges ...	2,517,491	1,060,500	1,026,450
Total ... £	44,530,057	49,319,000	49,613,350

of 1866-67.

ture of India, for the year from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Expenditure.	1866-67, Actual, Eleven Months.	Regular Es- timate, 1867-68.	Budget Estimate, 1868-69.
	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ..	2,499,280	2,609,700	2,609,700
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ..	420,268	772,800	617,330
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	421,830	341,700	231,940
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ..	1,832,022	1,035,600	2,138,700
Land Revenue ..	208,633	280,600	278,680
Forest ..	234,225	251,500	261,000
Abkaree (Excise) ..	1,188	32,900	21,000
Assessed Taxes ..	198,810	200,000	186,150
Customs ..	317,519	353,300	441,600
Salt ..	1,077,330	1,803,200	1,907,780
Opium ..	80,226	90,800	101,100
Stamps ..	131,146	118,400	109,500
Mint ..	415,129	486,800	583,480
Post Office ..	280,086	527,800	412,500
Telegraph ..	339,619	398,200	396,620
Allowances to District and Village Officers ..	1,082,064	1,057,300	1,140,220
Administration and Public Departments ..	2,397,788	2,488,900	2,857,580
Law and Justice ..	2,202,921	2,383,200	2,502,450
Police ..	585,845	713,900	558,800
Marine ..	674,717	786,200	904,100
Education, Science, and Art ..	144,360	155,500	162,520
Ecclesiastical ..	201,801	315,500	368,970
Medical Services ..	180,296	205,800	228,400
Stationery and Printing ..	236,289	237,500	231,050
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ..	1,712,003	2,082,500	1,948,090
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and En- gagements ..	779,032	443,600	270,700
Miscellaneous ..	545,032	625,900	633,360
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allow- ances ..	12,440,383	12,888,900	12,904,720
Army ..	4,958,309	3,342,400	3,458,480
Public Works Ordinary:— Public Works ..	259,474	192,300	221,300
Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ..	111,681	179,200	122,700
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions, ..	37,084,406	38,508,700	38,925,960
Net Expenditure in England, including Stores, ..	6,704,002	6,861,400	6,892,400
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts ..	43,799,008	45,360,100	45,318,360
731,049	1,197,700	1,202,900	
Total ..	£ 44,530,057	40,557,800	46,521,260
Public Works Extraordinary:— Military ..	.....	1,480,100	1,363,880
Jails ..	.....	362,100	431,210
Communications ..	.....	81,000	27,000
Embankments ..	.....	369,500	800,000
Irrigation Works ..	.....	482,500	470,000
Special Fund Works... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	£	2,761,200	3,092,090
Grand Total ..	£ 44,530,057	49,319,000	49,613,350
Surplus, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges ..	£ .....	.....	.....
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary Charges ..	£	1,700,700	2,065,810

An Account of the Gross Revenues in India, for the year 1866-67, with the Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of those Revenues: the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into Sterling Money, at the rate of 2 shillings the Rupee.

CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.									
Revenues and Receipts.	Net Receipts within the Year, after deducting Re-payments.	Charges of Collection.		Allowances and Assignments under Treaties & Officers' Engagements.		Total Charges against Income.		Net Receipts into these Govt. Treasuries in India.	Total Charges against Income.
		£	£	£	£	£	£		
Land Revenue, &c.	19,029,171	1,832,022	...	...	...	...	...	£	£
Tribute and Contribution from Native States	629,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Land Revenue, &c.	19,658,416	1,832,022	1,712,003	339,619	3,893,644	15,774,772	3,893,644	15,774,772	9,573
Forest	306,417	208,633	...	...	208,633	97,784	208,633	97,784	9,263
Alkarees (Excise)	2,115,115	234,225	...	...	234,225	1,880,890	234,225	1,880,890	67,011
Income Tax	18,322	1,188	...	...	1,188	17,134	1,188	17,134	5,369
Customs	1,952,001	186,810	...	...	186,810	1,765,191	186,810	1,765,191	9,297
Salt	5,320,434	317,519	...	...	317,519	5,002,915	317,519	5,002,915	3,909
Opium	6,803,408	1,077,330	...	...	1,077,330	5,726,078	1,077,330	5,726,078	1,503
Stamps	1,763,648	80,228	...	...	80,228	1,683,420	80,228	1,683,420	5,439
Mint	239,991	131,146	...	...	131,146	108,845	131,146	108,845	99,817
Post Office	460,631	415,129	...	...	415,129	15,502	420,263	40,362	84,668
Telegraph	197,355	286,086	...	...	286,086	45,731	441,963	154,977	223,487
Law and Justice	612,202	...	...	...	...	612,302	...	612,302	...
Police	187,873	...	...	...	...	187,873	...	187,873	...
Marine	224,545	...	...	...	...	224,545	...	224,545	...
Education	66,658	...	...	...	...	66,658	...	66,658	...
Interest	933,513	...	...	...	...	933,513	...	933,513	...
Miscellaneous	178,113	...	...	...	...	178,113	...	178,113	...
Army—Miscellaneous	717,486	...	...	...	...	717,486	...	717,486	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous	554,508	...	...	...	...	554,508	...	554,508	...
Grand Total	41,590,736	4,772,314	1,712,003	339,619	6,823,936	34,766,800	7,107,951	34,425,756	...

* Excess charge.

Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India, for the Year ending 31st March 1867, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each.

	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.										Bombay, and Sind.	Total.
	General & Political.	Oudh.	Central Provins.	British Burmah.	East & West Berar.	Eastern Settlements.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.		
Net Revenues and Receipts.												
Per Account	£ 752,037	£ 981,763	£ 769,745	£ 797,954	£ 464,122	£ 164,945	£ 11,685,190	£ 4,776,912	£ 2,863,216	£ 5,326,133	£ 6,181,783	£ 34,766,800
Total Net Receipts	752,037	981,763	769,745	797,954	464,122	164,945	11,685,190	4,776,912	2,863,216	5,326,133	6,181,783	34,766,800
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,469,280											2,469,280
Interest on Service Funds & other Accounts	169,535	345	626	759	113	310	5,575	4,521	1,433	91,021	112,708	430,268
Administration and Public Departments	328,489	38,365	39,270	38,083	8,219	12,486	143,450	166,275	162,379	115,410	164,769	1,089,064
Law and Justice	136,627	62,977	69,502	183,017	10,458	22,677	627,000	336,514	181,729	302,577	380,911	2,387,788
Police	9,116	110,160	127,760	116,597	39,031	3,438	323,628	340,953	273,651	362,853	355,469	2,262,921
Marine				17,630		17,072	265,211		18,628	21,712	248,689	885,945
Education, Science and Art	120,412	16,420	18,060	6,625	6,964	2,574	190,126	90,947	56,094	78,290	97,075	674,717
Ecclesiastical	9,665	3,051	3,336	4,579	234	2,224	24,436	13,141	15,311	36,188	30,278	144,860
Medical Services	191	5,421	13,131	8,072	1,925	5,617	58,713	33,410	25,237	17,963	57,087	261,801
Stationery and Printing	24,534	2,348	6,074	2,769	1,332	395	41,013	29,317	7,306	13,807	26,192	180,296
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	89,327		257	9,896		5	3,820	33,032	10,976	5,123	81,908	238,289
Miscellaneous	203,076	3,280	16,058	3,166	7,465	1,036	368,653	17,968	14,181	94,065	49,731	779,032
Superannuation, Retired and Com-pensation Allowances	90,572	3,129	12,149	2,300	396	1,522	51,721	29,218	16,188	212,387	125,431	545,032
Army	6,719,778									3,076,796	2,643,893	12,440,363
Public Works	76,752	196,235	268,989	195,533	99,913	29,793	783,663	741,346	892,292	671,657	1,458,581	5,329,464
Total Expenditure	10,517,504	445,428	575,205	570,009	176,094	100,972	3,078,585	1,772,964	1,569,317	5,250,854	6,542,550	29,548,610
Local Surplus		336,337	194,540	219,945	288,115	63,973	8,696,365	3,003,949	1,353,869	78,279	389,263	cal sur-
Local Deficit	9,765,467											plus
Local Surplus brought down	752,037	981,763	769,745	797,954	464,122	164,945	11,685,190	4,776,912	2,863,216	5,326,133	6,181,783	34,766,800
Net Expenditure in England							£ 3,915,160					4,918,160
Net Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital					6,704,692							
					731,049							
					7,435,651							
Excess of Expenditure over Income												£ 2,517,491

Cash Transactions of India for the year 1866-67, and as estimated for the year 1867-68.

	1866-67. Eleven months.	Estimate 1867-68.
Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year	£ 13,771,625	£ 11,957,054
RECEIPTS		
Local Indian Surplus	4,918,160	6,968,600
Debt incurred	15,728,679	15,593,346
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	3,792,666	4,729,404
PAYMENTS.		
Debt discharged	38,211,130	38,368,404
Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	15,790,963	14,522,315
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)	11,168,996	12,698,062
	194,117	22,035
Cash Balance in the several Indian treasuries at the close of the Year	11,057,064	11,125,992
	£ 38,211,130	£ 38,368,404

Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for the year 1867-68.

Revenues and Receipts.	1866-67. Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Land Revenue	16,899	24,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	64,396	67,300
Forest	3,326	6,200
Abkaree (Excise)	11,777	11,000
License Tax	2,116	45,000
Stamps	3,714	7,000
Mint	162,461	100,100
Post Office	496,439	652,300
Telegraph	197,355	272,000
Law and Justice	19,834	51,200
Police	2,687	200
Education	5,122	5,300
Interest	196,329	185,500
Miscellaneous	90,809	227,900
Army—Miscellaneous	450,160	442,240
Public Works—Miscellaneous	2,224	7,370
	£ 1,725,648	2,104,610
Deficit	9,765,467	10,730,40
	£ 11,491,115	12,835,010

Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for the year 1867-68.

Expenditure.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate 1867-68.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	39,161	63,950
Land Revenue	9,089	12,130
Forest	3,722	5,300
Abkaree (Excise)	1,401	350
Stamps	195	250
Mint	58,908	56,300
Post Office	415,129	486,600
Telegraph	286,086	527,800
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	159,920	169,840
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection ...	973,611	1,322,570
Administration and Public Departments ...	328,439	316,700
Law and Justice	136,627	152,900
Police	9,116	9,600
Education, Science, and Art	120,412	168,200
Ecclesiastical	9,565	11,000
Medical Services	191	220
Stationery and Printing	34,834	55,580
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services...	89,327	75,690
Miscellaneous	203,076	75,720
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	90,572	98,250
Army	6,719,778	6,920,910
Public Works, { Public Works	95,499	139,500
Ordinary ... { Deduct Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	8,811,047	9,346,840
	18,747	3,230
	8,792,300	9,343,610
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,499,280	2,699,700
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ...	.....	67,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	199,535	521,700
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	.....	203,000
£	11,491,115	12,835,010

The Provincial Budgets.

MADRAS.—

Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency

Revenues and Receipts.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,652,026	4,410,000
Tributes and contributions from Native States	315,108	344,600
Forest	32,978	42,000
Abkaree (Excise)... ..	127,452	555,000
License Tax	1,346	85,000
Customs	193,539	240,000
Salt	1,047,573	1,275,000
Stamps	282,553	400,500
Mint	15,948	7,200
Law and Justice	66,476	75,500
Police	13,829	39,100
Marine	2,454	3,200
Education	4,960	5,400
Interest	9,734	13,400
Miscellaneous	45,678	47,000
Army—Miscellaneous	128,370	143,820
Public Works—Miscellaneous	14,827	12,000
	£ 6,254,851	7,698,720

for the year 1866-67, and as estimated for 1867-68.

Expenditure.			1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
			£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	...	29,556	16,600
Land Revenue	..	...	370,333	377,090
Forest	...	...	21,743	27,300
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	19,567	21,700
Assessed Taxes	...	...	.....	5,280
Customs	...	...	15,067	17,100
Salt	{ Cost	...	105,330	111,350
	{ Charges	...	38,989	35,850
Stamps	...	...	12,041	15,200
Mint	...	...	15,317	15,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	...	263,691	453,580
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c...	...	...	34,184	41,400
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt			925,718	1,137,450
Administration and Public Departments	...	...	117,419	128,200
Law and Justice	...	...	392,577	403,500
Police	...	...	362,853	388,200
Marine	...	...	21,712	23,650
Education, Science, and Art	...	...	78,290	84,100
Ecclesiastical	...	...	36,188	38,800
Medical Services	...	...	49,983	66,100
Stationery and Printing	...	...	33,807	36,290
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	...	...	9,123	9,970
Miscellaneous	..	...	94,065	69,240
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	...	...	212,387	243,990
Army	...	...	3,076,799	3,149,790
Public Works Ordinary	{ Public Works		625,498	588,750
	{ Supervision and cost of			
	{ Land for Railways		45,559	18,500
	{ Loss by Exchange on			
	Railway Transactions		570	9,680
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	...	94,024	108,600
Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	.....	228,300
			£	
Surplus	...	...	6,176,572	6,733,110
	...	...	78,279	965,610
			£	
			6,254,851	7,698,720

BOMBAY.

Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, including

Revenues and Receipts.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,381,802	3,540,000
Tributes and contributions from Native States	76,318	89,100
Forest	82,127	146,300
Abkaree (Excise)	365,543	400,000
Licence Tax	13,266	150,000
Customs	716,758	770,000
Salt	379,224	533,000
Opium	1,854,330	2,300,000
Stamps	381,992	500,000
Mint	61,582	130,000
Law and Justice	127,332	125,000
Police	14,457	12,400
Marine	52,259	51,000
Education	12,999	14,000
Interest	24,435	27,000
Miscellaneous	45,039	50,000
Army—Miscellaneous	138,959	132,940
Public Works—Miscellaneous	128,227	57,320
£	7,856,649	9,028,060

Sind, for the year 1866-67, and as estimated for 1867-68.

Expenditure.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ..	89,052	88,600
Land Revenue	334,518	361,420
Forest	64,744	91,750
Abkaree (Excise)	33,298	32,740
Assessed Taxes	887	7,550
Customs	79,269	87,700
Salt	26,368	32,300
Opium	3,067	3,250
Stamps	15,973	18,500
Mints	56,921	47,100
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	671,234	823,270
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.,	299,535	345,700
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt and Opium ..	1,674,866	1,939,880
Administration and Public Departments ...	164,769	154,500
Law and Justice	390,911	420,000
Police	355,469	354,400
Marine	248,689	359,600
Education, Science, and Art	97,075	99,800
Ecclesiastical	30,278	28,800
Medical Services	57,087	65,300
Stationery and Printing	26,192	31,060
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	81,803	88,970
Miscellaneous	49,731	48,340
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	125,451	148,190
Army	2,643,806	2,819,200
Public Works	1,322,031	528,650
Supervision and cost of Land for Public Works, Ordinary ... } Railways	67,232	62,700
Loas by Exchange on Railway Tran- sactions	69,288	90,310
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	112,708	123,100
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	...	945,300
Surplus	7,517,386	8,308,100
	339,263	719,960
	£ 7,856,649	9,028,060

BENGAL.—

Revenues and Charges of the Government of Bengal,

Revenues and Receipts.		1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
		£	£
Land Revenue	...	3,682,825	3,811,400
Forest	...	4,559	7,300
Abkaree (Excise)	...	560,096	674,200
License Tax	...	3,218	160,000
Customs	...	867,059	1,133,200
Salt	...	2,525,777	2,633,000
Opium	...	4,948,017	6,512,400
Stamps	...	562,547	751,000
Law and Justice	...	167,756	223,900
Police	...	33,120	63,500
Marine	...	161,865	199,500
Education	...	33,299	34,300
Interest	...	1,493	300
Miscellaneous	...	23,688	46,800
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	30,097	30,000
		£ 13,605,416	16,202,800

for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for 1867-68.

Expenditure.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	107,016	130,000
Land Revenue ...	278,086	326,820
Forest ...	10,522	13,710
Abkaree (Excise) ...	120,219	135,590
Assessed Taxes ...	299	14,300
Customs ...	53,955	57,700
Salt ...	12,833	12,000
Opium ... { Cost ...	975,036	1,752,188
Charges ...	99,227	101,762
Stamps ...	23,167	23,400
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	239,866	226,550
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Col- lection and cost of Salt and Opium ...	1,920,226	2,800,020
Administration and Public Departments ...	143,350	140,000
Law and Justice ...	627,800	632,800
Police ...	523,628	572,400
Marine ...	262,214	281,930
Education, Science, and Art ..	180,426	220,400
Ecclesiastical ...	24,459	27,700
Medical Services ...	58,713	75,200
Stationery and Printing ...	41,013	36,640
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	3,820	3,830
Miscellaneous ...	368,053	168,700
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassion- ate Allowances ...	51,721	57,590
Public Works { Public Works ...	693,872	662,600
Supervision & cost of Land		
Ordinary { for Railways ...	94,691	83,700
Interest on Service Funds & other Accounts	5,075	8,400
Public Works Extraordinary ...	.....	181,600
	£ 4,999,061	5,953,510
Surplus ...	8,606,355	10,329,290
	£ 13,605,416	16,282,800

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—

Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces,

Revenues and Receipts.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,817,741	4,130,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	146,218	170,000
Forest	57,795	58,300
Abkaree (Excise)	190,397	215,000
License Tax	1,078	103,000
Customs	47,797	70,000
Salt	478,266	553,100
Stamps	244,274	340,000
Law and Justice	88,493	90,600
Police	41,931	55,800
Education	5,298	6,900
Interest	397	200
Miscellaneous	26,895	30,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous ..	212,564	214,450
	£ 5,359,144	6,037,350

for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for 1867-68.

Expenditure.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	77,032	18,610
Land Revenue ...	295,104	333,670
Forest ...	31,128	36,740
Abkaree (Excise) ...	31,628	33,130
Assessed Taxes ...	2	3,240
Salt ...	56,839	65,260
Stamps ..	13,225	17,300
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	69,784	101,650
Allowances to Districts and Village Officers, &c. ...	4,490	8,120
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Col- lection and cost of Salt ...	582,232	617,720
Administration and Public Departments ...	106,275	109,100
Law and Justice ...	336,514	365,000
Police ...	340,955	373,300
Education, Science and Art ...	90,947	100,000
Ecclesiastical ...	15,141	17,600
Medical Services ...	33,410	42,130
Stationery and Printing ...	23,317	26,660
Political Agencies & other Foreign Services	33,052	34,020
Miscellaneous ...	17,968	24,900
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassion- ate Allowances ...	29,218	35,680
Public Works, { Public Works ...	737,726	524,600
Ordinary { Supervision & cost of Land for Railways ..	3,620	3,500
Interest on Service Funds & other Accounts	4,821	4,200
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	.....	392,900
	£ 2,355,196	2,671,310
Surplus ...	3,003,948	3,366,040
	£ 5,359,144	6,037,350

PUNJAB.—

Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories for

Revenues and Receipts.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,904,985	1,915,200
Tributes & Contributions from Native States	27,205	27,200
Forest	39,605	32,700
Abkaree (Excise)	77,885	83,500
License Tax	285	50,000
Customs	81,413	90,000
Salt	750,077	830,000
Opium	1,066	1,800
Stamps	130,349	180,000
Law and Justice	57,550	61,700
Police	32,208	44,900
Marine	1,311	1,500
Education	3,471	6,500
Intorost	462	200
Miscellaneous	10,818	16,500
Public Works—Miscellaneous	129,418	150,600
£	3,248,108	3,492,300

the Year 1866-67, and as Estimated for 1867-68.

Expenditure.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	8,984	10,750
Land Revenue	172,685	198,810
Forest	25,871	30,600
Abkarce (Excise)	6,651	7,180
Assessed Taxes ... ..	...	930
Customs	28,850	34,000
Salt	30,418	36,400
Stamps	5,811	8,250
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	104,701	115,010
Allowances to District and-Village Officers, &c.	921	2,420
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Col- lection and cost of Salt	384,892	444,390
Administration and Public Departments ...	102,379	104,500
Law and Justice	164,728	187,600
Police	273,084	295,000
Marine	18,628	23,720
Education, Science, and Art	56,924	65,300
Ecclesiastical	15,311	18,700
Medical Services	25,247	28,700
Stationery and Printing	7,966	6,540
Political Agencies and other Foreign Ser- vices	10,976	11,840
Miscellaneous	14,181	31,240
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	16,188	18,450
Public Works, { Public Works	712,531	426,800
Ordinary ... { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	29,201	12,600
Loss by Exchange on Rail- way Transactions	60,570	82,440
Interest on Service Funds and other Ac- counts	1,433	2,900
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	...	423,600
	£ 1,894,239	2,184,320
Surplus	1,353,869	1,307,980
	£ 3,248,108	3,492,300

1. OUDH.—

Revenues and Charges of the Oudh Territory for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for 1867-68.

Revenues and Receipts.		1866-67, 11 months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
		£	£
Land Revenue	...	1,37,894	1,191,500
Forest	...	20,125	12,900
Abkaree (Excise)	...	69,719	90,000
License Tax	...	495	12,900
Salt	...	1,239	2,200
Stamps	...	53,527	75,000
Law and Justice	...	9,537	13,400
Police	...	18,152	14,500
Education	...	546	500
Interest	...	...	200
Miscellaneous	...	1,970	2,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	752	1,200
	£	1,213,956	1,416,600
Expenditure.			
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	1,210	3,390
Land Revenue	...	117,232	120,000
Forest	...	5,957	11,200
Abkaree (Excise)	...	6,769	7,850
Assessed Taxes	...	...	50
Salt	...	4,867	6,150
Stamps	...	2,983	3,900
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	92,686	86,160
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	...	489	560
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt,	...	232,193	239,260
Administration and Public Departments	...	38,365	39,10
Law and Justice	...	62,977	67,100
Police	...	110,160	118,000
Education, Science, and Art	...	16,420	19,100
Ecclesiastical	...	3,051	4,000
Medical Services	...	8,421	11,400
Stationery and Printing	...	2,548	5,23
Miscellaneous	...	3,280	4,850
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	...	3,129	6,660
Public Works, { Public Works	...	196,216	121,000
Ordinary ... { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	...	19	1,300
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	840	1,760
Public Works, Extraordinary	...	...	99,500
	£	677,619	737,600
Surplus	...	536,337	679,000
	£	1,213,956	14,16,600

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—

Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for 1867-68.

Revenues and Receipts.	1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
	£	£
Land Revenue	666,336	481,506
Tributes and contributions from Native States ... ..	.....	200
Forest	23,747	37,290
Abkarce (Excise)	100,248	101,100
License Tax	288	40,10
Customs	4,086	12,000
Salt	155,702	188,000
Stamps	58,402	90,400
Law and Justice	15,898	23,100
Police	14,169	16,300
Miscellaneous	8,072	15,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous	5,309	2,560
	£ 1,052,257	1,007,760
Expenditure.		
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	11,538	3,800
Land Revenue	121,359	127,210
Forest	14,941	29,100
Abkarce (Excise)	2,707	4,960
Assessed Taxes ... ..	.....	1,050
Salt	41,488	53,250
Stamps	2,125	2,800
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	88,358	86,440
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	282,512	308,610
Administration and Public Departments	39,270	33,700
Law and Justice	69,502	80,000
Police	127,750	142,300
Education, Science, and Art	18,060	20,600
Ecclesiastical	3,330	3,900
Medical Services	13,131	15,700
Stationery and Printing	6,074	2,500
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	287	480
Miscellaneous	16,088	16,410
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	12,148	14,690
Public Works, } Public Works	249,787	176,300
Ordinary ... } Supervision and cost of land for Railways	19,152	10,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	626	1,400
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	.....	171,200
	£ 857,517	997,790
Surplus £	194,540	9,970
	£ 1,052,257	1,007,760

BRITISH BURMAH.—

Revenues and Charges of British Burmah for the year 1866-67, and as Estimated for 1867-68.

Revenues and Receipts.			1866-67, 11 months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
Land Revenue	...	...	£ 549,824	£ 600,000
Forest	...	...	42,477	70,000
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	85,929	123,000
License Tax	...	...	35	12,000
Customs	...	...	119,954	230,000
Salt	...	...	6,893	10,000
Stamps	...	...	38,326	50,000
Law and Justice	...	...	59,159	70,000
Police	...	...	13,636	13,000
Marine	...	...	5,208	4,000
Education	...	...	421	500
Interest	...	...	421	800
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,651	3,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	...	10,978	4,000
			937,912	1,190,300
Expenditure.				
Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	..	..	6,815	6,000
Land Revenue	...	...	83,314	78,400
Forest	...	...	28,633	34,900
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	8,983	8,000
Assessed Taxes	...	...	.....	500
Customs	...	...	10,894	12,500
Salt	...	...	387	700
Stamps	...	...	930	1,200
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt			139,958	142,200
Administration and Public Departments	..	..	28,083	31,500
Law and Justice	...	...	183,017	180,000
Police	...	...	116,537	130,000
Marine	...	...	17,630	25,000
Education, Science and Art	..	..	6,625	8,700
Ecclesiastical	...	...	4,579	5,000
Medical Services	...	...	8,072	10,750
Stationery and Printing	...	...	2,768	5,300
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	..	..	9,896	12,700
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,186	4,200
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	...	...	2,300	3,000
Public Works, Ordinary	...	...	195,533	174,200
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	...	783	800
Public Works, Extraordinary	...	...	.....	115,800
			£ 718,967	849,150
Surplus			£ 218,945	341,150
			£ 937,912	1,190,300

Revenues and Charges of the East and West Berar Districts for the year 1866-67, and as estimated for 1867-68.

Revenues and Receipts.				1866-67, Eleven months.	Estimate, 1867-68.
				£	Separated from British India.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	418,139
Forest	...	...	...	4,357
Abkaree (Excise)	...	...	...	116,105
Salt	...	...	...	1,159
Stamps	...	...	...	26,234
Law and Justice	...	...	...	4,285
Police	...	...	...	3,769
Education	...	...	...	499
Interest	...	...	...	212
Miscellaneous	4,071	Separated from British India.
Public Works—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,940
				£ 581,800	
Expenditure.				£	
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	...	...	...	51,470
Land Revenue	...	...	...	46,928
Forest	...	...	...	1,372
Stamps	...	...	...	1,073
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	...	...	16,835
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	...	...	...	117,678
Administration and Public Departments	...	...	...	8,219
Law and Justice	...	...	...	10,458
Police	...	...	...	38,931
Education, Science, and Art	...	...	...	6,964
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	234
Medical Services	...	...	...	1,929
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	1,382
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7,465
Supernumeration, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	...	...	...	396
Public Works	...	...	...	99,913
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	...	...	...	113
				£ 293,682	Separated from British India.
Surplus				288,118	
				£ 581,800	

Home and Indian Accounts since 1861-62.

The following figures are taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867 compiled in the Financial Office, Calcutta :—

Gross Revenues and Charges in England and India, Surplus or Deficit, Cash Balances, and Debt outstanding at the close of each Year.

	1861-62.	1862-63	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. Eleven Months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenues						
England ..	218,530	189,056	424,760	195,091	138,367	109,867
India ..	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	46,652,897	48,035,220	42,012,566
Total ..	44,048,002	45,332,808	45,037,792	45,847,991	48,073,587	42,122,433
Gross Charges						
England ...	5,427,794	5,132,484	5,262,390	4,997,405	5,119,552	6,814,409
India ..	37,215,750	30,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406
Guaranteed Interest ...	1,425,080	1,572,173	1,669,283	1,591,797	67,043	731,049
Total ...	44,068,624	43,505,462	44,959,445	46,041,512	46,307,519	44,639,824
Ultimate Result						
Surplus ...	.....	1,827,346	78,347	.. ..	2,766,068	.....
Deficit ...	50,429	.....	.....	193,521	.....	2,517,491
Cash Balances						
Home Treasuries ..	5,733,712	5,248,910	4,506,271	3,914,892	2,818,781	4,098,779
Indian Treasuries ..	17,888,278	17,872,118	12,632,012	12,638,897	13,771,625	11,057,054
Total ..	23,621,990	23,121,028	17,228,286	16,553,789	16,590,406	15,155,833
* Debt at the Close of Each Year						
England* ..	33,616,217	31,800,017	26,332,517	26,140,017	26,067,317	29,559,917
India† ...	62,280,257	62,279,106	61,913,069	61,939,807	60,878,315	61,462,730
Total Debt	95,896,474	94,139,123	88,275,586	88,085,824	87,815,632	91,622,653
* England						
Bearing Interest ...	33,505,300	31,839,100	26,310,500	26,125,100	26,046,400	29,539,600
Not bearing Interest ..	20,917	20,917	22,017	20,917	20,917	20,917
† India						
Bearing Interest ...	62,199,823	62,201,893	61,867,343	61,862,421	60,797,704	61,395,965
Not bearing Interest ..	80,434	77,213	75,726	77,386	80,611	68,771

Total of Revenues in England and in each Presidency and Province in India.

Detail of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.		1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 Months.
England	...	£	£	£	£	£	£
Govt. of India, General and Political	...	1,636,560	1,505,385	2,089,101	1,707,800	3,893,512	1,725,648
Oudh	...	1,253,946	1,223,517	1,184,666	1,237,763	1,313,097	1,213,956
Central Provinces	...	391,210	843,822	874,085	952,401	991,002	1,052,257
British Burmah	...	766,856	927,461	947,948	1,112,891	1,037,260	937,912
East and West Berar	...	389,567	417,380	427,414	471,534	513,612	581,800
Eastern Settlements	...	167,334	170,678	194,582	202,695	193,208	176,825
Hyderabad Residency	...	2,537	1,478	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal	...	13,766,007	14,625,541	15,007,117	14,887,064	15,485,810	13,605,416
Ditto General and Political	...	272	339	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W. Provinces	...	6,654,481	5,727,552	5,455,052	5,497,650	5,695,698	5,359,144
Ditto General and Political	...	38,261	35,892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punjab	...	3,097,456	3,036,756	3,188,071	3,183,340	3,221,624	3,248,108
Madras	...	7,015,079	6,934,130	7,029,279	7,006,599	7,059,017	6,254,851
Ditto General and Political	...	35,213	44,411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay and Sindh	...	8,512,633	9,564,530	8,213,717	9,393,160	9,529,380	7,856,649
Ditto General and Political	...	192,060	84,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross Receipts India	...	43,839,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566
Total Receipts	...	44,018,002	45,332,808	45,037,792	45,847,991	49,073,587	42,122,433

*Total of Charges in England and in each Presidency and Province
of India.*

Detail of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62	1862-63.	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	5,427,794	5,132,484	5,202,390	4,997,495	5,110,552	6,814,469
Government of India, General and Political ..	13,017,113	12,644,278	12,810,332	12,745,977	14,861,765	11,491,115
Oude	710,619	732,750	691,454	596,647	607,916	677,619
Central Provinces ..	319,776	627,343	732,625	843,027	913,139	857,717
British Burmah ...	400,975	482,458	521,793	605,476	672,681	718,907
East and West Berar ..	107,815	144,155	139,745	219,816	255,149	295,682
Eastern Settlements ..	116,776	134,451	139,119	122,343	116,257	112,852
Hyderabad Residency ..	23,449	21,118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal	4,836,678	4,935,761	5,871,148	6,034,870	5,321,817	4,900,061
Ditto General and Political	6,958	8,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W. Provinces ..	2,468,307	2,063,238	2,095,105	2,235,421	2,126,679	2,355,196
Ditto General and Political	44,642	24,808	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punjab	1,681,476	617,320	1,549,430	1,803,290	1,647,328	1,804,239
Madras	7,059,114	6,580,136	6,279,751	6,463,708	6,709,281	6,170,572
Ditto General and Political	11,908	23,443	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay and Sind ...	6,306,542	6,609,021	7,203,290	7,691,555	7,918,912	7,517,386
Ditto General and Political	103,551	92,368	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross Charges India ..	37,245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406
Total Charges ...	42,673,550	41,933,289	43,290,162	44,419,715	46,240,476	43,908,875
Guaranteed Interest on the capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England deducting Net Traffic Receipts ..	1,425,080	1,572,173	1,669,283	1,591,797	67,013	731,049
Grand Total Charges ..	44,098,630	43,505,462	44,959,445	46,041,512	46,307,519	44,639,924

Gross Charges, Receipts in reduction thereof and Net Charges of the Home Government of India.

Detail of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,056,055	2,119,886	2,002,569	1,851,094	1,879,735	1,969,758
Stamp	...	...	...	...	...	17,894
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	106,006
Post Office	...	3,805	53,960	49,183	57,178	51,513
Telegraph	71,372	54,497	47,500	29,126	18,654	183,182
Administration and Public Departments	89,742	172,481	182,338	181,366	183,599	182,220
Law and Justice	184,871	1,338	323	676	538	...
Marine Charges	1,369	2,402	18,700	16,552	16,954	128,572
Education, Science and Art	18,969	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Services	354	7,323	7,600	7,596	7,900	...
Stationery and Printing	7,247	2,335	...	...	...	121,468
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	12,382	44,910	17,206	48,134	33,184	28,809
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,540	...	...	...	...	33,167
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	155,346	122,395	99,953	91,678	109,760	137,772
Public Works	275,993	327,269	319,964	281,712	287,844	275,745
Military	12,792	66,336	66,149	147,753	91,238	192,900
...	2,539,802	2,144,737	2,075,935	2,292,683	2,432,968	3,385,408
Total Charges	5,427,794	5,132,484	5,202,390	4,997,495	5,119,352	6,814,469
Deduct Home Receipts	218,530	189,056	424,760	195,094	138,367	109,567
	5,209,264	4,943,428	4,777,630	4,802,401	4,981,185	6,704,602

Total of Receipts and Charges, and Surplus or Deficit in British India, i. e., exclusive of the Home Charge distinguishing also the amounts for the Civil, including Marine, Military and Public Works Departments.

Detail of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66	1866-67, Eleven Months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	43,829,472	45,143,742	44,613,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566
Charges	37,245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406
Surplus or Deficit	6,583,716	8,342,947	6,525,260	6,200,677	7,814,296	4,918,160
Receipts—						
Civil, including Marine ..	42,284,396	43,697,690	43,403,816	44,328,657	47,289,415	40,756,938
Military	956,219	802,309	747,431	731,567	728,340	717,481
Public Works	588,857	443,553	461,785	598,673	917,465	538,130
Total Receipts	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566
Charges—						
Civil, including Marine ...	18,821,673	19,635,848	20,015,180	20,826,508	21,609,883	19,324,559
Military	13,681,900	12,764,325	12,697,069	13,491,467	14,360,338	12,440,389
Public Works	4,742,183	4,400,633	5,375,523	5,131,245	5,060,703	5,329,464
Total Charges	37,245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406

Currency.

The circulation of Government currency notes throughout India at the commencement of the year was 7,020,254*l.*, and at its close it amounted to £8,090,868*l.*, thus showing an increase of 1,070,614*l.* The maximum circulation was 10,160,959*l.*, which was covered by 5,762,514*l.* in coin; 755,504*l.* in bullion; and 3,642,941*l.* in Government securities. The minimum circulation was 7,871,897*l.*, and the average was 8,989,317*l.*, as compared with an average of 7,784,060*l.* in 1865-66, being an increase of 1,205,257*l.* The extensive use by the public, of notes of the branch circles in India, for the purposes of remittance to the Presidency towns, formed a marked feature in the transactions. The business of exchanging notes was transferred from the Presidency Banks to the Government on the 1st March 1867. The cost of the establishments thereafter was Rs. 992 a year including the Bank's commission on the notes in circulation. The lowest point of the note circulation of the three Presidency Banks was in May 1851 when it was £1,602,296. In their circulation stood at £1,667,757.

Government Currency Notes in Circulation, Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Securities held in all India on the undermentioned dates.

Date.		Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Gold Coin Reserve.	Silver Bul- lion Re- serve.	Govt. Secu- rities held in Calcut- ta.	Notes of other Cir- cles cash- ed.
31st March, 1862,		3,69,00,000	3,69,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th April, "		4,10,00,000	3,47,00,221	.....	1,22,00,000	40,00,779	.....
31st May, "		4,13,00,000	2,70,51,139	.....	89,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th June, "		4,21,00,000	2,85,51,139	.....	82,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st July, "		4,26,00,000	2,72,51,139	.....	1,10,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st August, "		4,28,00,000	2,99,51,139	.....	85,00,000	43,48,861	.....
30th September, "		4,29,00,000	3,47,51,139	.....	38,00,000	43,48,861	.....
31st October, "		4,58,00,000	3,32,51,139	.....	82,00,000	43,48,861	.....
29th November, "		4,40,00,000	3,01,51,139	.....	79,00,000	68,48,861	.....
31st December, "		4,52,00,000	3,04,51,139	.....	79,00,000	68,48,861	.....
31st January, 1863,		4,56,00,000	2,78,51,139	.....	1,00,00,000	68,48,861	.....
28th February, "		4,70,60,000	2,72,11,139	.....	1,30,00,000	68,48,861	.....
31st March, "		4,92,60,000	3,00,11,139	.....	1,30,00,000	68,48,861	.....
30th April, "		5,13,00,000	3,15,75,420	.....	1,30,00,000	67,24,580	.....
30th May, "		5,04,00,000	3,00,75,420	.....	1,30,00,000	67,24,580	.....
30th June, "		5,09,00,000	2,90,75,420	.....	1,30,00,000	88,24,580	.....
31st July, "		5,11,00,000	2,91,94,247	.....	1,30,00,000	89,05,753	.....
31st August, "		5,10,00,000	3,48,55,922	.....	72,00,000	95,44,078	.....
30th September, "		5,26,00,000	3,33,55,922	.....	37,00,000	95,44,078	.....
31st October, "		5,63,00,000	1,00,55,922	.....	82,00,000	1,10,44,078	.....
30th November, "		5,10,00,000	2,21,84,271	.....	1,02,00,000	1,02,15,729	.....
29th December, "		5,11,00,000	1,83,22,868	.....	1,17,00,000	90,77,132	.....
30th January, 1864,		5,15,00,000	1,97,34,230	.....	1,17,00,000	2,00,65,770	.....
29th February, "		5,08,00,000	2,30,34,230	.....	77,00,000	2,00,67,770	.....
26th March, "		5,31,00,000	2,03,34,230	.....	77,00,000	2,50,15,770	.....
30th April, "		5,68,00,000	1,00,83,014	.....	1,07,00,000	3,10,16,386	.....
28th May, "		6,04,19,860	2,08,24,849	.....	92,00,000	3,03,97,011	.....
2nd July, "		5,99,53,620	2,12,58,509	.....	89,00,000	3,03,95,911	.....
30th do., "		6,31,02,750	2,74,07,739	.....	53,00,000	3,03,95,911	.....
27th August, "		6,36,59,020	3,04,04,009	.....	24,00,000	3,03,95,911	.....
30th September, "		6,47,98,010	2,40,03,999	.....	1,04,00,000	3,03,95,911	.....
5th November, "		7,09,19,550	2,70,75,579	.....	1,31,00,000	3,03,95,911	48,300
3rd December, "		7,13,43,470	2,78,48,459	.....	1,31,00,000	3,03,95,911	49,430
31st do., "		7,48,35,610	3,47,40,629	.....	97,00,000	3,03,95,911	44,300
4th February, "		7,39,74,790	3,06,27,230	2,530	76,00,000	3,57,45,011	43,960
26th do., 1865,		7,40,60,500	3,11,04,128	21,320	71,00,000	3,57,45,052	40,540
1st April, "		7,49,07,190	2,99,47,169	20,14,850	72,00,000	3,57,45,174	6,33,920
6th May, "		7,65,78,080	2,46,16,723	20,44,110	87,00,000	3,98,05,961	18,18,270
3rd June, "		7,73,11,510	2,40,87,978	20,04,176	72,00,000	3,98,01,961	27,65,330
1st July, "		8,70,14,750	3,58,11,794	38,04,185	40,00,000	3,98,01,961	35,98,810
5th August, "		8,84,17,400	3,58,09,354	37,04,185	63,00,000	3,98,01,961	27,01,900
2nd September, "		8,95,46,890	3,68,29,694	46,04,185	57,00,000	3,98,01,961	26,11,050
30th do., "		9,15,85,820	3,52,14,755	10,79,140	1,25,70,000	3,98,02,532	29,15,570
4th November, "		8,05,51,840	2,55,14,437	5,29,200	1,25,70,000	3,98,02,532	21,35,730
2nd December, "		8,06,27,070	2,83,16,798	6,00,710	96,20,000	3,98,02,532	22,87,030
30th do., "		7,45,88,130	1,70,19,908	15,50,000	1,55,00,000	3,98,02,532	6,25,960
31st January, 1866,		7,07,89,000	1,80,13,128	50,000	1,11,80,000	3,98,02,532	17,43,430
28th February, "		7,07,64,280	1,31,75,818	170	1,07,70,000	3,98,02,532	20,16,260
31st March, "		7,00,23,450	1,91,12,063	215	1,00,70,000	3,98,02,532	10,38,640
30th April, "		7,15,01,880	2,68,90,793	215	35,00,000	3,98,02,532	12,09,340
29th May, "		8,07,01,900	3,47,13,673	2,565	42,00,000	3,98,02,532	20,43,020
30th June, "		8,85,13,240	4,36,60,353	2,615	34,00,000	8,89,55,182	24,95,090
31st July, "		9,03,61,840	4,48,78,122	2,375	30,00,000	3,88,37,833	38,43,510
31st August, "		8,83,08,360	4,38,84,873	2,185	28,23,047	3,71,32,135	45,20,120
29th September, "		9,64,56,530	5,16,01,193	2,12,185	46,42,878	3,64,29,410	36,37,960
31st October, "		10,51,64,880	5,76,25,137	2,12,165	73,42,878	3,64,29,410	35,55,000
30th November, "		10,64,65,760	5,68,66,542	2,12,180	89,42,878	3,46,29,410	44,54,800
31st December, "		10,55,05,710	5,67,10,172	2,12,130	82,42,878	3,64,29,406	59,13,120
31st January, 1867,		9,31,86,210	4,71,13,260	1,19,635	69,36,293	3,36,59,922	63,58,000
28th February, "		9,63,69,410	4,82,96,567	1,19,606	68,66,289	3,36,07,229	67,26,720
30th March, "		9,65,50,600	4,83,78,820	1,19,596	48,91,718	3,25,20,547	58,51,920

* 53½ lacs of Securities were in course of transfer to Head Commissioner.

† Rs. 176-10-9 had to be adjusted in the Circles of Calicut, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

‡ Rs. 58-14-3 had to be adjusted in the Circle of Calicut.

Coinage.

The imports and exports of bullion and specie in the 11 months ending March 1867 were £13,236,904 and £2,431,503 respectively. The details will be found at page 147. The coinage of the three Mints was as below. The returns of the Calcutta Mint for 1866-67 have not been published. For the first time in the history of the Madras Mint, rupees were exported as bullion to England during the year. The Bombay returns do not distinguish between silver and copper.

Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys Coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India, in each Year ended 30th April.

Years.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.				TOTAL FOR BRITISH INDIA.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Gold.		Silver.	
	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹
1857	126,419	6,691,088	35,545	None.	23,944	1,833	3,220,408	None.	128,232	10,779,293	61,480	10,969,03	43,783	12,331,402	138,605	12,733,796
1858	43,783	7,309,330	73,526	"	65,079	None.	4,279,752	"	43,783	12,331,402	138,605	12,733,796	124,322	6,517,987	149,887	6,792,196
1859	124,322	3,843,148	93,474	"	56,413	"	2,189,495	"	124,322	6,517,987	149,887	6,792,196	68,394	10,676,728	166,454	10,911,776
1860	68,594	6,060,116	76,135	"	90,299	"	4,030,405	"	68,394	10,676,728	166,454	10,911,776	69,374	5,191,682	242,519	5,503,568
1861	69,374	2,698,626	115,775	"	102,242	"	1,979,586	"	69,374	5,191,682	242,519	5,503,568	58,666	7,070,352	150,681	7,279,699
1862	58,666	2,571,645	43,006	"	107,675	"	4,058,800	"	58,666	7,070,352	150,681	7,279,699	130,665	9,251,497	150,264	9,532,416
1863	130,665	2,511,452	50,926	"	99,328	"	6,066,790	"	130,665	9,251,497	150,264	9,532,416	54,354	11,479,685	289,101	11,823,149
1864	54,354	2,598,015	112,138	"	176,963	"	7,604,000	"	54,354	11,479,685	289,101	11,823,149	93,671	10,485,865	229,861	10,811,397
1865	93,671	4,124,651	93,389	"	132,750	"	5,716,386	"	93,671	10,485,865	229,861	10,811,397	17,662	14,507,079	269,337	14,794,078
1866	17,662	6,571,173	112,466	"	95,644	"	7,390,972	"	17,662	14,507,079	269,337	14,794,078				
1867				"	19,500	"	2,363,441	"								

A. Notes in Circulation System.

Money Order Offices existed only in Bengal proper, but the system had been so successful that it was subsequently extended all over India.—

YEAR.	Total number of orders issued.	Gross amount.	Average amount.	Gross commission realized.	Gross receipt by commission, profit accruing from lapsed orders, &c.	Gross expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Eleven-twelfths of { 1862-63	11,172	6,81,971 7 10 55	15 4	7,336 5 0	7,336 5 0	2,961 15 0	4,374 5 0
1863-64	23,862	14,31,739 4 2 53	0 0	16,462 10 4	16,462 10 4	6,100 14 8	8,361 11 6
1864-65	31,089	19,44,330 12 6 50	7 3	23,198 7 9	23,198 7 9	8,776 13 8	15,421 10 1
1865-66	35,833	18,87,603 9 9 49	3 7	21,333 0 8	22,844 12 3	9,808 6 2	13,038 6 1
1866-67	36,638	19,40,939 14 0 53	3 6	21,132 14 6	23,838 1 6	12,544 2 8	11,293 15 3

Of the total number of orders issued in 1866-67, 2,325 were issued at Calcutta, the aggregate value of which amounted to Rs. 2,15,662-5. Of the total number of orders paid during the same period 17,162 orders were paid in Calcutta, amounting in aggregate to Rs. 9,63,913-3. The amount of commission realized during the year was Rs. 20,894-12-0. A further sum of Rs. 238-2-6 was realized on account of commission on duplicate orders; and, besides this, a sum of Rs. 2,705-3 was carried to credit on account of orders for which payment had not been demanded for a period of twelve months. The sum available for meeting the expenses of the Department amounted thus to Rs. 23,838-1-6, while the amount disbursed was Rs. 12,544-2-3, which left a surplus of Rs. 11,293-15-3. There were three cases of embezzlement by Money Order Agents during the year.

Agriculture and the Land Revenue.

MADRAS.—Following two unfavourable years the year 1866-67, being itself unfavourable, saw greater distress than had been known since 1832. The season was unhealthy, also; the price of *ragée*, the food of the lower orders, rose 35 per cent. The area of cultivation increased by 70,998 acres, whilst the assessment decreased by Rs. 84,722. The simultaneous increase in area and decrease in assessment is referred chiefly to the operations of the Settlement Department. The diminution of agricultural stock in the large district of Bellary caused all the more valuable lands to be taken up when the season improved, whilst the inferior soils were neglected, so that there the area under cultivation decreased whilst the assessment increased. The collections on account of Land Revenue fell short of those for eleven-twelfths of 1865-66 by Rs. 10,39,139. The extent, character and assessment of the acreage under cultivation,

compared with the facts of the previous year, in each district, are seen in the following table :-

DISTRICTS.	Dry.			Wet.			TOTAL, 1866-67, (11 months.)			1865-66.		
	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.
	Acres.	Rupees.		Acres.	Rupees.		Acres.	Rupees.		Acres.	Rupees.	
Ganjam ...	95,638	1,26,322		1,65,438	4,77,330		2,61,076	6,03,652		2,83,242	6,42,981	
Vizagapatam	47,642	55,141		22,986	1,19,705		70,628	73,846		73,756	1,73,223	
Godavery ...	2,31,381	5,08,940		2,08,082	5,99,477		4,39,463	11,08,417		4,16,316	14,80,502	
Kistna ...	14,52,373	22,16,781		1,52,755	8,38,207		16,05,128	30,54,988		15,86,238	29,10,313	
Nellore ...	5,19,493	7,22,123		1,51,155	7,79,836		6,70,648	15,01,959		6,16,691	13,93,482	
Cuddapah .	10,66,679	8,47,042		1,26,969	9,47,820		11,93,648	17,94,862		12,56,480	19,25,202	
Bellary ...	20,18,369	13,67,391		1,70,233	7,69,405		21,88,602	21,36,796		23,07,002	20,95,949	
Kurnool ...	11,48,925	11,34,959		26,300	2,10,611		11,75,225	13,45,561		11,65,416	13,55,641	
Madras ...	1,20,712	1,91,930		2,44,085	10,29,108		3,64,827	12,21,038		3,48,183	11,72,308	
North Arcot	3,62,566	5,59,433		1,88,743	11,38,162		5,51,309	16,97,595		5,76,697	16,98,237	
South Arcot	8,38,091	15,85,157		2,75,747	15,03,927		11,13,838	30,89,084		11,11,887	31,50,592	
Tanjore ...	1,73,479	2,24,301		7,06,702	35,74,963		8,80,181	37,49,264		8,86,482	37,81,361	
Trichinopoly	7,61,783	7,17,690		1,24,981	5,86,015		8,86,764	13,03,705		8,31,171	12,43,055	
Madura ...	5,59,281	7,64,748		1,24,195	5,60,568		6,83,476	13,25,316		6,82,347	13,72,639	
Tinnevely ...	8,26,326	6,82,121		2,23,775	16,31,852		10,50,101	23,13,973		9,50,043	21,72,621	
Coimbatore ..	18,01,678	16,70,680		80,487	5,94,017		18,82,165	22,64,697		18,37,328	20,93,427	
Salem ...	9,71,894	12,69,250		77,455	4,81,764		10,49,319	17,51,014		10,66,152	17,70,067	
South Canara	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....
Malabar ...	.....	11,51,276		.....	5,85,329		.....	17,36,605		.....	18,26,434	
Total ...	129,96,340	158,05,276		30,70,088	163,68,096		160,66,428	321,73,372		159,95,431	322,58,094	

The acreage in 1863-64 was 15,834,170 yielding Rs. 3,38,11,122; in 1862-63 the acreage was 15,143,279 yielding Rs. 3,27,19,710 and in 1861-62 the acreage was 14,450,718 yielding Rs. 3,19,06,152.

Cotton.—The following table shews the area cultivated with Cotton and the exports in Cotton wool for the last ten years. The cultivation decreased by nearly ten per cent., but even then was more extended than it was in 1862-63, or any previous year. The quantity exported is less than it had been since 1855-56, and the value of the trade was something less than it was in 1859-60.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Area under Cotton.
	lbs.	Rs.	Acres.
1857-58 ...	55,015,309	87,71,724	9,32,285
1858-59 ...	38,652,542	61,17,902	10,41,848
1859-60 ...	82,512,521	95,97,135	9,96,658
1860-61 ...	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	10,60,558
1861-62 ...	87,544,471	1,70,40,215	9,77,728
1862-63 ...	62,374,133	2,38,12,882	13,62,438
1863-64 ...	72,490,886	4,47,18,112	18,24,763
1864-65 ...	73,101,578	4,04,18,937	17,42,078
1865-66 ...	120,034,216	4,84,16,348	15,16,076
1866-67 ... (11 months.)	24,367,331	94,37,789	13,75,425

Cinchona.—The season proved very favourable for Cinchona cultivation. The average number of plants propagated monthly increased to 48,968. The total number permanently planted out at the end of the year was 557,551; and 126,047 plants were distributed to the public. The oldest trees were from fifteen to twenty-two feet high, they blossomed freely, and produced excellent and abundant seed. The analysis of bark shewed a still further increase in the yield of alkaloids, which was so great as to be altogether unprecedented in the finest samples of mature American bark.

Inam Commission.—The following statement shews the results of the Inam Commission from its commencement in September 1859. Excluding Village Service Inams, it has added eight and a half lacs to the annual State Revenues at a cost once for all of ten lacs;—

Description of Inam.	Number of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dhurnadayam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character	92,273	16,40,625	28,38,584	1,58,052	35,510	...	...
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdar, 1,62,322, compulsorily 86,305	2,48,627	35,00,050	51,81,106	5,72,573	6,81,004	...	Personal Inams 3,47,804.
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only	6,846	1,50,288	2,04,130	32,773	...	35,251	...
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily	15,371	3,13,421	3,66,166	49,180	1,36,172	...	Service Inams 2,04,736.
Total	3,63,117	56,04,384	85,89,986	8,12,578	8,52,686	35,251	...
Government Village Inams, enfranchised at five-eighths of their Assessment	20,052	9,33,726	10,86,361	1,30,522	5,74,299	...	...
Total	38,31,169	65,38,110	96,76,347	9,43,100	14,26,985	35,251	...
Inams decided to be fully assessed	.....	82,597	1,03,648	15,598	88,050	...	15,15,035

	No.	Rs.	As.	P.
Number of Title Deeds issued, 3,29,650.	No. of cases redeemed 396	...	...	...
	Quit-rent redeemed ...	910	5	1
	Amount paid in redemption	18,206	5	4

Revenue Settlement.—The revenue settlement department conducted field operations in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Godavery and Kistna. The total area demarcated comprised 1,059 square miles, and the area classified 1,014 square miles. The field operations in the Kurnool district were all but completed. The new settlement was introduced in 111 villages of the Eastern and Central Deltas of the Godavery district, in twenty villages of the Kistna district and in thirty-nine villages of Kurnool Proper. The whole of the Godavery district and the Masulipatam division of the Kistna district had been brought under the new settlement. In Kurnool Proper, 117 villages remained to be settled. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,36,609. The revision of the Revenue Establishments was concluded during the year. It resulted in a net annual saving of Rs. 7,85,442.

Waste Lands.—Of waste land 1,838 acres were sold in freehold in Coimbatore, and 436 acres in Ganjam. A few small sales took place also in Salem and the Wynaad.

BOMBAY.—The monsoon of 1866-67 was generally a scanty one in some parts of the Poona and Ahmednuggur Collectorates of the Southern Division, and the consequence was that distress prevailed to some extent in the former Collectorate. The Land Revenue shews a decrease of only Rs. 54,216 although the year 1866-67 contained but eleven months. The details are seen in the following table:—

Divisions.		1865-66.	1866-67.
		Rs.	Rs.
Town and Island of Bombay	...	77,242	77,020
Southern Division	...	1,18,45,032	1,13,28,810
Northern Division	...	1,31,81,817	1,42,91,229
Sindh	...	35,68,531	29,21,347
		2,86,72,622	2,86,18,406

In Kaira, Surat and Khandeish there was an increase of Rs. 14,78,127 due to the extension of cultivation.

Inam Settlement.—Only six claims to unadjudicated Inams remained to be disposed of. With the exception of these cases, the General Summary Settlement of Adjudicated Hereditary and Unadjudicated Inams may be said to have been brought to a completion, with an annual profit to Government of Rs. 2,99,710.

Revenue Settlement.—The Southern Maratha country survey was employed during the year in the Jagheers of the Southern Maratha country and Sattara, and during the few healthy months of the year in North Canara; and settlements were made in the Modlinb and Luxmeshwar Talookas of the Meeruj State. In North Canara the Settlement was introduced into 199 villages and hamlets, or over an area of 71,635 acres, giving a net increase to the revenues, up to that time, of 47,828 per annum. The rates of assessment fixed were extremely low as compared with the rates fixed elsewhere, and great readiness was shown by cultivators to take up the Government unoccupied arable waste on the Survey rates. The Tanna and Rutnagberry Survey measured 527,756 acres. The Khandeish Survey measured 292,710 acres. The Sindh Revenue Survey is divided into two branches—the Indus Right Bank and Left Bank Settlement Departments. The former measured 265,393 acres and the latter 979,241 acres.

Challisgam Colony.—The Sepoy Colonists numbered 574 persons, including women and children, or 53 less than in the preceding year. The Colonists held 2,704 acres of land, of which 1,865 acres were cultivated.

Cotton.—During the year 9,39,679½ bales of cotton were exported from the Bombay Presidency, showing a decrease of 1,99,326½ bales, as compared with the number exported during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,83,858 was realized from fees and other sources, showing a falling off of Rs. 91,337 as compared with the receipts of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,18,052. Thirty-one cases of offences against the Department were tried under the Cotton Frauds Act during the year. The practice of fraudulent packing once so prevalent may be said to have been almost put a stop to. Fourteen additional Steam Presses were licensed in Bombay, making a total of 131 Steam Presses in existence at the end of the year. In the interior the number of these Presses decreased from 22 to 19. Successful efforts were made to introduce new varieties of cotton into Khandeish and Ahmedabad. The improved "Khandeish"

was found to yield an average of 70 lbs. to the acre, when last year it was only calculated at 50 lbs.

BENGAL.—The number of revenue-paying estates in Bengal in 1866-67 was 225,747 yielding £3,472,416 of which with arrears of previous years £3,341,987 was collected in eleven months. The demand for 12 months was £3,788,089 against £3,631,313 in 1851-52 for 215,607 estates. The number of petty estates redeemed during the year was 234, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 320-9-5 $\frac{1}{4}$, the price of redemption amounting to Rs. 4,557-2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$. The rates of redemption were twenty years' purchase of the revenue in Chinsurah, 15 years' purchase in Calcutta, and ten years' purchase elsewhere. The total number of estates redeemed up to the close of the year was 15,054, bearing an aggregate yearly revenue of Rs. 8,031-0-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the payment made for redemption was Rs. 91,634-11-3 $\frac{1}{4}$. The permission to redeem was withdrawn except in Chittagong, Calcutta and its Suburbs, and Chinsurah, for the process of minute subdivision under the Butwarah law reduces the revenue from some shares to an extremely small amount. There remained 2,019 Government estates and 43 shares of estates for sale, the whole worth 54 lakhs of rupees. 785 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 46,723, were sold for Rs. 453,515 for the recovery of their own arrears, and of these 76, bearing a revenue of Rs. 9,838, were purchased on behalf of Government for Rs. 57, while the remaining 709, bearing a revenue of Rs. 36,885, were bought by private individuals for Rs. 453,458. The balance for which these estates were sold was Rs. 17,298. The only Regulation District in which there were no sales was Balasore. 35 tenures were admitted to common registry, making a total to the close of the year of 2,096 tenures, paying a rent of Rs. 14,13,971, on an area of 3,757,466 acres. The parent estates affected were 1,178 in number. Under the Rent Law's the number of suits instituted was 98,120, against 123,103 of the previous year. Cuttack received a new settlement for 30 years.

Waste Lands.—The number of grants under the old rules made during the year was 23, having an area of 80,078 acres, with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 22,493; the number of these grants altogether up to the end of the year was 549, with an area of 1,315,778 acres, the present revenue received from them being Rs. 29,051, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 3,90,511. The number of grants under the old rules redeemed during the year was 16, with an area of 32,131 acres, for which the price of commutation paid already amounted to Rs. 40,980, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 44,862;

and the total number of these grants redeemed up to the end of the year was 95, with an area of 242,676 acres, for which the price of commutation paid already amounted to Rs. 2,54,819, while there still remained unpaid a balance of Rs. 3,38,519. The sales of Waste Land during the year were few as compared with the previous years, the number of lots sold being 15 only, with an area of 13,057 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 37,404, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 31,185. The total number of lots sold up to the close of the year was 620, having an area of 641,293 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 6,63,636, while the price remaining to be paid was Rs. 26,71,047. The cultivation leases taken up under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts were 86, with an area of 9,832 acres, of which the initial revenue was Rs. 2,809, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 14,845; and the number of these leases altogether taken up to the end of the year was 761, with an area of 103,370 acres, of which the present income was Rs. 70,352, and the eventual maximum income Rs. 1,01,962.

The general principles on which cultivation leases are granted are as follows :—The rates are to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Revenue in communication with the local authorities; the leases to convey a proprietary title subject to a fair and moderate assessment, which is not to exceed half the proceeds from the land, but not to be redeemable under the Waste Land Rules; and the terms as to survey, demarcation, &c., to be the same as those required under the Waste Land Rules. The rates now current are given below, the term of lease being for thirty years :—

For the District of Chittagong.

For the 1st five years	1 anna per acre.
„ 2nd „	...	...	2 annas „
„ 3rd „	...	...	3 „ „
„ 4th „	...	...	4 „ „
„ 5th „	...	...	5 „ „
„ 6th „	...	...	6 „ „

For the Districts of Cachar and Sylhet.

For the 1st three years	Rent-free.
„ next five „	...	...	3 annas per acre.
„ „ „	...	...	6 „ „
„ „ „	...	...	12 „ „
„ next twelve „	...	...	1 Re. and 8 As. per acre.

For Darjeeling.

Terai lands, and dale lands or lands in bottoms between the hills	...	The term of lease is ten years, two of which are rent-free, and the remaining eight years at 6 annas per acre.

There are no fixed rates in the Assam Province, which has a vast area of available waste lands. The practice in this province is to permit any one to break up waste land at his pleasure, under the only condition of paying rent at a fixed minimum district rate for whatever land is cultivated. If the lands are retained the cultivator obtains at once a transferable title, subject to any tax the Government may impose; but the lands may be relinquished without any responsibility whenever the cultivator like.

Tea.—The statistics are imperfect owing to the unwillingness of some planters to make returns. The tables shew in Assam, 477,576 acres of land held for tea cultivation at the close of the year, the quantity held on each of the tenures being

In grants under the old rules	...	194,342
In fee-simple under the new rules	...	228,734
Under cultivation or rent-paying leases	...	54,500
		477,576

The area brought under cultivation during the year was 5,210 acres only. An increase of 366,888 lbs. is, however, shewn on the out-turn of tea.

In Cachar the area of land applied for and granted for Tea cultivation was 453,997 acres, but an abstract of the returns received only exhibits these results, 24 managers having given no information.—

Number of factories in 1865-66	..	83
Ditto ditto 1866-67	...	84
Extent of land under cultivation in 1865-66	...	20,005 acres.
Ditto ditto 1866-67	...	20,906 "
Out-turn of crops in 1865-66	...	927,825 lbs.
Ditto ditto 1866-67	...	1,722,068 "
Estimated ditto 1867-68	...	2,743,920 "

The Deputy Commissioner believes that the total area under cultivation was about 51,200 acres, the number of gardens actually open being 119, which belonged to 32 companies and 22 private persons. The out-turn of tea for 1866-67 was 1,722,068 lbs., exclusive of the crops of those gardens which had sent in no returns; and the estimated out-turn for 1867-68 was 2,743,920 lbs. The more correct estimated out-turn for 1867-68, inclusive of the gardens from which no returns had come in, was assumed at about 3,800,000 lbs. The number of imported labourers in the district at the commencement of the calendar year was 20,991. This was further aug-

mented by 9,191 labourers imported during the year, which gives a total of 30,152 men. From this number, however, is to be deducted the aggregate of deaths during the year, which amounted to 2,477, or about 8.21 per cent.; and this left 27,675 imported labourers in the district at the end of 1866. The number of labourers imported during the official year ending on the 31st March last was 4,017 only against 15,051 in 1865-66, which shews a very great decrease. The number of labourers released by the completion of their contracts during the same period was 4,630; but the majority of these emigrants were believed to be still in the district, under fresh agreements entered into under Act XIII. of 1859. The incomplete figures for Sylhet are—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Area under cultivation in acres	2,814	3,644	3,145	2,210
Out-turn of tea, lbs. ...	58,859	112,276	172,130	169,600
Out-turn of tea seeds, maunds	764	196	98½	72
Labourers {Local ...	1,060	1,295	379	466
employed. {Imported ...	695	890	999	-575

The total number of labourers despatched to Assam under the Coolie Labour Act, is thus stated by the Tea Enquiry Committee of 1867-68.

	No. of Labourers despatched.					Total.
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.*	1867-68.+	
Assam	4,558	11,768	27,761	7,901	2,864	54,352
Cachar	11,249	15,598	16,009	4,212	5,088	52,155
Sylhet	268	916	813	374	102	2,473
	16,075	28,282	44,582	12,487	7,554	108,980

During the last four years and nine months, the total number despatched amounted to 108,980, the *maximum* of 44,582 having been reached in 1865-66, and the *minimum* of 7,554 in

* Includes only 11 months.

+ Includes only 10 months.

1867-68. The statistics however, embrace the emigration of only ten months. Taken according to districts, Assam has received 54,352 imported labourers under the Act, and Cachar 52,155. The number despatched to Sylhet has been comparatively small.

There were two gardens of 11 acres in Dacca. The state of the cultivation in Darjeeling is seen.

Number of factories in	...	1865-66	32
Ditto ditto	...	1866-67	24
Extent of land brought under cultivation in	...	1865-66	9,829 acres,
Ditto ditto	...	1866-67	7,986 "
Amount of land actually planted in	...	1866-67	95 "
Out-turn of tea in	...	1865-66	335,481 lbs.
Ditto ditto	...	1866-67	371,174 "
Estimated ditto	...	1867-68	566,000 "

No information is furnished regarding Chittagong and Chota Nagpore. The quantity of coffee grown in Chittagong and the Hill Tracts is little, but was said to be thriving excellently. The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 6,936,843 lbs. against 4,581,830 lbs., which represents eleven-twelfths of the quantity exported in the preceding year; and this shews an increase to the extent of 2,355,013 lbs.

Cinchona.—The total number of Cinchona plants existing in Government plantations of the Bengal Presidency amounted to 782,048, and in those of private companies to 232,778. There were 1,194 plants of *C. Succirubra* distributed to planters in Darjeeling during the year 1866-67; 600 were despatched to Chittagong in furtherance of the experimental cultivation carried on in that district; 300 plants were also sent to the Saharunpore Botanical Gardens; and 650 to the Cossyah Hills, where a nursery had been formed for the introduction of *Cinchona* by private individuals in Assam.

The *Ipecacuanha* plant was introduced from Kew into the Calcutta Botanical Gardens and measures were taken to obtain an annual supply of Mahogany seeds from Jamaica.

THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—The harvests were on the whole fair. The demand for the year on account of Land Revenue was Rs. 3,90,74,479, being Rs. 25,727 in excess of that for the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,84,98,115, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,76,364 as compared with the previous one of Rs. 6,84,825. One of the best and most gratifying proofs of the general prosperity of the country and of the moderation

of the land tax, was the rarity of any necessity being found for the employment of any of the severer processes authorized by the law for its realization. During the year only two estates were sold for balances; three were farmed; in three, shares of insolvent partners were transferred to other members of the brotherhood; and two were taken under the direct management of the Collector. The number of suits under the Rent Laws again increased; the previous year there were 60,813 such cases, and they mounted up to 64,935, of which 4,361 remained undecided at the close of the year. The number of proprietary mutations was 35,278, as compared with 34,004 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly under the heads of "Sale in execution of decrees," and "mortgages." Efforts were made to collect in several selected districts information regarding the value and distribution of the agricultural produce. It may be stated, as a fairly accurate approximation, that the cultivator's share of the gross produce may be reckoned at three-fifths, while the Government and the Zemindar divide the remaining two-fifths pretty equally between them. The receipts from the sale of confiscated lands were Rs. 1,43,839, and of waste lands Rs. 20,423.

Revenue Settlement.—The total expenditure during the year on account of Settlement operations was Rs. 4,17,454-2-6. The total charges from the commencement of the several revisions of Settlement to the close of 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 21,19,947-8.

Permanent Settlement.—It was finally ordered by the Secretary of State, that no estate shall be permanently settled in which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 80 per cent. of the cultivable or malgoozaree area; and that no Permanent Settlement shall be concluded for any estate to which canal irrigation is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, likely to be extended within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which would thereby be increased in the proportion of 20 per cent.

Cotton.—The area under cotton, and the estimated yield of the crop for the six years ending 1866 were—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Acres, .	9,58,076	9,85,578	11,35,688	17,30,634	8,85,102	11,12,677
Maunds of 80 lbs.	11,99,750	10,57,735	11,22,051	19,57,738	8,24,540	10,59,962

The latest reports shew that the actual outturn for 1866 was less than the estimate by about 20,000 maunds. The deficiency has chiefly occurred in the Rohilund and Meerut divisions, and is attributed to a scarcity of rain at the close of the season. The wholesale prices of cotton per maund at the principal marts, though varying considerably, were steadier than in the previous year. They ranged from Rs. 14-8 at Cawnpore in October, 1865, to Rs. 26 at Allahabad in July, 1866.

Tea.—The two Government Tea plantations in Kumaon yielded lbs. 27,196, being an increase of nearly lbs. 2,000 over the previous year. Of this, lbs. 15,174 were obtained from the Hawul Bagh Plantation, and lbs. 12,022 at Ayar Toli. 1,643 maunds of tea-seeds were also collected, and sown on the plantations. Upwards of lbs. 10,000 of tea were sold during the year. There was a large and increasing demand for green teas, especially for export to Cashmere, the Punjab, and Cabul; and the Superintendent was directed to turn his attention principally to the manufacture of green teas in future. It is estimated that in 42 Tea Plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Doon there were about 8,200 acres under tea cultivation, and that the quantity of tea manufactured during the year was not less than lbs. 415,000.

Cinchona.—The Cinchona plants received from Darjeeling were planted out at Chandwallah, in the Doon, and were thriving. Along with these were planted Spanish chestnuts, camphor, China varnish trees, hemp, palm, grass-cloth plant, hops, &c., and all are growing luxuriantly. The European olive was extensively propagated, and fairly established in Upper India; it may with much advantage be grafted on the wild olive frequently met in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

PUNJAB.—The average rainfall was only 22·9 inches against 26·5 in the previous year. This led to distress in some places but the revenue was realised with facility. Of a revenue demand of £1,968,723 £1,944,575 was realised. The causes affecting the rent roll are thus detailed —

	Amount by which rent-roll in- creased.	Amount by which rent-roll de- creased.
By lapse or grant of rent free estates, ...	53,022	5,544
By revision of assessment, ...	58,534	2,19,696
Alluvion and deluvion by the action of rivers and streams, ...	42,437	38,199
Lands released from, or taken up for, pub- lic purposes, ...	1,858	4,381
By territorial transfers, ...	2,722	3,393
Assessment of waste, ...	9,681	...
Progressive increase of revenue demand, ..	3,394	...
Miscellaneous, ...	3,443	...
Redemption of land, ...	...	20
Transfers to fluctuating of miscellaneous rent-roll, ...	...	52,858
	1,75,091	3,24,061
Difference, ...	1,48,970	

Revenue Settlement.—The 7 districts of Umritsur, Goordaspore, Sealkote, Lahore, Goozeranwala, Guzerat and Kangra were under settlement. The field work in three districts was completed, and an area of 40,89,740 acres in all was measured. The total cost from the commencement of operations in the four districts up to the end of 1866-67 was therefore Rs. 2,87,332 (Rs. 11,000 below the estimate,) or at the average rate of only 47 Rs. for 1,000 acres. Records of Tribal usages were arranged in volumes for each district. Those for the districts of Gurdaspore and Amritsar were published. The nett cost of the settlement of the seven districts is estimated at 5½ lakhs of rupees, and the entire cost to Government will be recovered in three years from the enhanced revenue obtained.

Tea and Cinchona.—Marked improvements were apparent in the estates held by the European Planters of Kangra. Year by year the tea plant is being more extensively cultivated; while increasing the quantity, planters are also improving the quality of their teas, and by a system of high cultivation introduced on many of the plantations, the teas of this valley are reaching a point of excellence that will lead to their becoming very popu-

lar in the market. The planting in the Murree hills, after a series of trials, proved a failure, and the Government experimental plantation was abandoned. The Cinchona plant thrives at Bhowarna, in Kangra, 3,200 feet above the sea.

Hops.—Efforts were made, with some success, by the Murree Brewery Company, to grow hops in the hills near Murree. Six acres have been under hops since 1865. In the first year the yield was 20 lbs., in 1866 80 lbs., and the yield of 1867 was expected to be 300 lbs. The hops run to the same length of pole as in England, and come to maturity in two years. A brewing was made from last year's produce (80 lbs.), mixed with 30 lbs. English hops, and the beer produced is said to have been excellent. The climate is considered in every way suitable.

ODDH.—The Report embraces only the last 5 months of 1866-67, to make the revenue agree with the agricultural year beginning 1st October. The average rainfall was 27½ inches. The only sales of waste lands were in the Kherree district, and there the purchases were confined to the fee simple of two estates hitherto held under the old grant rules. Several grants, given in 1860, became liable to be resumed in consequence of one-fourth of the area not having been cleared. In no case was this condition fulfilled. In some cases no attempt to fulfil it had been made. Three or four entire grants were resumed, and in others the grantees were permitted to retain the land they had brought under cultivation together with a small portion of waste, the rest being resumed. The Financial Commissioner remarks—"The condition of the grantees and waste land purchasers is not generally a prosperous one. They embarked without sufficient capital on an enterprise from which they anticipated much quicker returns than they have been able to realize, and they now suffer from the difficulty which there is in procuring cultivators in such sparsely populated parts as adjoin the waste lands. The question of modifying the rules was under consideration.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The year 1866-67, coming after four years of poor harvests, brought more than average, though not extraordinarily abundant autumn and spring crops. The revenue demand was £646,170 or £89,589 more than in the previous year, due to revised assessment and the settlement of arrears.

Revenue Settlement.—The works came to a close in Wurdah, Séonce, Jubbulpore, Bhundara and Nagpore, and the settlement

of the Chindwara and Upper Godavery districts approached completion; when these are done, Settlement operations will be in progress only in the county of Chhteesgurh, and in the outlying and comparatively wild districts of Chanda, Ninar, and Mundla. In all the more populous and open parts of the country, Settlement work is complete; and the people have before them thirty years wherein they can make the most of the certainty of tenure and the fixity of demand which has been secured to them. The subjoined figures show the number of persons whose landed rights had, in their different phases, been recorded up to the end of the year 1866-67:—

				<i>Number of persons.</i>
Absolute proprietors of villages of shares or villages				52,172
Superior proprietors (Talookdars) of villages or shares of villages				1,323
Sub-proprietors of ditto ditto				2,237
Proprietors of their holdings				25,981
Hereditary cultivators.	absolute	...	about	135,000
	conditional, that is 12 years' tenants, under Act X. of 1859, about	...	...	73,000
	Tenants at will	...	...	537,698

So far as the Settlement had progressed, it is shown that in 15 of the 18 districts the area under autumn sowing, in the season 1864-65, was 4,616,035 acres, and under spring sowings 4,271,370 acres, distributed thus:—

Autumn crops...	Cotton	...	610,255 acres.
	Rice	...	1,472,656 "
	Jowaree (millet)	...	1,246,749 "
	Oil-seeds	...	200,270 "
	Miscellaneous	...	1,086,105 "
Spring crops ...	Wheat	...	2,813,414 "
	Gram (chenna)	...	567,214 "
	Oil-seeds	...	265,685 "
	Sugarcane	...	59,779 "
	Opium	...	7,584 "
	Tobacco	...	14,888 "
	Miscellaneous	...	512,806 "

The above may be accepted as a general approximate measure of the appropriation of cultivated land to the different kinds of crops in these Provinces.

Cotton.—The season of 1866-67 was generally favourable to the cotton crop. The area for the seasons of 1865-66 and 1866-67, may be thus compared:—

		<i>Acres sown with cotton.</i>	
		1865-66.	1866-67
In the Nerbudda valley north of the			
Sautpoora range of hills	...	229,652	192,054
In the Nagporo' country south of			
the hills	...	289,189	318,932
In the Chuttesgurl and Mahanad			
dy country	...	68,557	100,736
Total	...	587,398	611,722

The average yield of cleaned cotton per acre was reckoned in the previous year's report, at from 50 to 60 lbs. for the Nagpore country, and at from 40 to 45 lbs. for the rest of the Central Provinces. The new Cotton Commissioner's efforts did much for the improvement of the cultivation.

Waste Lands.—The waste lands belonging to Government extend over about twenty-four thousand square miles of these Provinces. Nearly the whole of this area has been marked off in a permanent manner. Detailed registers, descriptive of the plots into which the waste lands are divided, have been prepared for eight districts. These registers are from time to time published in the local Gazette. During the year sixty-five plots, aggregating 46,269 acres of land were sold in fee simple under the waste land sale rules. The price realized was Rs. 1,28,893 (£12,889) or an average of Rs. 2-1-3 (4s.-1½d.) an acre. The purchasers of waste lands are principally natives of India; and they come forward chiefly for waste plots in the more populous districts.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The greatest increase in land revenue was in the Pegu Division, and amounted to Rs. 1,10,759, or 6·5 per cent., on the previous year's revenue. The land revenue increased most in the Rangoon District, solely from the extended area of land brought under cultivation, and not from increased rates. Cultivation in this district is carried on under very favourable circumstances, as the chief port for exportation of rice is situated on a navigable river which intersects the district. In the Toungoo District the hill cultivation was devastated by rats. Irruptions of these destructive animals occur periodically, and on this occasion was attributed by the Burmese to the seeding of the bamboo trees.

Waste land to the extent of 4,586 acres was sold in the Tenasserim Division, the value of which was Rs. 7,253, of which only Rs. 219 were realized during the year of report. No

waste land was sold in either of the other divisions. Grants of waste lands were made in the Pegu Division to the extent of 55,413 acres under the Rules dated 30th March 1865. The main stipulation in those Rules is, that the grantees are possessed of Rs. 15 for each acre granted.

Rice.—The estimated area under crop was 1,881,202 acres. Out of an area of 1,850,512 acres under cultivation in 1865-66, 1,563,380 acres consisted of land on which revenue was paid for rice crops, besides which 52,620 acres consisted of land cultivated in clearings, which are made on the hilly parts of the country, and half of this also may be assumed to be planted with rice, so that of the entire cultivated area of the province nine-tenths consist of rice fields. Of the remaining productions, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are the most important; in both the former there was a falling off during the past year; in round numbers the cultivation of cotton declined from 11,000 acres to 7,000, and sesamum from 19,000 to 13,000 acres. The cultivation of tobacco increased about 300 acres; the total of tobacco cultivation may be set down at 10,000 acres. There is one tea garden in Arakan.

BERAR.—The land revenue of £425,431 showed an increase of £28,286, and was as usual collected with the greatest facility. When Berar first came under British management, the farmers had to be induced to cultivate their fields by advances for purchasing seed and bullocks, and on the slightest pretext, applications for remissions on account of failure of crops were made. Now, advances and remissions are equally unheard of, and land is eagerly sought after.

The Settlement party measured 376,160 acres at a cost of 4½d. per acre. The cost of the survey from its commencement has been £49,803. Sir George Yule issued orders for a record of rights and for the revival of the ancient village police.

Cotton.—On a rough calculation, 27 per cent. of the land cultivated was occupied by cotton, 70 per cent. by other dry crops, and only 3 per cent. by garden cultivation. Although the price of cotton fell from two lbs. per rupee (2 shillings) in 1864, to four lbs. the rupee, yet, as the average price from 1850-61 was 11½ lbs. the rupee, it was still the most remunerative crop. The soil also is of a character which yields large crops without irrigation, and these considerations may account for the rarity of any but dry crops. The details of cotton export will be found at page 120.

MYSOKE.—Throughout the greater portion of the year, dearth and distress prevailed to an extent which is apparently unprecedented in this province, thus verifying, by a coincidence, the predictions of the Hindoo astrologers who had marked that year, the last of the cycle, as one of draught and famine. The loss of land revenue arising from the extinction of cultivation over large tracts, and from the great deficiency of crops through almost the whole country, was considerable. A comparison of the revenue from the several description of Government lands for the past and preceding years, gives the following result :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.	Percentage.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	
Wet ... Rs.	26,20,753	29,07,733	10	15	2	Decrease
Dry ... „	30,67,504	30,36,352	1	0	7	Increase.
Garden ... „	10,02,250	9,91,439	1	1	3	ditto.

Cotton.—There was an increase, to the extent of 16,889 acres in comparison with the previous year in the area of land grown with cotton, chiefly of the indigenous species. The details for the three Divisions are exhibited below :—

	Indigenous.	Foreign.	Total.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Nundidroog Division	51	...	51
Ashtagram Division	8,752	464	9,216
Nugur Division	14,497	5,136	19,633
Total Acres ...	23,300	5,600	28,900

The rain-fall of 1866 amounted to 113 inches 98 cents, against 149·06 in 1865-66. The heaviest rain-fall during the 24 hours occurred on the 18th June and amounted to 6·94 inches. There were 146 rainy days in 1866, against 147 in the year previous. During the last six months of the year 1866 the fall was only 67·41 inches, whilst during the same period of the year previous, it had been 116·83. The greatest amount of rain-fall, 38·59 inches, in any month occurred in June, whilst in 1865 it took place in July.

The Settlement was extended into 4 talooks, comprising 633 villages with a total area of 959,737 acres, of which 261,718 are unarable, and a population of 154,229. The revenue previously realized on the occupied lands according to the old rates was Rs. 2,59,540, and was raised by the survey rates assessed on the same lands, to Rs. 2,82,501, shewing an increase of nearly Rs. 23,000. There was in addition, Government unoccupied arable

waste bearing an assessment according to the new survey rates of Rs. 78,178. Of this a considerable portion was taken up at the time of the settlement, and it is estimated that up to June in this year, a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been added to the land revenues of the province, as the result of the new settlement. The cost was Rs. 2,32,858.

COORG.—The land in Coorg has been held on a permanent assessment for about the last 60 years; but the dhooly paddy tax causes the assessment in reality to be somewhat of a fluctuating nature. Excluding the coffee tax the 6 talooks of Coorg, containing 507 villages, yielded Rs. 1,72,972 against Rs. 1,72,190 the previous year. The coffee assessment yielded Rs. 33,483 against Rs. 21,552. The sum realized by the sale of Government lands for coffee cultivation was Rs. 1,402-0-0 against Rs. 10,775-8 of the year previous. The largest coffee estate in Coorg, that of the Coorg Coffee Company, contains 5,467·97 acres and the smallest contains 1-11th of an acre. The number of European plantations was 185, and of native holdings, 3,445; 45,643·1 acres were held by European, and 18,110·17 by Native proprietors.

No.	Description.	1865-66.	1866-67.
1	Jumna Ryots	3,274	3,284
2	Sagoo	5,694	5,835
3	Oombly	506	506
4	Cultivating dry Lands	1,929	1,757
	Total... ..	11,403	11,382

The decrease under the two last items was chiefly due to many of the border ryots returning to Mysore, owing to the great prevalence of fever.

Coffee.—The subjoined statement will shew the number of acres taken up and under assessment in the several talooks—

No.	Talooks.	Total acres taken up.	Total acres under assessment.
1	Mercara ...	25,062·94	11,268·12
2	Paddynacknad ...	4,406·46	3,677·83
3	Yeddaynacknad ...	21,768·69	7,961·88
4	Kiggutnad ...	8,596·48	2,581·74
5	Nunjarajputten ...	4,608·72	1,171·25
6	Yelloosaviraseeme ...	278·62	191·12
7	Mahadeopett ...	5·0	5·0
8	Veerajenderpett ...	26·25	26·25
Total ...		64,753·16	26,783·19

The tea plant seems to thrive well on the hills of Coorg. The Government cinchona plantation, which was commenced as an experiment, proved successful so far as to shew that the trees could grow well and vigorously; but led to no practical advantage.

Abkaree or Excise.

The gross Excise Revenue for the past 6 years has been—

Detail of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months.
Duty and License Fees for the sales of Intoxicating Liquors and Drugs, sale of Abkaree Opium	£ 1,777,713	£ 1,939,421	£ 2,053,332	£ 2,217,271	£ 2,230,362	£ 1,939,708
Miscellaneous ...	8,415	11,650	6,938	6,765	11,512	92,636
Sale of Amani ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	68,445
Total ...	1,786,158	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,036	2,241,874	2,119,789

In *Madras* the excise duties are farmed. They yielded £427,452 or more in 1866-67 than in the previous year, but no details are given. In *Bombay* there is no report except on the spirit-duty in the Presidency city which yielded £52,451. The total revenue for 11 months was £365,543. In *Bengal* and most of the other provinces of India the Sudder Distillery system, under which duty is paid at the one distillery allowed

for each county, has removed many abuses. The income was £560,096. The consumption of exciseable drinks and drugs by the forty millions of Bengal will be seen from the following. The decrease is due to scarcity of food in many districts. The increase in the income from opium sold in the country is ascribed to the raising of the price in Assam to £1-2 per lb., a price which led to a decreased consumption in that province :—

Articles.	Eleven- twelfths of revenue in 1865-66.	Revenue in 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Country Spirits ...	13,23,578	8,29,199	...	4,94,379
Rum ...	5,70,402	4,93,217	...	77,185
Imported Liquors ...	53,855	53,607	...	248
Tari ...	4,66,313	4,70,469	4,156	...
Pachwai ...	1,16,945	75,901	...	41,044
Charus ...	5,034	4,916	...	118
Siddhi, Subzi, &c. ...	6,265	6,036	...	229
Majum ...	2,429	2,165	...	264
Madad ...	66,745	54,053	...	12,692
Chandu ...	8,141	8,264	123	...
Spirits used in arts, &c... ..	1,628	1,858	230	...
Ganja ...	8,76,234	8,10,506	...	65,728
Opium ...	17,56,288	18,62,320	1,06,032	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,641	3,579	938	...
Total ..	52,56,498	46,76,090	...	5,80,408
Deduct charges... ..	3,43,276	3,66,245	22,969	...
Net Revenue ...	49,13,222	43,09,845	.....	6,03,377

In the *North Western Provinces* also scarcity led to a decrease in the receipts in 1865-66, but in 1866-67 they rose to £158,016 net or £190,397 gross. In the *Punjab* there were at the close of the year 113 Sudder Distilleries and 792 retail shops for native and 134 for English liquors. Of 239 persons prosecuted for breach of the excise rules 180 were punished. The gross receipts were £77,885, the net receipts £40,872. In *Oudh* the gross receipts were £69,719. A large illicit trade in opium is declared to exist. In the *Central Provinces*

the revenue increased where the Central Distillery system was in force. The revenue was £97,554 against £92,799 the previous year. As it was found that the liquor consumers of the open country could afford to pay even higher rates for liquor, the rates of still-head duty were in such localities; while the licenses for retail sale in towns and populous tracts were put up to auction and fetched high prices. In this way the revenue has risen without any corresponding increase of drinking. In one district, that of Nimar, where the excise revenue rose 35 per cent. during the year 1866-67, the increase was, in some tracts, gained concurrently with an actual decrease in the amount of liquor consumed. Then again, in the hilly and thinly peopled tracts, where it would not pay to maintain a regularly constituted central distillery, there was risk that the people might be stinted of the liquor, which at certain times of the year, and during hard labour of particular descriptions, is much needed. In localities of this kind single contract stills have been licensed; the average quantity of liquor that an ordinary still can turn out in a month is known, and the minimum fee, at which such a still is licensed, amounts to the sum which a moderate still-head duty on all the liquor distilled would yield. The moral and material benefits, which the central distillery system brings, continued to be as marked as heretofore. Not only European Officers, remarks the Report, but also impartial Natives seem to be of opinion that drinking, as a habit, has much decreased while the vice of drunkenness has nearly disappeared. The improved condition of the hill tribes, who formerly spent their substance in liquor, but who now hardly ever get drunk at all, is becoming more and more apparent.

In *British Burmah* there was a total increase of Rs. 51,714 in Pegu and Tenasserim; but in Arakan there was a falling off. In that division the selling price of Government opium was raised, which decreased the sale of this drug, and which probably may have been smuggled in from other parts of the province. In *Berar* the excise duties are raised by sales of the monopoly for the vending of spirits, opium, and other drugs. The revenue from this source during 1866-67 reached a total of Rs. 10,71,372, (£1,07,137) being Rs. 2,75,631, (27,563) in excess of 1865-66, and not less than Rs. 7,19,184, (£71,918) in excess of 1861-62. As a proof of the wealth of the people, the growth of this revenue must be looked upon as so far satisfactory; but it must also be taken to indicate an increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, and the effect

thereof on the morality of the people is to be feared. The Sudder Distillery system was to be introduced. In *Mysore* the excise receipts, chiefly from "toddy," "arrack," and "ganjah," were, as is usual in seasons of drought, largely affected. The realizations were Rs. 9,10,931 and the decrease Rs. 82,317. Another year's experience of the working of the system tended to establish its superiority over that which it had replaced, and there was, as elsewhere, a general unanimity of opinion as to the success which attended its operation, in securing a minimum of consumption with a maximum of profit to the State. In large towns where there is much competition for licenses to hold retail vend shops, it has usually been found advisable to allow the rate of the license fee to be determined by competition; while in the talooks, the rates continued at Rs. 10, 5, and 2 respectively for the several classes of shops. Retail shops shewed a tendency to increase in number, in proportion to the gradual diminution in the number of wholesale shops. In *Coorg* the Distillery system was introduced with good financial results.

Opium.

The gross Opium revenue of India varies with embarrassing fickleness from 6 to 8½ millions a year. The Opium exported to China is grown chiefly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and in Central India and Guzerat whence it is exported through Bombay.

Detail of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of Behar Opium	2,329,945	2,617,563	2,998,337	5,107,617 }	3,602,210	2,809,476
Sale of Benares Opium	1,493,835	2,074,781	2,193,513		2,703,090	2,030,571
Sale of Opium to Akbarjee Department	77,182	116,868	116,533	129,130	82,519	101,485
Bombay Pass Fees	2,444,141	3,242,500	1,483,140	2,105,400	2,127,360	1,852,140
Confiscations	927	415	1,118	463	628	2,066
Miscellaneous	3,440	3,319	3,332	18,705	2,457	6,619
Acceage on Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066
Total	6,339,270	8,035,176	6,831,999	7,361,495	8,518,264	6,803,413

In *Bombay* the excise system prevails. The cultivation is unchecked save by a heavy pass duty levied on each chest at a rate corresponding to the price realized in Calcutta. The number of chests which passed the Bombay Custom House for exportation to China during the last ten years is as follows:—

		Number of Chests.
1857-58	...	40,405½
1858-59	...	36,111½
1859-60	...	32,506½
1860-61	...	45,072
1861-62	...	38,667
1862-63	...	51,745
1863-64	...	24,733½
1864-65	...	35,090
1865-66	...	36,200

The number passed in 1866-67 was less by 6,418 chests than the average of the preceding five years. The pass duty is Rs. 600 a chest, and the price per chest at Bombay varies from Rs. 1,400 to 1,500 a chest.

In *Bengal* the poppy is grown on a system of advances by the State, by whom it is manufactured, despatched to Calcutta and sold by auction every month. The receipts from Opium sales were estimated in the Budget of 1866-67 at Rs. 6,24,00,000, but the actual receipts amounted only to Rs. 4,82,33,136, as is shewn :—

		Chests.	Rs.
Behar	...	22,000	2,80,94,761
Benares	...	16,680	2,01,38,375
		38,680	4,82,33,136

The decrease is due partly to the loss of a month in the official year and partly to a decline in the auction prices. The gross yield of Opium during the year, that is inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes, &c., was Rs. 4,94,40,136, and the gross charges were Rs. 1,26,96,600. The quantity of land under poppy cultivation was :—

	Land taken in 1865-66. Beegahs.	Land taken in 1866-67. Beegahs.	Increase. Beegahs.
Behar	441,162	461,831	20,669
Benares	248,297	260,824	12,527
	689,459	722,655	33,196

The out-turn of the season was estimated at 48,500 chests of Provision Opium and 3,523 chests of Abkaree Opium. There were besides in reserve 409 chests of Behar and 20 chests of Benares Provision Opium of the past season.

The history and growth of the Opium Revenue in Bengal will be seen from the following table :—

Seasons.	Quantity of land cultivated.	Total amount of expenditure exclusive of Preaidency charges.	Total number of Chests manufactured.	Number of Chests sold by Auction at Calcutta.	Average selling price of each Chest.	Net profit derived to Government. Rs.
1797-98	46,000 0 0	6,46,973 7 3	3,733	3,655	401 0 1 0	8,10,710 8 9
1798-99	46,000 0 0	6,11,556 15 11	3,607	3,540	745 3 0 15	20,20,423 0 1
1799-1800	46,000 0 0	6,60,846 7 1	3,948	3,866	070 1 2 17	19,52,871 8 11
1800-1	44,957 0 0	5,74,197 7 5	3,351	3,203	792 0 4 0	19,62,650 8 7
1801-2	44,899 0 0	4,87,959 8 9	2,773	2,772	1,305 0 7 0	31,29,603 7 3
1802-3	44,344 0 0	4,24,968 5 11	2,427	2,425	1,313 3 6 0	27,59,692 10 1
1803-4	44,348 0 0	4,55,340 12 6	2,594	2,580	1,828 9 1 16	42,82,480 8 1
1804-5	42,473 0 0	5,30,052 12 9	3,217	3,094	1,541 1 5 10	41,52,637 1 10
1805-6	44,031 0 0	5,91,340 5 0	3,511	3,321	1,004 4 0 10	27,71,060 10 9
1806-7	45,584 12 0	6,69,854 5 4	3,800	3,679	1,523 6 0 1	49,96,968 12 8
1807-8	45,677 12 0	5,96,906 8 3	3,473	3,421	1,220 5 0 15	36,38,844 8 9
1808-9	45,736 7 0	6,72,298 1 4	3,851	.....	.....	.....
1809-10	45,540 6 0	6,90,710 7 5	3,974	.....	.....	.....
1810-11	45,537 7 0	6,84,535 3 0	3,920	.....	.....	.....
1811-12	45,358 1 0	6,90,224 11 8	3,967	3,959	1,274 0 0 0	53,62,400 4 4
1812-13	45,020 15 0	6,71,933 7 5	3,847	3,814	1,871 0 0 0	65,20,528 8 7
1813-14	45,737 3 0	6,39,496 15 8	3,026	3,024	2,463 0 0 0	61,08,778 0 2
1814-15	44,177 0 0	5,09,988 12 10	3,411	3,381	2,159 0 0 0	67,43,306 3 4
1815-16	46,188 2 0	6,85,059 2 7	3,330	3,320	1,975 0 0 0	68,60,266 13 5
1816-17	46,518 19 0	5,56,929 6 8	2,889	2,885	2,191 0 0 0	56,66,015 9 4
1817-18	46,510 16 0	5,52,012 4 10	2,872	2,862	1,796 0 0 0	45,89,692 11 2
1818-19	45,482 8 0	6,24,318 8 8	3,355	3,344	2,062 0 0 0	62,71,819 7 4
1819-20	43,297 10 14	6,24,995 8 0	3,423	.....	.....	.....
1820-21	49,361 6 4	5,15,878 12 0	2,795	2,785	4,258 0 0 0	1,04,92,714 7 6
1821-22	48,474 17 16	5,04,729 1 4	3,365	2,931	3,108 0 0 0	85,10,651 14 8
1822-23	52,247 4 4	5,46,347 1 0	2,667	2,661	1,356 0 0 0	46,60,262 14 24
1823-24	51,701 16 31	10,61,237 6 9	4,494	4,395	1,345 0 0 0	48,53,011 9 24
1824-25	58,860 9 5	8,68,346 5 9	2,659	3,054	1,724 0 0 0	43,97,319 10 24
1825-26	62,392 2 12	12,16,936 0 2	4,994	4,862	1,238 0 0 0	49,53,723 15 6
1826-27	69,011 7 0	13,42,925 0 1	4,983	4,988	1,724 0 0 0	68,57,394 15 11
1827-28	70,439 14 12	16,25,257 7 11	5,662	5,287	1,271 0 0 0	62,54,365 8 0
1828-29	81,340 9 3	18,09,607 4 0	6,613	6,149	1,294 0 0 0	62,17,367 12 0
1829-30	91,354 14 9	15,60,347 5 11	5,478	5,101	1,662 0 0 0	74,47,508 10 1
1830-31	97,698 5 11	16,07,865 7 5	5,513	5,219	1,492 0 0 0	63,70,000 8 7
1831-32	1,01,873 15 3	21,59,080 3 6	7,699	7,251	1,174 0 0 0	66,31,970 12 6
1832-33	1,18,850 5 11	24,52,852 11 9	8,699	8,391	962 0 0 0	57,86,488 4 3
1833-34	1,36,412 17 19	25,40,970 2 11	8,689	8,380	1,057 0 0 0	63,72,902 13 1
1834-35	1,38,877 16 19	28,02,351 1 2	9,995	9,696	1,225 0 0 0	69,85,427 0 5
1835-36	1,52,425 13 17	33,13,242 3 5	11,412	Excess 11,861	1,451 0 0 0	1,52,11,151 5 7
1836-37	1,63,723 0 4	36,70,078 11 4	12,451	12,369	783 0 0 0	60,85,377 12 8
1837-38	1,73,013 9 11	37,71,707 2 6	12,975	12,815	538 12 10 0	32,17,093 13 9
1838-39	1,89,422 7 12	35,40,224 0 4	11,620	11,269	557 7 5 0	28,82,444 15 6
1839-40	1,72,634 18 3	37,97,199 12 11	12,849	12,640	727 11 11 0	66,54,985 0 6
1840-41	1,68,405 16 0	39,77,358 15 11	13,363	13,014	810 9 9 0	59,74,326 2 9
1841-42	1,65,778 16 0	39,08,328 12 3	10,074	9,635	1,390 5 6 0	61,09,87,719 10 4
1842-43	1,84,173 0 11	38,31,940 3 5	12,893	12,514	1,365 8 11 0	61,87,71,495 5 13
1843-44	1,92,740 10 1	41,77,455 4 5	15,233	14,799	1,379 5 6 0	61,63,92,045 10 1
1844-45	2,12,034 11 14	46,78,398 5 0	15,954	15,576	1,291 15 10 0	61,56,68,134 8 8
1845-46	2,31,368 1 1	47,35,896 3 7	16,204	15,205	1,301 4 4 0	61,63,48,881 0 2
1846-47	2,53,954 3 18	48,77,326 15 5	24,141	21,461	890 14 7 0	61,36,13,745 0 5
1847-48	2,86,898 2 5	75,76,401 3 3	27,637	26,627	968 2 0 0	61,00,80,453 4 8
1848-49	2,80,220 13 11	73,33,763 0 8	25,258	24,999	999 4 1 0	61,79,05,708 12 3
1849-50	2,80,328 9 16	71,77,202 4 4	24,546	23,754	948 7 9 0	61,61,03,049 9 9
1850-51	3,67,918 0 8	67,71,022 14 7	34,563	23,012	1,109 4 5 0	62,02,47,368 5 4
1851-52	3,67,335 9 16	74,86,739 2 9	27,180	26,464	970 8 5 0	61,88,95,646 7 3
1852-53	3,97,200 19 13	97,06,536 6 10	35,216	34,273	765 2 7 0	61,08,80,016 13 9
1853-54	4,50,129 13 11	1,04,06,973 11 2	37,051	34,147	740 5 5 0	61,50,80,728 0 5
1854-55	4,41,747 14 14	90,04,166 5 5	33,530	31,660	935 13 1 0	62,18,34,925 9 4
1855-56	4,29,533 17 13	81,84,099 11 2	32,183	30,498	1,004 3 8 0	62,70,28,530 11 10
1856-57	4,13,891 3 14	63,22,884 5 8	23,468	22,016	1,436 4 7 0	62,73,69,591 2 9
1857-58	3,44,653 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Salt.

Detail of Items, Prosl- dencies and Pro- vinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duty on Salt	2,479,032	2,880,467	2,853,025	5,497,293	2,653,838	2,823,563
Proceeds of Sale of Salt	1,688,294	1,921,914	1,683,159		1,797,352	2,155,839
Excise Duty on Salt	358,079	386,369	440,322		870,888	350,905
Miscellaneous	37,252	55,396	50,579	26,374	20,071	15,502
Total	4,563,307	5,244,146	5,036,085	5,523,667	5,342,149	5,345,909

The Salt duty acts as a capitation tax. Except in Bengal the manufacture of salt is a monopoly; in Bengal Liverpool salt, imported at a high fixed duty, has taken the place of the salt formerly manufactured under Government supervision.

In *Madras* the Salt Revenue rose to Rs. 11,49,320 more than for the corresponding period in the preceding year, owing mainly to the increase of price from Rs. 1-8 per Indian maund to Rs. 1-11 in March 1866. It is satisfactory to be able to add, that the consumption of this necessary of life increased by one and a quarter per cent. The quantity exported by rail into the interior from the Madras Depôt was 96,000 maunds more than in 1865-66—the total for eleven months being 11,83,200 Indian maunds.

Items.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months.
	ln. Mds.	ln. Mds.	ln. Mds.	ln. Mds.	ln. Mds.
Home consumption	28,40,502	29,74,214	32,36,772	33,30,837	30,90,750
Inland do.	32,72,713	31,35,278	37,09,269	33,50,364	32,11,132
Total	61,22,215	60,99,492	69,46,041	66,81,201	63,10,882
Exportation	4,16,290	3,03,127	5,32,018	12,89,965	5,04,733
Grand Total	65,38,501	64,02,619	74,78,059	79,68,166	68,15,615
Government price for Salt per In- dian Maund	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 1 11 0	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0

In *Bombay*, owing to the exceptionally large quantity of salt removed during 1865-66 in anticipation of the increase in the

rate of duty, which came into force during January 1865, there were fewer removals of salt this year :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on Salt removed from the Pans ...	49,59,391	33,71,125
Duty on Salt imported by sea ...	14,414	43,589
Ditto Ditto by land ...	2,89,955	2,41,199
Proprietary right of the Government Salt Pans	65,551	53,938
Ground rent from Salt Pans ..	22,234	18,697
Sale proceeds of smuggled Salt ...	1,772	5,170
Rupees ...	53,53,317	37,33,718
Deduct ...	37,33,718	
Decrease in 1866-67 ...	16,19,599	

In *Bengal* the quantity of Salt cleared during the eleven months was 7,326,185 maunds, against 6,685,759 maunds, which represents eleven-twelfths of the total quantity cleared during the preceding year. The net revenue of 1866-67 was Rs. 2,51,85,766 against Rs. 2,19,84,492 during eleven-twelfths of the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rs. 32,01,274, which is mainly caused by increased sales of Government Salt, the proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 72,42,805 against Rs. 31,20,512.

Clearance of Salt during	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1845-46 ...	3,954,955	.....	1,450,154	5,405,109
1855-56 ...	3,471,149	49,989	3,300,117	6,821,255
1865-66 ...	1,184,514	7,087	5,494,158	6,685,759
1866-67 ...	1,800,712	1,772	5,523,701	7,326,185

The stock of Government Salt in store at Sulkea at the close of the year was estimated at 2,353,387 maunds.

The course of the salt trade in the other Provinces will be found under the Chapter on Trade, at page 102.

Assessed Taxes.

Details of Items, Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven months.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax Collection ..	2,054,696	1,882,212	1,483,622	1,281,817	692,241	22,126
Miscellaneous ..						
Total ...	2,054,696	1,882,212	1,483,622	1,281,817	692,241	22,126
Customs—						
Imports ..	2,801,717	2,102,382	2,326,788	2,240,433	2,222,484	1,985,622
Exports ..						
Frontier Duties ..	22,730	19,447	27,062	22,769	13,375	8,340
Warehouse and Wharf Rents ..	4,014	5,585	6,159	9,251	4,744	6,053
Miscellaneous ..	20,448	36,952	24,062	24,476	39,264	30,849
Total ...	2,851,909	2,164,366	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,867	2,030,864
Stamps.						
Sale of Impressed Stamps	1,608,708	1,332,502	1,544,006	1,939,883	1,772,559	1,633,562
Duty on Unstamped Paper	958	1,604	3,120		78,862	28,100
Sale of Adhesive Stamps (other than Postage Stamps) ..	40,483	64,564	76,408		112,331	115,041
Fines and Penalties and other Items ..	43,068	90,878	111,682	32,215	30,880	27,070
Total ...	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632	1,868,773

Savings Banks.

A Savings Bank was established in Calcutta in 1833 to accommodate the Army and the Christian population. The lowest deposit is one rupee, the highest Rs. 1,500 and the interest 3½ per cent. Similar banks exist in Bombay and Madras. No returns from the latter have been published. The latest returns from Calcutta and Bombay are as follows :—

Comparative Statement showing the number of accounts and amount of Deposits in Government Savings Bank when transferred to the Bank of Bengal in 1863, and on 30th April 1868.

Calcutta Depositors.	No. of accounts in 1863.	No. of accounts, April 1868.	Increase.	Amount of Deposits, 1863.	Amount of Deposits, April 1868.	Increase.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Presidency, European ..	3,725	4,144	419	5,86,693 4 5	9,27,552 2 6	3,41,858 14 1
Ditto Native ..	3,237	4,223	986	2,81,824 9 0	5,19,587 5 4	2,37,762 12 4
Mofussil, European and Native ..	704	838	134	1,11,234 6 0	1,79,290 0 5	68,056 6 5
Security Depositors principally composed of P. W. Department Officers	200	511	311	54,372 4 11	90,329 10 6	35,957 5 7
	7,866	9,716	1,850	10,43,124 2 4	17,16,759 2 9	6,73,635 0 5

Bombay Government Savings Bank.

Years.	No. of Depositors.			Amount of Deposits.			Interest.			Cost of Management.
	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	3,578	5,331	8,909	8,15,990	9,80,537	17,96,527	30,239	37,342	67,581	9,688
1864-65	3,886	5,779	9,665	8,81,958	9,79,942	18,61,900	29,908	35,108	65,016	12,000
1865-66	4,085	6,514	10,549	9,22,406	12,85,426	22,07,832	32,262	42,975	75,237	12,000
1866-67	4,138	6,829	10,767	12,13,058	18,09,498	30,82,544	36,246	54,717	90,963	12,000
1867-68	4,918	8,151	13,069	13,33,339	22,09,852	35,43,191	45,506	76,494	1,22,000	12,000

The result in April 1868 was :—

Savings Bank.	Classes.			Amount of Deposits.		
	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Na-tives.	Total.
				£	£	£
Calcutta	5,216	4,500	9,716	111,676	60,000	171,676
Bombay	4,918	8,151	13,069	133,334	220,985	354,319
	10,134	12,651	22,785	245,010	280,985	525,995

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

Expenditure.

The sum of £674,717 was expended on Education, Science and Art by the Government of India in 1866-67. From this must be deducted educational receipts to the amount of £66,658, leaving £608,059 as the net expenditure. But in addition to this considerable sums were spent (1) by local Governments from local cesses, and by Municipalities from local taxes; (2) by Missionary Societies and private persons who received grants-in-aid to the amount of £117,004 and must have expended twice that sum; and (3) on indigenous schools not under inspection but supported by the people themselves, or by religious persons or institutions like the Poonghyees of British Burmah.

The expenditure has gradually increased since the Charter of 1813 when Parliament directed that a sum of £10,000 should be spent on the Education of the people of India. The following gross sums have of late been spent on Education, Science and Art by the Government of India, independent of local cesses and subscriptions :—

1861-62 ...	£342,593	1865-66 ...	£670,739
1862-63 ...	400,361	1866-67 (11 months)	674,717
1863-64 ...	441,856	1867-68 (Estimate)...	786,200
1864-65 ...	531,980	1868-69 ..	904,190

When we analyse the gross grant of £674,717 we find it thus divided :—

As to Provinces :—

Government of India, £120,412	Central Provinces, ...	18,060
Madras, ... 78,290	British Burmah, ...	6,625
Bombay and Sindh, ... 97,075	Berar, ...	6,964
Bengal, ... 180,426	Eastern Settlements, ...	2,574
N. W. Provinces, ... 90,947		
Punjab, ... 56,924	Total ...	£674,717
Oudh, ... 16,420		

As to Objects. The following sums were spent on Science and Art, or observatories, scientific surveys and societies and museums ; on Grants-in-Aid and on the Universities.

Province.				Science & Art.	Grants-in-Aid.	Universities.
				£	£	£
Madras	...	...	..	12,421	16,140	1,796
Bombay	...	...	...	1,901	16,494	4,586
Bengal	...	...	...	12,392	33,151	.....
N. W. Provinces	...	...	...	4,741	25,059	.....
Punjab	...	...	...	3,148	16,220	.....
Oudh	...	...	..	.....	4,308	.....
Central Provinces	...	...	...	3,753	1,573	.....
British Burmah	...	...	.	11	4,059	.....
Government of India	...	...	..	112,957	.....	4,119
Total	...	...	...	£151,324	117,004	10,501

The rest of the grant was spent on educational institutions directly conducted and inspected by Government. The cost of the Universities was not in reality half £10,501, for the fees of candidates are credited on the revenue side. The number and cost of the Agency which supervises the expenditure and its results were as follows :—

General Statistics.

The following shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, and aided by, Government with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure in all India :—

Years ended 30th April.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average atten- dance of Pu- pils.	Amount ex- pended by Govern- ment.	Total Expen- diture from all Sources.
			£	£
1852-53 ...	413	28,179	...	100,210
1854-55 ...	501	43,517	76,045	...
1855-56 ...	508	43,664	137,206	...
1856-57 ...	8,490	190,656	174,357	...
1857-58 ...	8,070	151,188	231,479	...
1858-59 ...	12,479	239,053	259,377	...
1859-60 ...	13,550	306,506	233,444	315,372
1860-61 ...	14,322	333,078	235,369	363,883
1861-62 ...	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1862-63 ...	15,136	394,531	274,470	401,126
1863-64 ...	16,616	473,013	319,888	497,760
1864-65 ...	17,209	441,591	391,277	613,794
1865-66 ...	18,563	559,317	449,038	770,834
1866-67 (11 months) ...	14,990	622,342	478,304	760,211

Educational Statistics for 1866-67.

[illegible]

Educational Statistics for 1866-67, (11 months.)

Province.	1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12									
Analysis of Expenditure.																					
Expenditure from Imperial Funds.		Local Funds.		Total Expenditure on Education.		Direction and Inspection.		Instruction included in column 5.		Imperial Expenditure on Government Schools.		Grants-in-aid, including payments by results.		Percentage of cost in column 7 on column 8.		Percentage of cost in column 8 on column 9.		Average annual cost to State per pupil.		Total annual average cost per pupil under instruction.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure from Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	Private.	Public.	Total.	Direction and Inspection.	Instruction included in column 5.	Imperial Expenditure on Government Schools.	Grants-in-aid, including payments by results.	Percentage of cost in column 7 on column 8.	Percentage of cost in column 8 on column 9.	Average annual cost to State per pupil.	Total annual average cost per pupil under instruction.	To Government.	To other Funds.	Total average cost.	To Government.	To other Funds.	Total average cost.	To Government.	To other Funds.	Total average cost.
Bengal	13,85,703	4,06,708	4,06,221	22,98,631	2,27,010	20,63,681	6,98,814	3,32,183	50.43	29.57	210.9	78 19.8	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Bombay	9,16,678	6,01,029	Not given	15,17,707	1,64,105	13,53,602	4,03,572	70,652	50.3	49.7	150.2	53 13.4	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Madras	6,16,671	1,16,080	...	7,32,751	1,22,495	6,10,256	3,10,911	1,21,271	50.4	49.6	208.1	23 14.9	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
North-Western P.	7,71,006	4,77,246	...	12,48,252	1,78,993	10,69,259	2,51,275	1,36,968	32.4	67.6	211.7	3 8.07	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Punjab	5,62,674	2,83,847	1,60,582	9,07,103	91,432	7,15,671	2,36,376	1,36,252	42.91	57.09	111.1	57 15.9	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Oude	1,51,675	87,923	Not given	2,39,598	35,408	2,04,190	59,911	41,779	28.7	71.3	111.1	2.6	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Central Provinces	1,56,463	2,31,260	...	3,87,723	70,881	3,16,842	70,680	18,086	44.7	55.3	111.1	4.02	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
British Burma	84,248	30,610	Not given	1,14,858	19,579	95,279	65,697	77.9	22.1	...	12.6	12.6	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Hyderabad	1,20,203	220	...	1,20,423	25,031	95,392	52,794	23,228	43.8	56.2	15.3	47 23.	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Mysore	13,276	...	...	13,276	1,160	11,396	11,176	...	91.7	...	13.9	2 13.2	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12	Rs. 12

"It may be explained generally that the figures under the head 'Local Funds' represent money received and administered by Government Officers or Educational Committees, but derived from local sources, such as education cesses, school fees, private endowments subscriptions, &c. The figures given under the head of 'private expenditure' may be said generally to represent the expenditure from private sources on private schools, which are under the inspection of Government Officers. The amount shown under this head must be more or less approximate, and probably considerably below the real amount, and there is, of course a considerable amount of private expenditure on education, which never comes under the cognizance of Government, as, for instance, expenditure on schools which are neither acted nor inspected by Government, and with the accounts of which the Government has nothing to do." (Paragraph 28, Note on Education 1866-66.)

The Universities, Colleges and English Schools.

Under the Despatch of 1854 the three Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were incorporated by Acts of the Imperial Legislature II., XXII. and XXVII. in the year 1857. All are based on the model of the University of London, but rigorous uniformity in details is not insisted on. The number of Colleges of which each consisted was, at the latest date :—

<i>Calcutta.</i>	<i>Madras.</i>	<i>Bombay.</i>
Govt. Independent. 19 22	Govt. Independent. 6 13	Govt. Independent. 5 1
<u>41</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

The results of the examinations since the foundation of the Universities have been as follows :—

Matriculation or Entrance.

Year.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1857 ...	244	162	Not given.	...	41	36
1858 ...	464	111		...	79	18
1859 (Two Exns.) ...	1,411	583		13	57	30
1860 ...	808	415		11	52	23
1861 ...	1,058	477		19	80	48
1862 ...	1,114	477		13	195	82
1863 ...	1,307	690		21	252	105
1864 ...	1,396	702		37	390	143
1865 ...	1,00	510		95	565	223
1866 ...	1,350	629	288	111	555	229
1867 ...	1,507	814	458	93	895	306
Total ...	12,139	5,570		413	3,161	1,243

Degrees.

Degree,	Calcutta. 1858 to 1867.		Bombay. 1862 to 1867.		Madras. 1858 to 1867.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
B. A.	617	30	72	43	125	75
M. A.	91	57	13	11	...	...
B. L. or LL. B. ...	203	129	...	4	43	23
M. B. ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
M. D. ...	6	4	...	...	...	1
L. C. E. or B. C. E.	58	33	...	4	11	5
Total ...	977	255	85	62	179	104

Besides the Examinations for Entrance and Degrees "First Examinations in Arts" are held, to test the progress of students at the close of the second year after Entrance. Only those who pass are allowed to go on for Degrees. Of 1858 candidates in the University of Calcutta, from 1858 to 1866 the number who passed this examination was 829. Of 109 candidates in the University of Bombay in 1866 and 1867, 50 passed. Of 713 in the University of Madras between 1864 and 1867 inclusive 265 passed.

University of Calcutta in 1866-67.—The new form of certificate for Entrance candidates was required at the Examination of this year, and, as might have been anticipated, fewer candidates were sent up. There were 1,350 candidates, of whom 638 passed, 48 were absent, and 664 failed. Of the passed candidates, 76 were placed in the first class, 299 in the second, and 269 in the third class. Of the 664 candidates who were rejected, 530 failed in English, 91 in the second language, 359 in History and Geography, and 346 in Mathematics. For the first Examination in Arts there were 426 candidates, of whom 131 passed, 43 were absent, and 252 failed. Of the passed candidates, 14 were placed in the first class, 44 in the second, and 73 in the third class. Of the rejected candidates, 147 failed in English, 96 in the second language, 174 in History, 155 in Mathematics, and 136 in Philosophy. There were 141 candidates for the degree of B. A., of whom 60 passed, 12 were absent, and 69 failed. Of the successful candidates, 10 were placed in the first class, 28 in the second, and 22 in the third

class. Of the rejected candidates, 29 failed in English, 2 in the second language, 37 in History, 41 in Mathematics, 48 in Mental and Moral Science, and 24 in the optional subjects. These results show a higher percentage of failures at both the higher Examinations in Arts than last year. There were 31 candidates for Honors in Arts, of whom 18 passed, 5 being placed in the first class, 6 in the second class, and 7 in the third class, and 4 were absent. There were also 8 candidates for the degree of M. A., of whom 4 passed. At the Examination in Law there were 53 candidates, of whom 22 were passed for the degree of Bachelor in Law, and 14 for a Licence. Of the latter, 5 were subsequently declared to be entitled to the degree of B. L., under Clause 7 of the B. L. Regulations. Two candidates appeared for Honors in Law, and one of them passed in Mercantile Law and in International Law. At the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering there were 9 candidates, all of whom failed. There were 46 candidates for the First Examination in Medicine, of whom 18 passed in the second division. At the Second Examination in Medicine and Surgery, there were 20 candidates, of whom 6 were passed in the first division, and 11 in the second. Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation of two lakhs of Rupees was invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities, and, at a Meeting of the Senate on the 21st July, a plan for the appropriation of the proceeds of this endowment in the foundation of Studentships, to be named after the donor, was adopted. The Committee of the Duff Memorial Fund offered to transfer the money in their hands to the University for the purpose of founding four Scholarships, to be awarded upon the result of the First Examination in Arts, and the Senate accepted this benefaction from the subscribers. The Syndicate referred to the Faculty of Arts, for consideration and report, the question of introducing some uniform system for the spelling of Indian proper names in the Roman character, and a Sub-Committee of the Faculty has been appointed to make a report. The Syndicate conceded to pupil teachers in Government training Schools, on condition of their having served for a full period of two years as pupil teachers or schoolmasters after passing the Entrance Examination, the privileges of schoolmasters as regards admission to the First Examination in Arts. The certificates of such candidates must, however, be countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction.

No less than 190 schools sent up lads of or above 16 years of age to the Entrance Examinations of 1866 and 1867. Of these

not one-fourth passed ten students each, or in the proportion of five each year. In the following list we insert only those who passed at least ten in the two years, in the order of merit. Independent schools are in italics:—

School.	Candidates.		School.	
	1st year.	2nd year.		
1 Hindu ...	85	61	Durston College	27 16
2 Hare School	79	58	Kajah Abdul Ganny's	25 16
3 General Assembly's	78	56	Agra Collegiate	22 16
4 Pogose, Dacca	70	43	Scramapore do.	29 16
5 Hooghly Collegiate	64	40	Bareilly do.	28 15
6 Dacca do.	51	38	Beerbhoom	34 15
7 Free Church, Calcutta	77	36	Burrisaul ...	30 15
8 Benares Collegiate	46	31	Col. Training Academy	30 15
8 Free Church, Chinsurah	51	32	30 Colombo ...	22 14
10 Howrah ...	33	31	Chittagong ..	24 13
{ Metropolitan	38	29	Bhagulpore	21 13
{ Kishnaghur Collegiate	48	29	Seal's Free ...	24 13
13 Hooghly Branch	37	28	Komnaghur ...	28 13
15 Berhampore Collegiate	52	22	Sauscrit ...	20 12
{ Mymensing	25	19	Beaulah ...	23 12
{ Ooterparah ...	27	19	Teachers ...	40 11
{ London Mission	29	18	Burdwan Rajah's	37 11
{ St. Xavier's	22	18	Private Students	57 10
{ Delhi Collegiate	29	17	Oriental Seminary	20 10
{ Kishnaghur Ang Ver.	25	17	St. John's Agra	18 10
21 Canning College	30	17	42 Free Church, Nagpore	9 5
			(one year)	

Failed in	1866.	1867.	Total.
	Out of 1350.	Out of 1507.	Out of 2,857.
English, ...	530	537	1,067
2nd Language, ...	90	127	217
History and Geography, ...	358	330	688
Mathematics, ...	344	308	652
Absent, ...	48	22	70

Of the First Examination in Arts the following have been the results. Independent or Non-Government Colleges appear in italics :—

College.		Candidates.		Passed.		1866 and 1867.	
		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	Total Candidates.	Total Passed.
1	Presidency ...	95	73	32	40	168	72
2	Hooghly ...	62	31	19	14	93	33
{	Kishnaghur ...	20	33	7	20	55	27
	Dacca ...	47	35	8	19	82	27
{	Free Church ...	38	45	13	14	83	27
	Cathedral Mission ...	33	16	9	12	49	21
6	Berhampore ...	22	20	4	10	42	14
8	General Assembly's ...	23	22	10	2	45	12
9	Patna ...	9	8	4	7	17	11
10	London Mission ...	0	10	0	10	10	10
11	Bareilly ...	5	8	2	6	13	8
{	Delhi ...	7	6	3	4	13	7
	Sanscrit ...	11	8	4	3	19	7
{	St. Xavier's ...	5	12	3	4	17	7
	Benares ...	3	4	3	3	7	6
15	Dowton ...	4	6	2	3	10	5
{	Agra ...	1	3	1	3	4	4
	St. John's do. ...	4	5	1	3	9	4
{	Serampore ...	5	7	2	2	12	4
	Teachers ...	13	13	1	2	26	3
{	Colombo ...	0	3	0	2	3	2
	Bishop's ...	3	0	2	0	3	2
{	Joyramain's ...	2	1	0	1	3	1
	Medical ...	2	4	0	1	3	1
{	Ajmere ...	0	3	0	1	3	1
	Lahore Mission ...	4	1	0	1	5	1
{	Hooghly Normal ...	0	7	0	1	7	1
	Lahore ...	6	3	1	0	9	1
{	Victoria, Agra ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	St. Paul's ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
{	Madriisa ...	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total ...		426	388	131	168	813	319

Out of 813 candidates sent up by 30 colleges 319 passed, or considerably less than half. The results of the Bachelor's examination were—

	College.	Candidates.		Passed.		1867 and 1868.	
		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	Total Candidates.	Total Passed.
1	Presidency ...	62	72	24	32	134	56
2	Free Church ...	18	32	12	13	50	25
3	Hooghly ...	14	13	5	8	27	13
4	Teachers ...	16	26	6	10	42	16
5	Dacca ...	12	12	7	5	24	12
6	General Assembly's ...	0	15	0	8	15	8
7	Berhampore ...	4	11	1	6	15	7
8	Kishnaghur ...	5	6	2	4	11	6
9	Benares ...	3	3	2	2	6	4
	{ Patna ...	0	6	0	3	6	3
	{ Dooeton ...	4	3	1	2	7	3
12	Lahore Mission ...	0	3	0	2	3	2
13	Agra ...	0	2	0	1	2	1
13	Delhi ...	0	2	0	1	2	1
13	Lahore ...	0	2	0	1	2	1
14	Medical College ...	1	2	0	1	3	1
	St. Paul's... ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	La Martiniere ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Bareilly ...	0	2	2	0	2	0
	Total ...	141	212	62	99	353	159

Again the proportion of successful candidates is less than half, An analysis of the failures is instructive:—

Failed in	First Examination in Arts.		B. A. Examination.		Total out of 1867.
	1866.	1867.	1867.	1868.	
	Out of 426.	Out of 388.	Out of 141.	Out of 212.	
English	147	113	29	58	347
2nd Language	96	89	2	17	204
History	174	53	37	26	290
Mathematics	155	122	41	54	372
Mental and Moral Philosophy	136	21	48	41	246
Optional Subject	...	...	24	45	69

The largest number of failures is in Mathematics and the next in English.

The Syndicate thus record the sorrow which they have felt at the great loss which the University has sustained by the premature death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta—"This is not the place for a detailed enumeration of the many excellent qualities by which the late Metropolitan was distinguished. But in common with all who ever had official relations with Bishop Cotton, the Syndicate had frequent occasion to observe and admire his ready solution of difficult questions, his conciliatory and generous spirit, his ripe and varied experience, and his large and liberal treatment of all matters arising out of the great objects of University education." The Hon'ble H. S. Maine retired from the Vice-Chancellorship, having discharged the duties of that office for double the period for which it is ordinarily held. "Mr. Maine's extensive and varied information, his correct and classical habits of thought and speech, and his familiarity with the scope, object, and details of the University system prevalent in England, singularly qualified him to preside over the University of Calcutta. These eminent qualities have been repeatedly acknowledged by the Government, and by the public interested in the progress of education, and the Syndicate cannot allow this occasion to pass without formally placing on record their testimony to the great value of Mr. Maine's services during the term of his high office extending over the past four years."

The University fees and proceeds from the sale of publications amounted to £3,461 and its net cost to Government to £4,303.

University of Bombay.—Of the 93 candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination 69 were Hindus, 18 Parsees, 4 Sindhis, and 2 Portuguese. Of the 21 who passed the First Arts

Examination. 14 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Poona College, and 3 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 15 being Hindus, 4 Parsees, 1 a European and 1 a Portuguese. Of the 15 who gained the degree of B. A. 9 were from Elphinstone College and 6 from Poona College; 9 being Hindus, 5 Parsees, and 1 a Sindhi. There were 3 candidates from Elphinstone College for the Degree of M. A. in English and Latin of whom 2 passed the Examination; 1 being a Parsee and the other a Khoja Mahomedan. A Parsee from Elphinstone College took M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Two Hindoos took the Degree of LL. B. and two that of L. M. The Syndicate congratulate the University on the excellent working of the Jugounath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships. Twenty-one candidates presented themselves for Examination; one Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem was awarded to Yeshvant Vasudev Athale, of Ratnagherry High School, and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to Govind Shripat Shikhar, of Dhoolia High School. Both of these scholarships are tenable for three years. The competition for other University Prizes was not so satisfactory. For the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal only one Essay was sent in, and this not having come up to the proper standard; the medal was not awarded. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize also remained unawarded.

University of Madras.—The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the three examinations of the Faculty of Arts is shown:—

Languages.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Greek ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Latin ...	66	21	21	11	1	1
Sanskrit ...	2	1	1	..	...	...
Tamil ...	445	146	142	61	11	7
Telugu ...	197	70	42	23	5	4
Malayalam ...	85	35	24	11	1	1
Canarese ...	65	24	18	10	...	...
Hindustani ...	24	8	2	...	...	...

The several classes of the community to which the candidates belong, are noted in the following Table :—

Classes.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examin- ed.	Passed.	Examin- ed.	Passed.	Examin- ed.	Passed.
Brahmins ...	448	157	142	68	11	7
Other Hindus	261	75	57	24	4	4
East Indians ...	53	21	19	12	...	...
Europeans ...	47	17	8	4	2	2
Mahomedans	22	7	2	...	...	...
Native Chris- tians ...	64	29	22	8	1	...

Candidates paid £818 in fees.

The above and the tables given at the beginning of this Chapter display in sufficient detail the expenditure and results of the higher or English Education in Colleges and Schools. We now proceed to show the state of Vernacular, or Primary, and of Female Education.

Principles of Educational Policy in India.

The "Note on the State of Education in India, 1866-67" by Mr. A. Howell, Under-Secretary to Government, outlines the theory of Education in India. The Indian Educational Code is contained in the Despatches of the Home Government of 1854 and 1859. The main object of the former Despatch is to divert the efforts of the Government from the education of the higher classes upon whom they had up to that date been too exclusively directed, and to turn them to the wider diffusion of education among all classes of the people, and especially to the provision of primary instruction for the masses. Such instruction is to be provided by the direct instrumentality of Government, and a compulsory rate, levied under the direct authority of Government, is pointed out as the best means of obtaining funds for the purpose. The system must be extended by the establishment of Government schools as models, to be superseded gradually by schools supported on the grant-in-aid

principle. This principle is to be of perfect religious neutrality, defined in regular rules adapted to the circumstances of each Province, and clearly and publicly placed before the Natives of India. Schools, whether purely Government institutions or aided, in all of which (excepting Normal Schools) the payment of some fee, however small, is to be the rule, are to be in regular gradation from those which give the humblest elementary instruction to the highest Colleges, and the best pupils of one grade to climb through the other grades by means of scholarships obtained in the lower school and tenable in the higher. To provide masters, normal schools are to be established in each province, and moderate allowances given for the support of those who possess an aptness for teaching and are willing to devote themselves to the profession of school masters. By this means it is hoped that, at no distant period, Institutions may be in operation in all the Presidencies, calculated to supply masters for all classes of schools, and thus in time greatly to limit, if not altogether to obviate, the necessity of recruiting the educational service by means of engagements made in England. The medium of education is to be the Vernacular languages of India, into which the best elementary treatises in English should be translated. Such translations are to be advertised for, and liberally rewarded by Government as the means of enriching Vernacular literature. While, therefore, the Vernacular languages are on no account to be neglected, the English language may be taught where there is a demand for it, but the English language is not to be substituted for the Vernacular dialects of the country. Female education is to receive the frank and cordial support of Government, as by it a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people, than by the education of men. In addition to the Government and aided colleges and schools for general education, special Institutions for imparting special education in law, medicine, engineering, art, and agriculture are to receive in every Province the direct aid and encouragement of Government.

The agency by which this system of education is to be carried out is a Director in each Province, assisted by a competent staff of Inspectors, care being taken that the cost of control shall be kept in fair proportion to the cost of direct measures of instruction. To complete the system in each Presidency a University is to be established, on the model of the London University, at each of the three Presidency Towns. These Universities are not to be themselves places of education, but they are to test the value of the education given elsewhere; they are to pass every student of

ordinary ability who has fairly profited by the curriculum of school and college study which he has passed through, the standard required being such as to command respect without discouraging the efforts of deserving students. Education is to be aided and supported by the principal officials in every district, and is to receive, besides, the direct encouragement of the State by the opening of Government appointments to those who have received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it may have been acquired; and in the lower situations, by preferring a man who can read and write, and is equally eligible in other respects, to one who cannot.

When the Despatch of 1854 was written, there were no Universities in India and no educational Departments; there were only 14 Government colleges for general education; elementary vernacular education had only been attempted with any degree of success in the North-West Provinces and Bombay; there were no Grant-in-aid Rules; the total number of pupils in all the Government colleges and higher and lower schools together—in Bengal was 13,822; in the North-Western Provinces, 8,508; in Madras, 3,380; and in Bombay, about 14,000; there were no Normal schools; female education had not been attempted by the State at all, and the total annual grant for education in all India was £98,721. The first and the most striking fact, therefore, which the tables for 1866-67 disclose is the very extraordinary development of education in the last 12 years, in every Province.

Vernacular or Primary Schools.

There is no doubt at all about the principle laid down in the educational code. At a time when there were not 12,000 pupils altogether in the Government colleges and superior schools for general education in all India, the framers of the code were of opinion that the efforts of Government had been too exclusively directed theretofore to the higher classes, and that all that then remained for Government to do for these classes was to establish Universities to complete the educational machinery in each Presidency. The duty of conveying knowledge to the great mass of the people, insisted on in 1854 and 1859, was again strongly put by the Home Government in 1863 and again in 1864. Mr. Howell comes to the conclusion, that the statistical tables show that the lower classes do not in all Provinces receive their proportionate share of the very large annual increase of expenditure on education since 1854. Still less do they receive the larger share which it would appear to be one main object of the Despatch to

Educational Cesses.—A cess of two per cent. on the land revenue, at first voluntary, but as each district was settled anew compulsory, was first introduced into the North-Western Provinces by Mr. Thomason in 1848. A similar cess was subsequently levied in the Punjab and Oudh. Sir Bartle Frere in 1856 began to levy in Sindh a cess of 9 pie on each rupee of land revenue, together with a shop tax of four annas and two annas, respectively, in substitution of certain miscellaneous taxes which had descended from the time of the Native Government, and at a later period Act VIII. of 1865 (Bombay) legalised the levy of one anna per rupee for schools and public improvements. A cess was also introduced into Bombay with this result—

Years.	Assignment.	Increase of schools for primary education.	Increase of scholars.
	Rs.	No.	No.
1864-65 ...	2,15,359	148	12,529
1865-66 ...	3,13,524	229	23,041
1866-67 ...	3,81,795	253	12,715
Total ...	9,10,678	630	48,285

The present number of lower class Government Schools is 1,357 with 79,189 scholars. This development is unequalled in any part of India. In Madras the local Act VI. of 1863 empowers the revenue authorities to enforce a rate for education in places where the principal inhabitants may consent to assess themselves, but the Act has not worked well. In Bengal no cess has been imposed, though the Despatch of 1859 urged this course. On 25th April 1868, however, the Government of India directed the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to take steps for levying a cess of two per cent. on the land revenue which would yield £76,627 for primary schools. The Government of India would supplement this. The Director estimated that to supply every 3,000 inhabitants of Bengal with one school would cost £200,000 a year. But among the twenty millions of England and Wales Parliament spent £378,003 in 1865-66 on elementary schools. In consequence of the enquiries which led to the orders of the Government of India on this subject, Baboo Bhodeb Mookerjee, Inspector of Village Schools in Bengal under the scheme sanctioned by Sir J. P. Grant in 1861, made a ten

weeks' tour in the North-Western, Punjab and Oudh Provinces, to inspect the schools there. He thus estimates the number and cost of the schools :—

Provinces.	Village Schools.	Expenditure.		Cost of Inspection.	Total.	Average.
		Direct.	Indirect.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North West ...	3,202	2,02,476	91,868	77,000	3,81,044	119
Punjab ...	1,660	1,65,731	20,741	33,000	2,21,472	144
Oudh ...	264	10,618	20,448	6,000	37,066	140
Bengal ...	882	25,147	46,620	35,985	1,07,752	122

State of Vernacular Education in 1866-67.—In Madras there were 2,802 pupils on the rolls of 84 schools. In Bombay there were 1357 schools with 79,189 scholars :—

Years.	Bombay.		Madras.	
	Annual in-crease of cess Schools.	Annual in-crease of pupils.	Annual in-crease of rate Schools.	Annual increase of pupils.
1864-65	148	12,529	75	1,521
1865-66	229	23,041	4	430
1866-67	253	12,715	5	Not given, eleven Schools having been closed, but the total number of pupils in the existing 84 Schools is 2,802.
	Present number of Schools is 1357.	Present number of pupils is 79,189.		

The North Western Provinces have long been remarkable for success in the diffusion of elementary education on the Hukka-bundee system.—

Government Lower Class Schools	...	3,467	pupils...	122,125
Aided	"	47	"	3,269
		<hr/> 3,514		<hr/> 125,394
Unaided*	...	5,071		<hr/> 58,168

In the *Punjab* the increase of the one per cent. educational cess fund rose from £13,803 in 1856-57 to £21,271 in 1866-67. The following shows the proportions of castes and creeds who attend the schools :—

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Town Schools ...	5,702	2,332	564	8,598	4,458	4,140
Village ...	26,823	21,264	5,670	53,757	40,434	13,323

The Schools are attended by people of all classes except the lowest. Though there is no rule on the subject, Chumars, and boys of very low caste are virtually excluded. In some cases the sons of Sardars attend Village Schools, and their relatives occasionally show much interest in their progress. Captain Holroyd, the Director, reports that there is no general desire for education amongst the agricultural population, and though there are many places where the lumbardears do take a genuine interest in the Schools, the proportion of such places is small. The old idea still prevails very extensively, that if a boy goes to school he is of no use for the plough.

The following shows the results in *Oudh* :—

* These are indigenous schools, neither aided nor inspected ; they are not shown at all in the returns of other provinces.

	Collections.	Village Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure from cess.	Normal Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure from cess.
	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
1865-66 ...	23,926	61	2,004	4,731	2	392	13,244
1866-67 ...	45,077	264	7,462	9,880	2	206	20,241

The prospects of the cess, as stated by the Director in his report for the year, are very encouraging. He reports that when the cess is fully levied it is expected to yield about Rs. 11,000 per district per annum. Of this, 1,000 will be absorbed by the Normal School, and about Rupees 1,500 for books, rent, repairs, &c., leaving Rs. 8,500 for Teachers, which, at an average of Rs. 100 each, will give 85 Village Schools per district, or 1,020 for the Province. The area of Oudh is about 23,000 square miles. Deducting the area of towns, which are provided with superior schools, and jungles which will require none, we may set down the area of the agricultural districts at 20,000 square miles. This gives one Village School to every 20 square miles—i. e., “we shall be able to place a School, under a well trained and fairly-paid Teacher, within two and a half miles of every child in the Province.” When these expectations shall have been realized, the problem of primary instruction for the masses will have been solved in Oudh by a cess which, in all points, seems to correspond with the principle laid down in the Despatch of 1859.

In the *Central Provinces* the statistics of the working of the cess, and of the increase of Village Schools and scholars, are as follow:—

Years.	Proceeds.	Village Schools.	Scholars.
	Rs.	No.	No.
1862-63	51,000	338	7,464
1863-64	50,091	403	12,017
1865-66	1,69,364	546	19,984
1866-67	1,67,153	577	22,573

The Director now reports that in the whole of the *Central Provinces* there is one School in every block of $7\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and that the proportion of pupils to population varies from two in a 1,000 in Raepore to 30 in a 1,000 in Sumbulpore.

In *Bengal* the Government and Aided Schools together, under all systems, only amount to 1,353, with 39,104 pupils, about one-third of the *Hulkabundec* Schools and pupils in the North-West. The total expenditure, of which Government pays Rs. 71,471, is only about equal to one-half of the local contributions which are raised from the sparse and comparatively poor population of the Central Provinces.

	Pupils.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Lower Class Government Schools	84	3,262	23,201	19,376
" Aided	232	6,176 }	95,318	52,095
Receiving Allowances under other Rules.	1,037	29,666 }		
Total	1,353	39,104	1,18,519	71,471
Under inspection	277	6,970		
Not under inspection	728	22,061		
Total	1,005	29,031		

The 84 Government Schools, with their 3,262 pupils, consist of 60 Schools in Behar with 2,312 pupils; 17, with 543 pupils, in the South-East Division; and 7, with 407 pupils, established in connection with the system of training School Masters. - It is described as follows :—The villages where indigenous Schools (*Patshalas*) already exist are invited to send, for a year's training in a Normal School, either their present School master (*Gurm*), or some other person whom they will undertake to receive as their future School master. To every master so trained the State allows a salary of Rupees five per mensem, in addition to what he receives from his pupils. The system has been introduced into nine districts of Bengal, and has worked successfully; but there is a doubt whether in all cases it reaches those classes whom it was principally designed to reach. An attempt has been made to extend it with slight modifications but with less success into Assam. Baboo Bhooch Mookerjee, who is Inspector of this class of schools, comes to the following conclusions from his comparison of vernacular schools in the other provinces of Northern India with those in Bengal.

"The passion for service, natural to the circumstances of the people, which has acted in Bengal in favour of superior English education, is, in fact, the only active impulse on which the system of vernacular education has proceeded in the North-West. The difference is that while in the Lower Provinces the people have learnt to look up to comparatively higher and more responsible appointments as the reward of success at school, the peo-

ple of the Upper Provinces have had held before them generally as their objects of ambition very inferior posts, the higher appointments to which natives are eligible in those parts being conferred on other considerations than those of success at school. Popular estrangement, therefore, from Government systems of education continues as great in those Provinces as ever. It may be very well to talk of education for itself, and without any eye to ulterior advantages. But the question practically resolves itself into one of interests on the one hand, and of religious authority or of legislative compulsion on the other. An earnest man cannot shut his eyes to the facts of the case. He will remember that the indigenous education of India was founded on the sanction of the *shastras*, which elevated into religious duties and conferred dignity on the commonest transactions of every-day life. He will remember that the existence of village communities, which left not only their Municipal, but also in part their Revenue and Judicial administrations in the hands of the people themselves, greatly helped to spread education among all the different members of the community. He will see the fruits of the indigenous system in the numberless Patshalas, Chatsals, and Tols which still overspread the country, and which, however wretched their present condition, prove by their continued existence, in spite of neglect, contempt, and other adverse circumstances of a thousand years, the strong stamina they acquired at their birth. At the present day, he will see the religious sanction growing weak, the village communities nearly gone, manufacturing industry come to the verge of ruin, the heaviest incidence of taxation falling upon land, and foreign language become the language of court and commerce. The natural incentives to popular education being thus weak, its progress, he must acknowledge, will depend on the efforts of an enlightened Government inclined to compensate to the people for their losses under foreign rule. Until a healthy political, economical, and social condition has been regained under the security of British administration, artificial stimulants must supply its place as well as they are able.

"All talk, therefore, at this time of educating the people without holding forth inducements to them, is simply useless, and to speak of "educating the masses, and leaving them where they are," betrays an ignorance not only of the inherent and practical difficulties of the question of mass education, but likewise an ignorance of the simplest principles of all sustained human action. In Bengal proper, the interest in favour of vernacular education is far healthier among the middle classes than it is in the North-West. In order really to interest the masses, it will be necessary

everywhere in Bengal, no less than in the North-West and the Punjab, to take measures calculated to open before the labouring classes such prospects as they can clearly see of securing increased efficiency and value to their labour by school attendance. But confining myself to the immediate object of my tour, I may venture to affirm, on the strength of a sincere conviction, and without calling in question the wisdom of the measures which have been set on foot in the different provinces, that the main features of the North-West system, which were first modified in the Punjab in two essential points, namely (1) the distribution of schools, and (2) the class interests they were founded upon; and again modified in Oudh as respects starting schools without providing competent teachers for them, require to be yet further altered to suit the circumstances of Bengal, (1) by leaving the village teachers to remain what they are, servants of the people, and not of Government; and (2) by providing means for the support of the schools from general, and not local or sectional taxation, nor from nominally voluntary contributions raised by local officers. An education tax will be the least unpopular of all taxes in Bengal."

Female Education.

The progress of female education has been as little satisfactory, comparatively, as that of elementary instruction, according to Mr. Howell's "Note." In the *Madras Report* there is no special information about female education. There were no Government Female Schools, and only 75 Aided Schools with 3,109 pupils receiving grants of £495. In *Bombay* the statistics are these—

Schools.	Number.		Cost to Govern- ment.			Cost to other funds.			Total.			Average cost to Government.		
		Number of pu- pils.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Govt. Female Schools. ...	61	1935	341	0	0	4,214	4	9	4,555	4	9	0	2	94
Aided Female Schools ..	12	1193	3,105	0	0	nil.			3,105	0	0	2	7	74
Total ...	73	3128	3,446	0	0	4,214	4	9	7,660	4	9			
Female Schools not aided by Govt., but under its inspection ..	17	902	nil.			not given.								
Grand Total...	90	4030	3,446	0	0	4,214	4	9	7,660	4	9			

The Director expressed an opinion in his Report for 1865-66 that the public education, properly so called, of women is incompatible with the system of infant marriages and with many of the existing prejudices on the most delicate subjects. He believes, however, that the education and civilization of the male portion of the people in India, together with the example of the European community, will inevitably bring in the education of the women in India,—but that this result will be very gradual, and subsequent to many important social changes. In his last Report he states that Government can hardly be said to have “commenced undertaking female education in Western India.” Some of the difficulties in the way of the movement are thus described by the Inspector in Sindh. The zenana system is still in force among all classes except the very lowest. Even little girls are not allowed to go unveiled. Such is the sensitiveness of Sindhees with respect to every thing relating to their females, that they think it indecorous to speak or allude to their female relatives in public. There is again the difficulty in respect to character in the case of Hindoo girls.

The state of female education in *Bengal* is seen from the following—

Schools.	Number.	Number of pupils.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other funds.	Total.	Average annual cost to Government.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	P.	A.
Government ...	1	97	6,792	200	6,992	76	0	0
Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules ...	183	4,767	25,303	39,526	64,829	5	13	0
Schools receiving allowances under other Rules ...	60							
Total ...	244	4,864	32,095	39,726	71,821			
Government Normal Schools .	1	24	1,449	nil	1,449	60	6	0
Aided ditto ...	1	10	825	7,090	7,915	82	8	0
Total ...	2	34	2,274	7,090	9,364			
Schools under inspection ...	24	363	nil	not given				
Do. not under inspection ...	8	249	„	„				
Total ...	32	612						

A great deal is done in Bengal by Zenana Associations which are in fact, small Missionary Societies, formed and conducted by ladies with the view of carrying religious instruction into the homes of the Natives. The Lady Teachers are peripatetic and conduct small Schools, containing from about three to 12 girls and women, in the private apartments of the richer Natives. The Associations receive grants-in-aid from Government, which are now restricted to one Rupee monthly for the pupils actually in attendance. In 1866-67 these grants amounted to Rs. 5,711, while the private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 16,890-13-6. There were 50 Teachers employed, and the average daily attendance of girls was 756. In making grants to such Societies, the principle of perfect religious neutrality is not lost sight of, and these Associations are only so far recognised by the State as a means of furthering the cause of secular education.

In the *North-Western Provinces*, a movement in furtherance of female education in the Agra District was commenced by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gopaul Sing, in 1855. There were in 1866-67 595 schools with 12,002 pupils, but the movement seems to have languished during the year for want of funds and competent inspection. An attempt was recently made to remedy the latter defect, by the appointment of a Lady Inspectress:—

Schools.	Number.		Cost to Government.		Cost to other funds.		Total.		Average cost to Government.	
		Number of pupils.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government (Lower Class) ...	479	8,981	30,331	13 3	nil		30,331	13 3	3 6	0
Aided and Unaided (Middle Class)	9	934	6,730	0 0	12,015	12 0	18,745	12 0	7 3	0
Aided and Unaided (Lower Class)	105	2,056	11,499	1 4	7,268	10 8	18,767	12 0	5 0	11
Total ...	114	2,990	18,229	1 4	19,284	0 8	37,513	8 0		
Government Normal Schools ...	2	31	2,850	2 6	nil		2,850	2 6	9 1	11
Grand Total...	596	12,002	51,411	1 1	19,284	6 8	70,695	7 9		

The *Punjab* made the first great start in female education in 1862-63.

Statistics.

Schools.	Number.	Number of pupils.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other funds.			Total.			Average cost to Government.		
				Rs.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Government Female Schools	296	6,188	8,865	18,036	0	0	21,901	0	0	1	6/10	6/10
Aided Female Schools	651	14,234	45,308	12,815	0	0	58,123	0	0	3	2	9
Do. Female Normal Schools	3	93	2,370	3,023	12	1	5,393	12	1	251	7	8 1/2
Total	654	14,330	47,675	15,838	12	1	63,516	12	1			
Grand Total	956	20,534	56,543	28,874	12	1	85,417	12	1			

In *Oudh* a beginning in female education was made, with this result at the end of the year that there were 6 Government and 12 Aided female schools costing £1042 of which £312 was supplied by Government.

In the *Central Provinces* the progress of female education has been numerically rapid during the last few years.

Schools.	Number.	Number of pupils.	Cost to Government.	Cost to local funds.			Average cost to Government.		
			Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Schools	130	3,621	650	15,335	6	8	0	2	9
Normal do.	1	19	...	4,461	10	4			
Total	131	3,640	650	19,797	1	0			
Unaided Private do.	1	22	...	859	12	0			

It would appear that up to the year under review, "the frank and cordial support" of Government to female education, promised in 1854, had not been given, that the immediate obstacles to progress are the want of trained Schoolmistresses and of adequate inspection, and that the greatest degree of success has been achieved in those Provinces where a personal interest in the movement has been most evinced by the District and Educational Authorities. It may, perhaps, be considered a matter of

congratulation, that any success at all has been achieved in a few years in a matter which is surrounded by difficulties that spring from the strongest social prejudices of a nation, the most tenacious of all prejudices.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

Expenditure.

THE receipts for the 11 months of 1866-67 amounted to 534,510*l.* being 444,290*l.* less than the estimate. This falling off was due chiefly to two causes, an error of 99,000*l.* in the Canal receipts estimated by the Bombay Government and the postponement of the sale of the Bombay Gun-Carriage premises. The aggregate expenditure on Public Works for the 11 months was 9,581,353*l.*, leaving an unexpended balance 2,176,640*l.* of the original grant of 11,757,993*l.* The heads of expenditure on Imperial Public Works were:—on Public Works Proper 5,102,923*l.*; on Railway guarantees 243,336*l.*; and 126,675*l.* was lost by railway exchange. The total outlay on Imperial Public Works thus amounted to 5,472,944*l.* The sum of 547,828*l.* was expended by officers of the Public Works Department from Local Funds; and 70,237*l.* from Contributions. From Feudatory Funds 174,092*l.* was expended and 3,316,252*l.* was advanced to Railways for construction purposes. If the sum spent by Civil Officers from Local Funds be taken into account, the actual expenditure upon Public Works may be estimated at 10,281,000*l.*, including interest on Railway capital. The total outlay on Public Works Proper, aggregating 5,102,933*l.*, may be thus detailed:—Military Works 1,535,134*l.*; Civil Buildings, 750,553*l.*; Agriculture 403,492*l.*; Communications 1,191,021*l.*; Miscellaneous Public Improvements 264,710*l.*; Establishment 44,456*l.*; Tools and Plant 105,014*l.*; Profit and Loss 9,045*l.*; Guaranteed and Aided Irrigation Works 16,119*l.* and Branch Railways 19*l.* From the aggregate of these items 60,171*l.* must be deducted for decrease in stock balances. The distribution of the above sums among the local Governments and Administrations was as follows:—Madras, 637,969*l.*; Bombay 1,413,971*l.* of which 533,988*l.* were spent upon Special Fund Works; Bengal, 711,451*l.*; N. W. Provinces, 692,809*l.*; Punjab, 713,711*l.*; Central Provinces, 262,107*l.*; British Burmah, 201,776*l.*; Oudh, 196,235*l.*; Hyderabad, 99,913*l.*; Rajpootana, 47,789*l.*; Central India, 83,128*l.*; Coorg, 12,371*l.* and Straits Settlements 29,703*l.* Only in Bombay did the expenditure exceed the grant. In the N. W. Provinces, the Central Provinces and Rajpootana a very large portion of the grant-in-aid

remained unexpended. Of 1,225 original works specifically provided for in the Budget Estimate, expenditure was incurred on 939 only. On these the outlay fell short of the estimate by 610,060*l*. The outlay provided for on the 286 works not commenced during the year was 474,085*l*.; and thus a total of 1,084,145*l*. was not spent on the works originally intended and provided for. A sum, 780,822*l*., was expended on 1,238 works, not entered in the Budget Estimate at all; and of the whole grant for Original Works, 419,402*l*. absolutely lapsed. The total expenditure on repairs for 1866-67 amounted to 959,601*l*., against a total grant of 962,173*l*., leaving only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the latter unspent. The details by Provinces are as follows:—Madras, 212,994*l*.; Bombay, 126,583*l*.; Bengal, 163,553*l*.; North-Western Provinces, 187,850*l*.; Punjab, 162,587*l*.; Central Provinces, 29,790*l*.; British Burmah, 20,716*l*.; Oudh, 18,738*l*.; Hyderabad, 9,613*l*.; Straits Settlements, 5,715*l*.; Rajpootana, 4,357*l*.; Central India, 13,702*l*. and Coorg, 3,403*l*. The expenditure on the *establishment* in each Province was, on Madras, 150,143*l*.; on Bombay, including Special Fund, 181,249*l*.; Bombay Excluding Special Fund, 166,554*l*.; Bengal, 141,121*l*.; North-Western Provinces, 138,037*l*.; Punjab, 122,393*l*.; Central Provinces, 51,723*l*.; British Burmah, 33,541*l*.; Oudh, 25,017*l*.; Hyderabad, 14,082*l*.; Rajpootana, 8,970*l*.; Central India, 12,053*l*.; Coorg, 2,878*l*.; and on Straits Settlements, 6,790*l*. The general average which these charges bore to the total Public Works outlay was about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rate intended was about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The charges for Madras were the highest, and those for Oudh lowest in proportion to the total outlay; the former being 23·64, and the latter 12·87 per cent. The following table compares the total outlay on Public Works with that on Establishment for the last five years:—

Year.	Total outlay excluding expenditure on guaranteed and aided Irrigation works and Railways.	Outlay on Establishment.	Percentage which outlay on Establishment bears to total outlay.
	£	£	£
1862-63	3,479,926	743,735	21·3
1863-64	4,232,842	738,655	17·4
1864-65	4,518,301	768,168	17·
1865-66	4,674,625	891,293	19·06
1866-67 (11 months.)	5,086,795	887,997	17·47

The balance standing at the debit of the Department on the 1st May 1866, excluding stock, amounted to 389,064*l.*, and on 1st April 1867 to 262,427*l.* The cash balances in Bengal on the latter date amounted to 13,118*l.*, being about equal to the cash balances in Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces. The North Western Provinces possessed a balance at the end of the year of 8,215*l.*, being equal to the balance of the Punjab and Central Provinces. Madras had a cash balance of 2,028*l.*, and Bombay had three times as much or 6,828*l.* The balance at the debit of Civil officers on 1st April 1867 amounted to the sum of 70,884*l.*, being 23,114*l.* less than that on the 1st May 1866. In Madras, however, the balance had increased from 14,755*l.* to 19,972*l.*, and in Bengal from 7,920*l.* to 21,639*l.* The North-Western Provinces, too, had a large balance of 12,270*l.*, and so had the Punjab, the amount outstanding being 8,409*l.* The unadjusted balance of stock purchases and sales increased from 26,809*l.* to 59,136*l.*, the increase being chiefly in the North-Western Provinces 12,262*l.*, Punjab 16,722*l.* and in Central India 1,158*l.*

Military Works.

The total outlay upon military works was 1,535,134*l.* of which 1,328,856*l.* was upon original works and 206,278*l.* upon repairs. The outlay was less than the grant by 304,337*l.* Of 1,496,462*l.* provided for 496 original Military Works in the Budget-Estimate, 957,125*l.* was expended on 336 of them, and 539,337*l.* remained unspent. The details of the total outlay in the Provinces were as follows:—Madras 96,868*l.*; Bombay, including special fund 533,871*l.*, excluding ditto 277,558*l.*; Bengal 128,581*l.*; North-Western Provinces 218,272*l.*; Punjab 303,141*l.*; Central Provinces 45,322*l.*; British Burmah 45,032*l.*; Oudh 64,528*l.*; Hyderabad, 40,214*l.*; Straits Settlements, 5,579*l.*; Rajpootana, 29,176*l.* and Central India, 24,542*l.* The excess outlay of 132,801*l.* against the grant assigned for military works in Bombay, included a payment of 131,427*l.* for land for new barracks at Colaba.

Estimates for a number of important military works were entered in the Budget Estimate, which were not undertaken during the year. These were a barrack for the Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad and a barrack for European Infantry at Hyderabad in the Bombay Presidency; barracks for married soldiers at Dum-Dum and Chinsurah and a barrack for officers at the latter place, a barrack for Europeans at Hazareebaugh and barracks for conductors of the Commissariat and Ordnance Department, Calcutta, in the Bengal Presidency; bar-

racks at Agra, Benares and Nynsee Tal and a Gunpowder Factory at Allahabad in the North West; fortified posts at Jullundur and Meean Meer in the Punjab; barracks for European troops at Saugor and Chindwarra and military prison at Kamp-tee, in the Central Provinces; barracks and hospitals for European troops at Fyzabad and barracks at Seetapore in Oudh; a project for water supply at Secunderabad, officers' quarters for Royal Artillery at Trimulgherry, a hospital for half an European regiment in the Nizam's dominions, water supply for the European troops at Nusseerabad and a barrack for European troops at Ajmeer in Rajpootana. On the other hand, several works were constructed which were not included in the Budget. In Madras, quarters were erected for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments at a cost of 5,000*l.* In the Bombay Presidency, Lines for a Company of Native Artillery at Aden cost 1,531*l.*; an upper-storied guard room on Front Pay, Aden 524*l.*; quarters for Governor's Band at Gummesh-khind 6,148*l.* and a project for supplying water to the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee 5,196*l.* In Bengal, buildings at Calcutta were purchased for offices of military account, at 4,012*l.* and military works and roads in the Bhootan Doars cost 12,196*l.* In the Punjab, Lines for a regiment of Native Infantry at Dera Ismael Khan cost 2,237*l.* and wash-houses for barracks at Ferozepore 2,011*l.* In the Central Provinces 1,600*l.* was expended on Stables for the Artillery at Saugor. A new cantonment was sanctioned at Colaba for the whole garrison of Bombay including the Native Regiments: the Sanitary Commissioner reported favourably of the scheme.

Irrigation and Roads.

The expenditure under this head aggregated 1,594,513*l.* of which 956,587*l.* was spent upon original works and 637,926*l.* upon repairs. Upon works of agriculture, including irrigation, 403,492*l.* was expended of which 190,901*l.* was on original works and 212,591*l.* on repairs. The total expenditure from local funds was 18,117*l.* of which 15,592*l.* came from Bombay, 120*l.* from Bengal, 321*l.* from the Punjab, 188*l.* from the Central Provinces, 32*l.* from British Burmah, and 564*l.* from Hyderabad.

A large quantity of work was done in Orissa partly for the purpose of affording relief to a population which had been suffering from famine and partly on account of the damage done to the country by floods. A Committee was appointed to report what works should be entrusted to the East India Irrigation Company

with a view to establishing a better control over the large streams in that country. An officer was also deputed to explore the upper reaches of the Damoodah and its tributaries; and the attention of Government was directed to the floods on the Roopnarain, Selye and Cossya rivers. The works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company made considerable progress, with funds advanced from the Government treasuries. The principal works in course of construction were: the Naraje weir which was to regulate the quantity of water to flow into the Mahanuddy and Katjoorec rivers respectively; the Kendraparah and Taldunda canals and Machgaon branch which were in progress; the High Level canal, into which the water had been let for a length of 11 miles; the Midnapore canal, which was open for 20 miles, between Oolobariah on the Hooghly and Panchkoorah on the Cossye; and the Tidal canal which admits of inland navigation from Calcutta to Baligai, within 25 miles of Jellassore.

The Ganges Canal consisted of 653 miles of main canal and 2,968 miles of distributing channels. The gross income showed an increase of $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over that of the previous year. Of the total income $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was derived from water rate, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from miscellaneous sources. The total area irrigated was 633,774 acres. The water rate per acre averaged about 4s. 6d. per annum. The Orissa famine created a considerable traffic in grain, of which, it was estimated, about 8,000 tons must have passed down the canal during the last nine months of the year 1866-67. Operations were carried on for improving the outfall of the Solani river, with great success. The Eastern Junna canal is 130 miles in length, with 596 miles of distributing channels. The gross income for the year exceeded that of 1865-66 by 25 per cent. The areas irrigated were 82,137 in 1865-66 and 157,398 acres in 1866-67. The Doon canals comprise five small canals in the Dehra Doon, aggregating 57 miles in length, with 10 miles of minor channels. The increase in the gross income was $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the previous year. The areas irrigated were 3,577 acres in 1865-66, and 7,047 acres in 1866-67. The total number of miles comprising the Rohileund canals was 153 exclusive of the Kylas canal, which was not finished. The gross revenue showed an increase upon that of 1865-66 of 51 per cent., and was nearly equal to the revenue obtained in 1864-65, the largest yet realized. The Agra irrigation works, were not used for sanitary and other reasons. The Humeerpore irrigation works comprised one lake at Jeitpore and seven lakes at Mahoba; the first aggregated seven miles in length, and the latter

25 miles of water courses. The gross revenue showed an increase of $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In the Central Provinces the progress that was hoped for in irrigation works had not been realized. Of the schemes selected estimates for the Saonair alone were submitted. In the Madras Presidency the operations of the main canal from Soonkasala to Cuddapah, a length of 188 miles, had come to a standstill. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, having expended more than nine-tenths of their guaranteed capital, were obliged to suspend works until their appeal for assistance to the Secretary of State for India met with a favourable result. It was arranged, under certain conditions, that a sum of 600,000*l.* should be advanced to the Company.

In Bengal there was a marked increase in the outlay during the last five years as shewn by the following totals :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Five years, 1857-58 to 1861-62	2,43,312	9,65,281	12,08,593
„ 1862-63 to 1866-67	8,70,405	16,64,012	25,34,417
Total	11,13,717	26,29,293	37,43,010

Under the several sub-heads of embankments, sluices, bungalows and other works £111,371 was expended upon original works connected with irrigation and £262,929 on repairs making a total expenditure of £374,300 in the decade.

Out of 1,191,021*l.* spent upon Communications 765,686*l.* was expended upon original works and 425,335*l.* on repairs. The Budget programme was very closely adhered to everywhere. The total expenditure on roads and bridges, specially provided for in the Budget-Estimates, was 553,005*l.* against a grant of 626,549*l.*; and the sum spent on "Communications" not included in the Budget-Estimate, was 193,659*l.* The total expenditure on *repairs* for 1866-67 amounted to 959,601*l.*, against a total grant of 962,173*l.*, leaving only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the latter unspent. The details by Provinces were as follows :—Madras, 40,845*l.*; Bombay, ordinary grant, 109,699*l.* special fund, 8,716*l.*; Ben-

gal, 115,224*l.*; N. W. Provinces, 57,509*l.*; Punjab, 54,703*l.*; Central Provinces, 66,248*l.*; British Burmah, 19,654*l.*; Oudh, 31,131*l.*; Hyderabad, 22,747*l.*; Rajpootana, 3,933*l.*; Central India, 15,350*l.*; Straits Settlements, 4,352*l.* and Coorg, 2,894*l.* Several original works were provided for in the Budget on which no expenditure was incurred during the year. In the Madras Presidency a road from Rungacood to Sunkevacale estimated to cost 900*l.* and another at Petta Ghat, Vizagapatam, estimated at half that sum, were left untouched. In Bengal 1,800*l.* had been sanctioned for metalling the Midnapore and Rajghat road; 952*l.* for bridging the Moolur River and 1,800*l.* for bridging the Mahanuddy; but none of these works were undertaken. In the North West Provinces 1,080*l.* had been estimated for bridging the road between the Ganges and Rangunga; and in the Central Provinces a trestle bridge over the Nerbudda estimated at 3,600*l.* the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th section Eastern Road and six bridges on 4th section Eastern Road, remained untouched. On the other hand 1,500*l.* was spent upon the Chilka Lake Canal in the Madras Presidency for which no estimate had been made in the Budget. In Bombay, too, 2,804*l.* was expended over the road from Damun to Wappee, 6,070*l.* on metalling the Ahmednuggur and Dhoond Road, 2,016*l.* on improving the New Pinda Ghat Road, 2,392*l.* on the road from Rutnagberry to Chiploom and 3,272*l.* on ordinary Unshy Ghat road all unestimated works. In Bengal 17,260*l.* was expended upon roads in connection with Famine Relief Works, 4,255*l.* on Roads in the Bhootan Dooars and 4,212*l.* on the road from railway station to Dinapore. In the Punjab 1,585*l.* was also spent upon a bridge over the Tangra river.

Other Public Works.

The outlay upon Civil Buildings amounted to 750,553*l.* of which 641,856*l.* was expended upon original works and 108,697*l.* upon repairs. The outlay exceeded the grant by 65,871*l.*, an excess due principally to construction of jails and Court Houses in Madras, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The detailed expenditure on civil buildings by Provinces was as follows:—Madras, 78,287*l.*; Bombay, including special fund 183,700*l.*; Bombay, excluding special fund 139,153*l.*; Bengal, 147,473*l.*; North-Western Provinces, 87,760*l.*; Punjab, 46,155*l.*; Central Provinces, 65,188*l.*; British Burmah, 65,112*l.*; Oudh, 35,856*l.*; Hyderabad, 22,443*l.*; Straits Settlements, 8,425*l.*; Rajpootana, 4,468*l.*; Central India, 4,222*l.* and Coorg, 1,464*l.* In Bombay a post and telegraph offices and general hospital were sanctioned, but no ex-

penditure was incurred upon them. In Bengal a Court House at Gowhatty and a jail at Bograh; Tehseel buildings and Lock-ups at various stations in the North-Western Provinces; and in the Punjab a medical school, Government college and normal school, Lahore, were also left untouched, although they had been estimated for. On the other hand the following works were carried out which were not estimated for in the budget. In Madras, Central Jails at Nellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore, and District Jails at Madura, Calicut and Cocanada, 11,762*l.*; Lunatic Asylum at Madras 2,002*l.*; in Bombay, Government House at Guneesh Khind, 25,377*l.*; Central Jail at Yerroda, 5,490*l.*; Mam-ludars' Cutcheries at Mangam and Bulsar 5,117*l.*; purchase of land for site of post and telegraph offices, Bombay, 2,217*l.*; in Bengal additions to foreign office, 2,231*l.*; assay office in mint, Calcutta 2,861*l.*; Superintendent's Court House at Cachar, 4,835*l.*; and in Oudh, Cutcheries at Luckimpoor, Sooltanpoor and Pertabgurh 2,000*l.* Upon miscellaneous public improvements, 264,710*l.* was expended, of which 258,010*l.* was upon original works and 6,700*l.* upon repairs. This outlay was less than the grant by 113,283*l.* due chiefly to the orders of the Government of India for the suspension of operations on certain works at Bombay chargeable to the special fund. The detailed expenditure is as follows:—Madras, 297,206*l.*; Bombay including special fund, 510,146*l.*; Bombay excluding special fund, 291,614*l.*; Bengal, 338,005*l.*; N. W. Provinces, 233,676*l.*; Punjab, 198,516*l.*; Central Provinces, 90,131*l.*; British Burmah, 67,990*l.*; Oudh, 43,431*l.*; Hyderabad, 28,768*l.*; Straits Settlements, 9,835*l.*; Rajpootana, 4,517*l.*; Central India, 29,688*l.* and Coorg, 7,314*l.* The principal works of public improvement estimated for but not undertaken were Municipal Ferries, Roads and a detailed survey of the town and Island of Bombay; the drainage of the new civil station Allahabad and the restoration of the Dewan Khas and Sumnon Brooj at Delhi. A Light-house Marshag, Aden, was erected at a cost of 2,592*l.*; Butchers' and Hog Island in Bombay was surveyed at a cost of 2,578*l.* and the mortgage on Clare and Carnac Bunds was extinguished at a cost of 36,103*l.* In Bengal 1,002*l.* was spent in protecting the bank of the botanical garden at Howrah and 2,500*l.* on a grant to the exhibition buildings at Agra. None of these works appeared in the Budget estimate.

Forests.

The new organization of the Forest Department came into force in 1865. The receipts and expenditure omitting Mysore and Berar have been—

Forest Expenditure.

331

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1863-64, Actual	30,44,430	...	...
1864-65, "	35,04,390	18,62,939	16,41,451
1865-66, "	35,63,382	21,36,387	14,26,995
1866-67, " (11 months)...	30,44,183	20,51,145	9,93,038
1867-68, Regular Estimate	40,96,460	28,05,769	12,90,691
1868-69, Budget Estimate	40,38,800	27,73,333	12,65,467

In the four years ending 1866-67, the gross revenue, after rising from 30½ lakhs in 1863-64 to 35½ lakhs in 1865-66, again subsided to 30½ lakhs in 1866-67. If, for the sake of comparison, allowance for the twelfth month is made, this amount is raised to 33½ lakhs. The aggregate charges annually increased, and consequently the surplus diminished from 16 to 12 lakhs. The following is a detailed account of the receipts and charges in each Province :—

Governments and Administrations.	Receipts.			Charges.		
	Actuals, 1866-67.	Budget Estimate, 1867-68.	Regular Estimate, 1867-68.	Actuals, 1866-67.	Budget Estimate, 1867-68.	Regular Estimate, 1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	...	...	...	30,680	29,732	31,047
Madras	3,34,608	4,40,000	4,20,000	2,17,171	2,73,000	2,73,000
Bombay and Sind	8,21,268	14,63,197	14,63,197	6,47,443	9,17,570	9,17,570
Bengal	50,555	1,40,978	73,283	1,04,207	1,21,440	1,37,148
North-Western Provinces	5,77,954	6,01,448	5,83,267	3,11,807	4,08,385	3,07,401
Punjab	2,31,470	2,60,370	2,91,590	2,55,630	2,48,650	3,00,080
Oudh	2,01,248	1,29,120	1,29,120	59,572	1,06,089	1,11,824
British Burmah	4,24,653	8,60,000	7,00,000	2,85,135	3,48,862	3,48,862
Central Provinces	3,67,005	4,17,907	3,72,253	1,27,859	2,90,024	2,90,024
Cooch	31,334	61,730	61,730	11,552	10,113	18,913
Total	30,44,183	43,13,970	40,96,460	20,51,145	27,03,785	28,05,769
Total British Net Revenue	9,93,038	13,50,185	12,90,691	...	...	...
Mysore	2,00,020	3,91,460	3,46,800	85,998	1,39,954	1,29,659
Hyderabad	43,574	1,26,009	90,000	13,718	50,557	46,000
Net Revenue	3,09,594	5,17,460	4,36,600	99,706	1,90,511	1,75,659
	2,09,888	3,28,949	2,00,941	...	...	...

The charges under Establishments increased from Rs. 6,85,658 in 1864-65 to Rs. 9,85,713 in 1868-69, as may be seen from the following table :—

Governments and Admin- istrations.	ACTUAL.			ESTIMATE.
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India ...	43,615	10,163	30,680	34,047
Madras ...	95,300	1,17,054	1,02,920	1,33,000
Bombay and Sindh ...	2,10,352	2,11,987	2,10,973	2,43,428
Bengal ...	6,604	16,292	14,881	27,471
North-Western Provinces	65,740	84,558	83,711	1,00,690
Punjab ...	84,665	77,968	78,680	1,22,010
Oudh ...	27,154	19,883	21,571	29,304
British Burmah ...	86,081	90,327	80,544	1,14,262
Central Provinces ...	61,946	74,994	81,041	1,10,605
Coorg ...	4,201	8,654	7,127	9,313
Total ...	6,85,658	7,11,880	7,12,128	9,24,130
Mysore ...	53,018	54,768	53,823	64,759
Hyderabad ...	478	8,991	13,718	12,141
Total ...	7,39,154	7,75,639	7,79,669	10,01,030

CHAPTER X.

*THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.***The Telegraph.**

The progress of the Government Telegraph, exclusive of the railway lines, since its establishment in 1850-51, is seen in the following table:—

Statistics of the Telegraph.

373

Years.	Miles in work.	Offices open.	Private.	Service.	Telegraph Service.	Total.		Working charges.	Profit.		Loss.
						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1851-52	83	6	2,565	3,432	.....	5,997	5,384	.....	613	.....	.....
1852-53	83	6	8,139	10,359	.....	18,498	15,218	.....	3,280	.....	.....
1853-54	91	7	11,219	12,210	.....	23,429	54,721	.....	.....	.....	31,292
1854-55	3,255	48	40,756	24,055	.....	64,811	93,455	.....	.....	.....	28,644
1855-56	3,829	56	1,75,862	53,515	.....	2,31,377	3,35,755	.....	.....	.....	1,04,378
1856-57	4,162	62	2,16,255	81,341	.....	2,97,596	4,59,507	.....	.....	.....	1,61,911
1857-58	5,725	82	1,74,832	2,02,361	1862-63	3,77,193	5,57,238	.....	.....	.....	1,80,045
1858-59	9,093	122	2,75,297	2,64,780	Not accounted for till	5,40,077	9,54,427	.....	.....	.....	4,15,350
1859-60	10,529	131	4,10,213	1,15,979	.....	5,26,192	10,59,290	.....	.....	.....	5,33,098
1860-61	11,093	145	5,04,278	1,20,243	.....	6,24,521	13,94,037	.....	.....	.....	7,69,516
1861-62	11,093	144	5,48,583	1,25,841	.....	6,74,424	14,24,983	.....	.....	.....	7,50,559
1862-63	11,350	146	6,42,701	1,02,328	5,846	7,51,075	13,10,993	.....	.....	.....	5,59,918
1863-64	11,783	155	7,76,445	1,24,578	9,575	9,10,598	13,60,828	.....	.....	.....	4,50,230
1864-65	13,269	174	7,92,558	1,13,818	10,049	9,16,425	15,23,675	.....	.....	.....	6,07,250
1865-66	13,390	173	8,10,276	1,05,536	10,847	11,26,659	16,33,923	.....	.....	.....	5,07,264
1866-67	13,371	159	239,442	29,444	.....	14,29,783	13,62,747	.....	67,036	.....	.....
			58,29,421	14,92,629	36,317,85	18,655	1,35,47,181	70,923	50,99,455	.....	.....
Net Loss										50,29,426	.....

During the year 1866-67 there was an addition to the capital of Rs. 7,80,364, of which Rs. 1,68,482 was for the construction of new and re-construction of old lines; Rs. 3,58,049 for purchase of stores and Rs. 2,53,833 as a percentage on general charges. This sum made the capital at the close of the year, Rs. 1,08,16,764

The current expenses amounted to Rs. 13,62,747; the general charges during the same period being Rs. 6,97,102, of which Rs. 2,53,833 is charged to the capital, and Rs. 4,43,269 to the current annual expenditure. The cash collections during the year amounted to Rs. 10,54,167. The receipts on account of Service messages were Rs. 1,20,594, Private messages 9,14,304, Sale of "Telegraph Gazette" 9,243 and Miscellaneous receipts 10,026. The value of the messages transmitted was Rs. 10,34,896 against Rs. 10,20,214, the receipts of the preceding year. Adding Rs. 3,75,666 on account of free messages sent along the lines the total revenue rose to Rs. 14,29,783 or Rs. 67,036 in excess of the expenditure.

The total number of messages sent along the lines amounted to 268,866, of which 29,444 were on the Government service, and 239,422 of a private nature. There were, moreover, 10,200 free messages, averaging about 850 monthly, and bringing the total up to 2,77,066. The average cost of each message was about Rs. 3-12. Including, however, the number of free messages and their cost, the average charge for each message was Rs. 5-2-4, while the cost to the Government, was Rs. 4-15. The total number of Indo-European messages during the 11 months was 24,455, being a monthly average of 2,223, against a total number of 27,517, and monthly average of 2,293 in the preceding year. The number of complaints received during the year was 573, a proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the total number of Indian messages; and 160 complaints, or a proportion of less than $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the Indo-European messages. A check was established by which the actual number of errors of all kinds on the Indian lines might be discovered and recorded. The advantage of this measure is evident from the fact that, while, on the 26th April 1865 about 38 per cent. of the Indo-European messages were materially altered between Calcutta and Kurrachee, and in June 1866 the total errors on Indo-European messages were 18½ per cent. of which 4½ were serious, the average was less than 7 per cent. in the first four months after the establishment of this check.

The total expenses incurred in the construction of Telegraph lines including stores amounted to Rs. 5,11,343. Of this Rs. 5,544 was expended in the Assam Telegraph division, Rs. 5,433 in the Bangalore division, Rs. 14,440 in Bengal, Rs. 19,574 in Bombay, Rs. 2,457 in Dacca; Rs. 1,896 in Ganjam, Rs. 3,264 in Indore, Rs. 23,912 in Madras, Rs. 3,997 in Malabar, Rs. 37,736 in Nagpore, Rs. 4,485 in Pegu, Rs. 3,219 in the Punjab, Rs. 36,981 in Rajpootana and Rs. 5,540 in Sindh.

From 1st January 1866 the accounts were assimilated to those of the Public Works Department and placed under the charge of a controller; the consequent advantage being the more speedy audit and adjustment of the subordinate officers' accounts. Long outstanding arrears were thus cleared out and a more perfect check maintained upon expenditure by the head office. The unadjusted arrears in January 1866 amounted to Rs. 19,88,389, of which Rs. 16,06,659 were settled during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,81,730. The casualties in the telegraph establishment during the year amounted to 132. Of these 15 were by death, 29 by resignation, 33 by desertion and 55 by dismissal. Three notable cases of interruption occurred during the year. The first was in Bengal in the beginning of July, caused by an unusually heavy fall of rain; 50 inches having fallen in the preceding 48 hours. The Government Telegraph line suffered in common with the Railway near the Beddiah Station, and communication was cut off for some days. The second case occurred on the Bombay and Baroda Railway early in August, near the Viturnee River, where similar damage was done. The third took place about the same time on the Sindh Railway, between Kurrachee and Kotree, when both the Railway and Government Telegraph were washed away. In June an attempt was made by a wealthy banker in Ajmere to bribe the Telegraph Master in charge of that office, and to induce him to divulge the contents of the opium messages, which resulted in the conviction, and punishment by fine of Rs. 4,000 and six months' rigorous imprisonment of the guilty parties.

In March and April Major Murray, Deputy Director General, made a tour of inspection through the Arracan Division; and at the end of September another and more extended tour was undertaken by Colonel Glover, the Officiating Director General. This officer left Calcutta on 29th September 1866, and returned on the 19th of January 1867. During that time he travelled as far as Peshawur, and thence proceeded, *via* Lahore and Mooltan, to Kurrachee, and by sea to Bombay. From Bombay he inspected the lines to Ahmedabad and Poona, and also went up to Nagpore, he then proceeded in the "Amberwitch," having on board the Cable about to be laid between India and Ceylon, down the Western Coast, inspecting all offices and lines *en route*. He landed at Colombo, and inspected the Kandy and Galle lines and visited the Governor at Newera Ellia. From Negapatam he proceeded to Bangalore and ultimately to Madras, where he embarked for Calcutta. During this tour he travelled a distance of 9,300 miles, inspect-

ing the lines of 9 out of the 15 divisions of the department; visiting 42 out of 165 offices; and making the acquaintance of 13 superintendents out of 18; and 44 assistant superintendents out of 74.

In January 1867 India was connected with Ceylon by cables of Hooper's Core, laid in two sections, the first about 29 miles in length, across Palk's Strait from Talamanaar Point on the Ceylon side to the Temple of Rameseram on the Indian. From the Island of Rameseram a land line is carried across about 10 miles to the Pamben telegraph office, whence two small separate cables each a mile and a half long cross the Pamben Channel, completing the communication with the main land. A second wire between Deesa and Hyderabad, Sindh, forming part of the two main lines to Bombay and Calcutta, 319 miles in length, was completed in about three months. The line from Deesa to Ahmedabad, 98 miles long, the reconstruction of which had been in progress during the preceding year, was completed in September 1866 with two wires fitted with improved insulators, as was also the section from Bombay to Surat, 168 miles in length. Between Kurrachee and Hyderabad, a second wire was put up; the line now consisting of double wires insulated and supported on Hamilton's Standard. Between Broach and Surat, a distance of 40 miles, Hamilton's Standards had been previously erected, and a second wire with insulators was fitted on them. From Deesa to Agra, a distance of 473 miles, a second wire was in course of erection. This work was not fairly commenced till February 1867; but at the termination of the year, above $\frac{2}{3}$ had been completed. It was constructed throughout with the new pattern insulators and brackets. From Allahabad to Agra, an entirely new line was undertaken along the Railway via Cawnpore between Allahabad and Agra, resulting in a saving of 44 miles, the new route being only 280 miles in length. From Allahabad to Mogul Serai, 102 miles, an entirely new line, supporting four wires of No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge, with new pattern insulators, was completed. At Mogul Serai the lines divide, one following the Trunk Road *viâ* Burhee to Raneegunge, the other running along the railroad *viâ* Patna and Sahibgunge to Kanoo Junction near Burdwan. From Mogul Serai to Kanoo Junction, 440 miles, the new brackets and insulators were being fitted, and a double wire fixed. From Raneegunge to Kanoo Junction, 46 miles, the line was completed with four wires.

In the Assam Division the old line which formerly went from Titaliah *viâ* Dinagopore and Rungpore to Gowalpara, was altered to the more direct route *viâ* Julpigoree, Cooch-Behar, and

Dhoobree; the alteration effecting a considerable saving of distance, and affording a more favourable position for the cable. As great difficulty was found in keeping up the full establishment of signallers in the Assam division on account of ill health, Government granted them an extension of exposure allowance. In the town of Bombay a new line of four wires, supported on 24 posts to the mile, was constructed in extension from Byculla to Callian, a distance of 23 miles, at which point the Agra line *via* Nassick and the Madras line *via* Poona and Belgaum diverge. The line from Callian to Nassick, 99 miles, was thoroughly repaired. The branch line from Poona to Ahmednuggur 75 miles, consisting of one wire supported on Hamilton's Standards 16 to the mile, was completed. The Bombay signal office was removed from Colaba to the Fort in September 1866. Eight iron houses for the protection of the junctions of cables with land lines at river crossings were sent down to the Dacca Division. The offices at Calingapatam, Vizianagaram, and Neelapilly, in the Ganjam Division, which did not pay their expenses, and which were within from 10 to 15 miles of other telegraph offices, were closed. The line between Calicut and Cannanore, 57 miles, was completed with Hamilton's Standard; and the line from Belgaum to Vingorla, 78 miles, had made fair progress. Three small cables, aggregating about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, were laid in the neighbourhood of Cochin. In the Nagpore Division the line from Nagpore to Chandah, 103 miles was entirely re-constructed with Hamilton's $\frac{3}{4}$ Standards and a branch line carried to Hingun Ghat, the principal cotton mart in that part of the country. In the Pegu Division during a severe hurricane, on the 10th of November 1866, about 50 miles on the line were destroyed; and in the Punjab Division the lines between Lahore and Wuzcerabad were destroyed by heavy floods in July 1866, when they, as well as the Lahore and Peshawur road, were washed away for a distance of about ten miles. New offices were built and occupied at Ajmere in the Rajpootana Division and at Jeypore at a cost of Rs. 7,943 and Rs. 9,100 respectively; and the Mess House of the 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry was purchased for an office at Deesa at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

The Post Office.

In March 1867 Mr. Riddell, the first Director General, to whose exertions the re-organization of the Post Office in 1854 was mainly due, retired and was succeeded by Mr. A. M. Monteath C. S. Some changes in the jurisdictions of the Post Masters General

were effected, the chief of which was the formation of the Central Provinces into a new circle under a Chief Inspector with powers of a Post Master General. The new Post Office Act introduced the following modifications :—an increase in the weight allowed for Newspapers to 10 tolas for the single rate ; a reduction in the weight allowed for Books from 20 tolas to 10 tolas for the single rate ; the omission of previously existing restrictions as to the class of articles which might be sent by Book Post, or, as it is now more appropriately called “ Packet Post ” and a change in the scale of letter Postage, by which the limits of weight after the first tola are reckoned by half tolas instead of by whole tolas. In August 1866 new rules were passed for the treatment of official correspondence founded on the English system, limiting the correspondence conveyed without actual payment of postage to that posted by, and delivered to, a comparatively small number of offices, against each of which an account might be kept, and enforcing the repayment—by service postage stamps—of all other official correspondence. The effect of this change was that the official postage charges fell from 50 lakhs in 1865-66 to about 29 lakhs in 1866-67. This may be seen from the results of the comparison instituted between the official correspondence posted during a few days in corresponding months of 1866-67 and the preceding year :—

		1865-66		1866-67	
		<i>Under the old system.</i>		<i>Under the new system.</i>	
		Number.	Weight in tolas.	Number.	Weight in tolas.
Covers posted, daily average	...	917	7,055	459	4,438
Covers delivered, daily average	...	459	no record	206	2,808

Branch Offices, of which the great bulk have communication only with the Head Office, were instituted to simplify the work and responsibility of small offices. An epidemic among horses broke out simultaneously upon two of the principal horsed mail lines in the country, the Nagpore and Jubbulpore and Indore and Agra lines. No less than 921 horses died in a month on those lines ; and Government deemed it proper to give the private contractors compensation to the amount of Rs. 30,758.

In the last five years no less than 796 new Post Offices and 778 new Letter Boxes have been established in India ; and of this development about 70 per cent. belongs to the last two years. The number of post offices opened in 1866-67 was 200 against 347 in 1865-66, and the number of letter boxes 288 against 302. The length of the postal lines extended to 47,929 against 46,997½ miles open at the end of 1865-66. Of this 3,658 against 3,275½ miles were by Railway. 4,851 against 4,967 by Mail Cart.

33,976 against 33,311 by Runners, and 5,444 by Sea. The *Correspondence* returns are detailed as follows :—

Year.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.
1865-66	54,797,304	5,134,600	579,073	402,159	60,913,136
1866-67	58,971,291	5,264,066	613,988	440,699	65,290,044
Increase	4,173,987	129,466	34,915	38,540	4,376,908
Decrease					
Percentage ... Increase ..	7·61	2·52	6·02	9·58	7·18

The increase under the head "Newspapers" is about half of that shown in each of the two preceding years and is probably due to the increased limit of weight allowed, admitting of a larger number of papers being sent under one cover. The rate of increase as regards books, is higher than in any other class of correspondence, and is probably due to the fact that no restriction whatever is placed on the articles which may be sent by Book Post. The letters received are described as follows :—

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1865-66	22,435,372	19,004,301	11,384,407	1,072,064	54,797,304
1866-67	28,258,120	21,587,749	7,928,112	1,107,001	58,971,291
Increase	5,822,557	1,683,448	.....	124,037	4,173,987
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	3,450,055	.....	.....
Percentage. { Increase	25·95	8·45	... ..	11·56	7·61
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	30·85	.....	.....

The very large increase under "paid" letters arises from the inclusion of service covers prepaid by service Postage Stamps under the new rules for the treatment of official correspondence. The correspondence was delivered as follows :—

Directly delivered	84·84 per cent.	...	50,032,735
Retained for re-issue	15·16 ..	...	8,938,556
			<hr/> 58,971,291

Details of Re-issue.

Sent to District Post Office	4,431,640
Do. to Dead Letter Office	1,611,940
Remainder disposed of by re-direction to other Offices or in deposit at the end of the year	2,894,976
Total	8,938,556

In 1866-67 the number of letters, papers and parcels missent rose from 31,588 in 1865-66 to 67,745; but the increase is more nominal than real and is the result of more reliable returns. The number of letters returned from the Dead Letter Office to the Sender was 607,055 against 605,977 in the previous year and 601,848 in 1864-65. The number of letters remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,004,885 against 1,029,467 in the previous year and 1,069,938 in 1864-65.

The following is a comparative abstract of the sale of postage stamps for the last four years.

	8-pie Labels.	2-anna Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	3-anna Note Paper.	1-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope.
1863-64 as compared with 1862-63	159.09	7.71	9.74	16.75	9.59	8.95	21.50	17.27	15.05
1864-65 as compared with 1863-64	21.66	6.94	8.54	19.29	8.26	13.60	Decrease. 7.41	Decrease. 6.83	Decrease. 13.22
1865-66 as compared with 1864-65	10.52	2.96	6.39	6.28	7.14	18.81	Increase. 99.18	Decrease. 6.36	Increase. 92.04
1866-67 as compared with 1865-66	2.13	1.37	9.18	Decrease. 1.04	Decrease. 3.54	4.65	Decrease. 38	Decrease. 5.73	Decrease. 32.23

Allowing full weight to the effect produced by the change in the postage scale, it is admitted that the sale returns do not indicate the same rapid development as in the immediately preceding years. This may no doubt be in a great measure accounted for by the enormous stimulus given to commercial correspondence in 1863-64, and to the depression following in subsequent years.

Within the last few years the charge of the *District Post Establishments* in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces has been undertaken by the officers of the Postal Department. During the past year the consent of the Madras Government was obtained to the District Post arrangements of one Zillah being placed experimentally under the control of the Post Mas-

ter General of Madras. The result of the District Post operations, so far as concerns correspondence passing between it and the Imperial Post, is as follows :—

	Numbers.	Percentage.
Sent to District Post for delivery ... }	4,667,280	{ Being 7.94 per cent. of the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back undelivered }	472,613	{ Being 10.12 per cent. on the number sent to District Post.
Received from District Post	2,762,324	{ Being 4.68 per cent. on the total number of covers received by General Post Office for delivery.

The number of offences committed by Post Office servants was 87, and of these 62 cases were visited with legal punishment and 25 were departmentally punished. The proportion of legal convictions is far greater than in the preceding year and indicates greater care in the obtaining of evidence. The number of highway robberies fell from 51 in 1865-66 to 43. Of these 26 against 36 were committed in Feudatory and 17 against 15 in British territory. The Imperial Postal Establishment numbered 20,875 against 24,187. Of these employes 60 were Inspecting Post Masters and 1,311 Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters, 1,346 Clerks, 3,081 Peons, and 15,068 Road Establishment. The Non-Postal Branches of the Department consisted of a single Bullock Train line in Bengal on the Darjeeling Road and the Military Van Dāk in the Punjab on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, with branches to Kohat and Murree. Under this head is also included the Passenger Service by Mail Cart and Parcel Van, as well as the remnant of the Dāk Bearer Service, transferred some years ago in all but a few districts to the control of District Officers. The financial result of the working of these branches was as follows :—

	Receipts for 1866-67.	Disbursements for 1866-67.	Excess of Dis- bursements.
Bullock Train ...	53,336 3 7	61,244 3 8	7,908 0 1
Punjab Military Van Dāk ...	116,362 4 9	125,298 15 0	8,936 10 3
Dāk Bearers ...	1,970 10 0	2,037 7 2	66 13 2
Passenger Service by Mail Cart and Parcel Van ...	63,204 9 5	63,204 9 5	
Total ...	234,873 11 9	251,785 3 3	16,911 7 6
Total for previous year ...	75,621 6 1	73,464 0 8	2,157 5 5

The financial results of the working of the Department may be seen from the following table :—

	1865-66.	1866-67. Estimate for 12 months.	Perce- ntage.
Receipts including official postage ...	85,67 272	65,69,317	Decrease. 23·32
Receipts excluding official postage and sale proceeds of service stamps ...	35,59,268	36,71,578	Increase. 3·15
Disbursements ...	41,88,625	43,95,798	4·94
Net revenue including official postage and sale proceeds of service stamp ...	43,78,647	21,73,519	Decrease. 50·38
Net deficit in official postage and sale pro- ceeds of service stamp, &c., excluded ...	6,29,357	7,24,220	Increase. 10·57

The rules regulating the transmission of service covers by Post produced a large decrease in the official postage receipts. The receipts from private correspondence increased, compared with the previous year, by Rs. 1,12,310 or 3·15 per cent. The corresponding increase in the previous year was somewhat larger, being Rs. 1,42,689, or 4·17 per cent. The postage collected on private correspondence alone was sufficient to cover 83 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Department. The expenditure of the Department increased during the year in a greater ratio (4·94 per cent.) than the revenue from private correspondence (3·15 per cent.), but even with the reduced receipts from official correspondence, the total revenue of the Department is far in excess (39 per cent.) of its expenditure. Compared with the four previous years the progress of purely postal revenue was :—

1853-54, last complete year of former rates	...	128
1855-56, first complete year	...	100
1864-65, tenth ditto	...	214
1865-66, eleventh ditto	...	222
1866-67, twelfth ditto	...	251

Statistics of the Post Office of British India, for each of the years ended 30th April

Years.	Number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses.	Total Strength of Establishment.	Number of miles over which the Mails were conveyed	Number of Letters and Newspapers transmitted through the Post Office.	Revenue of non-official letters only.	Expenditure.
1853	965	25,431	Miles. 36,983	Number of Covers. 42,767,980	£ 380,493	£ 430,981
1859	1,003	26,158	30,531	50,974,025	588,687	487,692
1860	850	27,671	30,338	47,788,103	661,595	480,637
1861	914	24,572	43,571	47,777,410	608,574	519,806
1862	984	24,572	45,554	46,065,893	462,135	481,328
1863	1,142	21,693	49,921	48,804,694	425,258	491,196
1864	1,293	22,856	46,519	51,540,502	459,892	602,671
1865	1,421	23,597	46,872	55,986,646	562,331	620,466
1866	2,070	21,197	46,897	59,931,404	406,466	433,304
1867 (11 months)	2,558	28,375	47,429	63,240,044	307,157	439,578

Note.—Exclusive of Books and Parcels.

Total Number of Letters and Newspapers sent through the Post Offices of each Province, during each of the years ended 30th April.

Province.	Years Ended 30th April.									
	1853.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Bengal	Number of Covers. 9,424,446	Number of Covers. 9,390,504	Number of Covers. 9,177,492	Number of Covers. 9,064,910	Number of Covers. 9,357,518	Number of Covers. 9,729,618	Number of Covers. 9,734,796	Number of Covers. 11,197,741	Number of Covers. 12,614,453	Number of Covers. 13,036,977
Madras	7,773,720	6,108,191	8,264,857	7,937,423	6,732,297	8,680,578	8,636,563	9,172,172	8,752,145	10,471,166
Bombay	11,697,168	15,145,272	12,978,081	12,375,458	10,645,100	11,442,461	12,963,289	14,137,762	14,366,098	13,664,313
North-West Provinces	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,709,741	12,094,231	12,330,673	13,065,577	14,148,361	15,314,524	15,620,837
Punjab and Sindh	(Included under North-West Provinces, and cannot be shown separately.)									
British Burmah	Do.	Bengal.	do.	do.	5,345,387	6,126,984	6,456,594	6,982,877	7,368,105	9,268,617
Central Provinces	Do.	do.	do.	do.	388,335	431,360	430,771	476,702	498,636	502,711
Total	42,307,980	50,873,095	47,799,105	47,077,410	46,565,638	49,604,634	51,556,502	55,936,646	59,931,904	64,935,357

Note.—Exclusive of Books and Parcels.

CHAPTER XI.

RAILWAYS.

Their Introduction into India.

THE idea of introducing railways into India was vaguely discussed in the Calcutta journals for several years before 1843,* but the first definite and practical suggestion was made by Mr.—now Sir Macdonald—Stephenson, who resigned his professional prospects in England in that year, and proceeded to Calcutta with the determination to devote his energies to the establishment of railways on the continent of India. On the 1st of January, 1844, he published a pamphlet on the subject, together with a sketch-map of the principal lines on which, according to the best information then available, the construction of railways appeared likely to prove beneficial to the country and to shareholders. On the retirement of Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Stephenson addressed Mr. Wilberforce Bird, the Deputy Governor of Bengal and Governor General *ad interim*, stating that no pecuniary aid would be required from the State, and that no concession was solicited beyond the free grant of the land, and the appointment of two or three official directors to consolidate the undertaking and to give confidence to the public. Mr. Bird took up the question with great heartiness, and it was energetically advocated by the Secretary of the Bengal Government, Mr. Halliday, as well as by the most influential of the local journals. Mr. Stephenson was informed, in reply to his communication, that ‘the Deputy Governor was deeply sensible of the advantages to be gained by the construction of railways along the principal lines of communication throughout the country, and was anxious to afford any well-considered project for that purpose his utmost support.’ This communication, which was promulgated in the official Gazette, was the earliest recognition of the importance of the enterprise by the public authorities. Fortified by this encouragement, Mr. Stephenson returned to England in July, 1844, to organise measures for the prosecution of the work. Concurrently with this movement, an effort was made by Mr. Chapman on the Bombay side to interest Government in the establishment of railways at that Presidency. He was recommended to submit his proposals to the India House, which resulted in the adoption of the Great Indian Peninsula line. At the same time, Mr. Andrew projected a railway in the north-west provinces of Hindostan, and secured a large amount of patronage; but it was mainly owing to the perseverance of Mr. Ste-

* These facts are taken chiefly from the *Quarterly Review* for July 1868.

phenson that the project was carried successfully through the difficulties it encountered in Leadenhall-street, and in the mercantile circle in London. It appears that Mr. Vignoles had written a paper on Indian Railways, which was in the India Office many years before; and that Mr. G. T. Clark had, on the invitation of Sir George Arthur, visited Bombay in 1843 in view to the introduction of Railways. Mr. Clark's scheme coalesced with that of Mr. Chapman.

It soon became evident that, without a direct guarantee from the State, the establishment of railroads in India was altogether hopeless. The Court of Directors determined to send out an able engineer to conduct investigations on the spot. The office was refused by several men of eminence in the profession, one of whom, however, consented to undertake it for 10,000*l.* a year and a baronetcy. Mr. Simms was at length selected, and proceeded to Calcutta in 1845, in company with Mr. Stephenson and a small staff. After a careful survey of the country, Mr. Simms recommended that a line should be laid down from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of a thousand miles, the cost of which he estimated at 15,000*l.* a mile, inclusive of the expense of constructing and stocking it. When the report came before the Supreme Council, three of its members, Sir Herbert Maddock, Mr. Millett, and Mr. Cameron, proposed to limit the aid of the State to the free gift of the land; but Lord Hardinge, then at the head of the Government, recorded it as his opinion, that while it was the greatest boon we could confer on India, it would be preposterous to suppose that the simple grant of the land, the value of which, at the rate of 200*l.* a mile, would not exceed 200,000*l.*, would be sufficient to attract fifteen millions of British capital to India; and he proposed to add to it a subsidy of 1000*l.* a mile. The Court of Directors, proposed at once to grant, in addition to the land, a guarantee of four per cent. on five millions. This was the commencement of that system of guarantees which is one of the most important events in the history of the British empire in the East. The guarantee had to be raised to five per cent. and the contracts with the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Companies were signed in August, 1849. At Bombay the Court limited the line to twenty-six miles, and at Calcutta to forty and it required all Lord Dalhousie's importunity to secure permission to carry it first to Burdwan and then to the collieries, a distance of only a hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta. The two Companies, after having obtained possession of the land, applied heartily to the task before them, and vied with each other for the honour of being foremost in the race. The laurel

was won by Bombay. The first train ever seen in India started with passengers from that town on the 18th November, 1852. It was not till four months after that the East India Railway Company was able to start its first train to Burdwan.

After this the Court was besieged by applications for fresh guarantees at the three Presidencies, and resolved to refer the whole subject to the Supreme Government in Calcutta. Lord Dalhousie, who was then Governor General, wrote his famous Minute on the subject on 20th April 1853. During the height of the railway mania in England he had occupied the post of President of the Board of Trade, and had thus acquired a minute and accurate knowledge of the principles which ought to regulate the construction and management of railways, and of the errors which were to be avoided. He conceived that his present business was to advise the Honourable Court as to those great trunk lines which were of primary importance, not only as being most immediately required, but as forming the main channel which future lines should be able to take advantage of. For the Bengal Presidency he recommended the line from Calcutta along the valley of the Ganges to Delhi, and then on to the Sutlege and through the Punjab to Attock on the Indus, within fifty miles of our extreme western boundary. He considered that this line would infinitely diminish the risks, if risks there were, which were involved in the extension of our frontier to a distance of fifteen hundred miles from the capital. Touching every important military station from Calcutta to the Sutlege, and connecting every depôt with the arsenal in Fort William, it would enable the Government to assemble on the frontier, if threatened, an amount of men and materials of war sufficient to deal with every emergency, and within a period measured by days and not by months. The course prescribed for this line, he remarked, would likewise be the best which could be selected for the interests of trade and the social advantages of that portion of India. A second line which he counselled was to run south from Agra through Baroda to Bombay, and thus connect that Presidency with the North-West Provinces. He considered it of great importance that regiments arriving from England, instead of landing in Calcutta, and having their introduction to an Indian climate in those districts where it was the worst, might be landed at Bombay and conveyed by this rail to such stations in the north-west as might be most suitable for health. He anticipated a period when the rail through Egypt would be completed, and a passage through it for our troops conceded by the Viceroy. 'A regiment might then leave England after the heat of summer was over, and be quartered be-

fore Christmas on the banks of the Sutlege without any exposure on its way, and with four months before it of the finest climate under the sun.' The object of the three lines he proposed for the Presidency of Bombay was to connect that port, the nearest to Europe, with Hindoostan in the north, with Madras in the south, and with Calcutta in the east. For the Madras Presidency he laid down one line across the peninsula to the opposite coast, and another to the north-west to unite with the south-east line from Bombay.

Having thus mapped out a system of trunk railways for the continent of India, Lord Dalhousie proceeded to observe, with regard to their construction, that the true principle to be adopted was to enlist private enterprise, through the agency of companies, directly, but not vexatiously, controlled by the Government of the country, acting for the interests of the public. 'This,' he said, 'was the principle for which I contended several years ago, when closely connected with that branch of public works. I may venture without arrogance to say that if that principle had been then more fully recognised, the proprietors of railway property in England and the suffering public would have been in a better condition now than they appear to be.'

The Home Government during the next ten years extended the guarantee, on eight lines, to sixty millions. But to the subsequent applications which were made for the support of new undertakings, both Lord Elgin and Sir Charles Wood replied that the Government had come to the determination to close the system of guarantees, and that the future assistance of the State would be limited to the grant of the land and a subvention of £1,000L a mile. This concession failed to attract capital; and, after four years, the Government was driven back to the policy of guarantees, and the Oude and Rohilcund Railway was added to the list, with a guaranteed capital of five millions. On the 16th January 1868, moreover, Sir Stafford Northcote, in a despatch to the Governor-General, stated that 'The present was regarded as a fitting time for taking a comprehensive view of our railway policy, past and future, for reviewing what has been already done, and for endeavouring to establish principles on which we may proceed hereafter.' In allusion to the two classes under which future railways should be arranged, the commercial and the political, he expressed his opinion,—'That the guarantee system was upon the whole best adapted for the extension of the commercial, while direct Government agency might be preferable for the political lines.' On the receipt of this despatch, Sir John Lawrence invited the local Governments

to report upon the lines of railway which they considered it desirable to construct, in order to secure such a review of all possible lines as might 'enable the Government of India and the Secretary of State to make a selection of those particular lines which were most needed, and which most commended themselves for early construction.' This is the second stage in the progress of the Indian railway system. The trunk lines, recommended in the first instance by Lord Dalhousie fifteen years ago, being now on the eve of completion, the Government of India is about to enter on the consideration of his second proposal regarding those departmental and subsidiary lines which were to 'take advantage of the main channels' he delineated.

Indian Railways Contrasted with those of Other Countries.

The following table exhibits the progress of Railways in India compared with other parts of the world, as also the mileage open compared with area and population:—

Countries.	Year in which Railways worked by locomotives were first opened.	Total Length in Miles open in			Per mile of Railway open in 1865-66.		Average cost per mile excluding State assistants.	Remarks.
		1846.	1852.	1865-66.	Square miles.	Population.		
England and Wales	1830	...	...	9,251	6'25	2,166	41,033	
United Kingdom	1830	2,210	6,890	13,289	9'11	2,195	34,300	1st class, and 57 per cent. of double line.
United States	1832	4,522	11,027	35,381	45	866	7,800	The greater part of single line, and not solidly constructed.
France	1832	546	2,398	8,113	28	4,807	28,800	A very large proportion of single line.
Germany	1834-35	1,941	5,097	12,321	33	5,298	16,400	About one-fourth of double line.
Belgium	1835	347	720	1,350	8	3,825	21,546	
Russia	1838	122	...	1,862	...	...	...
Italy	1839	...	...	2,389	41	9,081	...	
Holland	1843	Nil	...	372	29	9,066	...	
Denmark	1849	...	...	470	...	...	...
Switzerland	1849	...	...	778	19	3,257	...	
Spain	1849	...	...	2,721	67	5,891	...	
Sweden and Norway	1852	...	10	830	...	...	...
Portugal	1854	...	Nil	419	87	8,555	...	
Turkey	...	...	...	81	...	...	...
British North America	...	...	...	2,539	136	967	...	
Central & South America	...	...	...	550	...	...	...
British India...	1863	Nil	Nil	3,323	287	43,537	16,500	Eventual probable cost; one-third about being of double line.

It was not till 1845 that the projection of Railway communications received any great impetus in any part of the world. In France this did not occur till 1852, and it is since the Crimean war that Russia has turned her attention to the matter in earnest. Considering the distance of India from the base of supply of the staff, materials, and stores; the climatic hindrances to speedy execution; the convulsion of 1857; the fact that each mile has required the freight of a separate vessel and about 600 tons of materials from Europe, and that one per cent. of the vessels so employed has been lost; that the cost of freight and insurance has averaged about 40 per cent. of the value of the materials imported, or about £1,600 per mile; and, finally, that the works have been carried out, not under the immediate supervision of an active and responsible direction, but by a paid agency under the control (frequently regarded as antagonistic) of Government officials, the general average rate of progress and of cost compares fairly with Europe. Setting off the contributions of the State in the way of land and exchange against the freight and insurance of materials from Europe to India, the cost will average £16,500 a mile, notwithstanding the excessive cost of the East Indian Railway in Bengal, and of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Calcutta and South Eastern and the Sindh lines. The average cost of lines constructed since 1848 has been in England £14,559, in Scotland £7,244, and in Ireland £7,303 per mile, but in England a double line of rails is more frequent.

It will be convenient to sum up briefly the chief particulars concerning the trunk Railways of India carried out under the guarantee system. They aggregate about 5,000 miles in length. They were commenced experimentally in 1850, but not on a large scale till 1855, and some of them were not begun till 1863-64. They will be opened throughout in 1870. The rate of progress since 1855 will have averaged 300 miles opened yearly. The average cost will be £16,500 per mile. The total capital outlay will be £81,000,000, of which 30 millions will have been spent in England and 51 millions in India. The actual outlay of the State will be £7,628,000, or £1,540 per mile, viz.:—Control, £100; land, £500; and loss by exchange, £940 per mile. *The gross advances by the State on account of interest on capital will be about £30,500,000. *The net advances, after deducting the profits realised on open lines within the period, will be about £14,000,000, a sum equal to about one-sixth of the capital, or about £2,840 per mile.

* These sums are exaggerated, it is believed, by the interest on the large sums deposited by the Companies in excess of their immediate wants.

The debt to the State on account of accumulated simple interest on the advances will be about £4,350,000, or £880 per mile, and the yearly charge on account of simple interest on the advances will be £700,000. The State will probably have to meet the interest on only $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the total capital in 1869. The outlay of capital was a maximum in 1860, when it amounted to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In 1866 the outlay again approached this sum. The sum advanced by the State on account of guaranteed interest, less net receipts, was a maximum in 1863 and 1864, and amounted to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in each year. The profits on two of the lines, the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula, exceeded the guarantee in the first half of 1866. The pecuniary benefits derived by the State are—

- (1). The gain by exchange on the profits.
- (2). The transport of the mails free,
- (3). “ of troops and stores at reduced rates.

The gain by exchange has been calculated to be an annual profit to the State, on the whole capital, of one-tenth of the shareholders' profits. Thus, when the latter are 5 per cent., the profits to the State would be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 81 millions, or about £80 per mile of the whole system. The transport of the mails free, and of troops, &c., at special rates, was estimated to have saved the State £200,000 in 1864; or a little less than two-fifths per cent. of the capital expended up to the end of that year. Regarding it in another way, the average saving per mile of Railway open was £44 for mails and £31 for troops and stores, or £75 for both. Omitting the lines which have been exceptionally costly, the average cost of the present system with a single line of rails has been £13,000 per mile. Reducing this by 15 per cent. the cost of future ordinary lines might be reckoned at £11,000 per mile, and the Government, or an uncontrolled Company acting with the energy of private enterprise, might construct them for that sum. It would be safer to assume that they may be constructed for £12,000 per mile, on an average, under a modified guarantee, the formation being for a double line, as at present. On this assumption the cost, excluding any contribution by the State in the way of exchange, would be £12,600; including interest during construction, £14,100; including cost of land, £14,600. The cost of laying down a second line of rails may be taken at £5,000 a mile.

Position and Progress during 1867.

The length of line over all the Railways open for traffic on the 30th April 1868 was 3,942 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Of this 349 miles had been opened during the year. The additions were 225 miles on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian line opened on the 1st June; 29 miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Nagpore, connecting the cotton districts of Central India with the main line, opened 27th February; 27 miles of the Delhi line from Ghazecabad to Meerut opened 18th April; another section of equal length on the same line between the Beas and Unnritsur finished in November and 41 miles of the Great Southern Railway to the Errode junction of the Madras Railway completed on the 1st January:—

Railway.	Total Length sanctioned.	Total Length open 1st May 1868.	Length remaining to be finished in			
			1868.	1869.	1870 and subsequently.	Total.
East Indian { Main line ..	1,276 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,131 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	145	145
{ Jubbulpore line ..	225	225	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula ..	1,266 $\frac{3}{4}$	873 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	393 $\frac{1}{2}$	393 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras { S.W. line, including Bangalore branch ..	492	492	...	...	...	...
{ N.W. line ..	333	153	62	...	118	180
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ..	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	306	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scinde ..	109	109	...	...	...	...
Punjab ..	246	246	...	...	...	...
" Delhi ..	320	54	...	185	81	266
Eastern Bengal ..	159	114	...	45	...	45
Great Southern ..	168	168	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	29	29	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilcund ..	672	42	...	...	630	630
Total ..	5,609	3,942$\frac{3}{4}$	62	236$\frac{1}{2}$	1,367$\frac{1}{2}$	1,665$\frac{3}{4}$

The contract conceded to the Indian Branch Railway Company guaranteeing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for 999 years upon 4,000,000*l.* or such further sum as may be raised with the consent of the Secretary of State, was executed in August 1867. The title of the company was changed from the "Indian Branch" to the "Oudh and Rohilcund" Rail-

way Company. Some of the works on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, instead of advancing, retrogressed during the year. On the 19th July the great viaduct on the Bhor Ghat incline, consisting of eight arches of 50 feet span each, suddenly collapsed. Mr. Berkeley, the consulting engineer, was despatched from England to devise means for putting the Railway in a perfect state of repair without interfering with the traffic. These failures were found to be due to the faulty character of the masonry resulting from an unwise economy, imperfection of design, improper adaptation of the materials of the country to the purposes for which they were intended or lax superintendence. The only other railway undertaking under Government, was the tramway from Arconum to Conjeveram, the dividends of which Company Government guaranteed to make up to 3 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of 100,000*l.* The line was 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and an extension to Cuddalore was in contemplation.

Capital.—Upwards of 9,000,000*l.* was added to the capital accounts of the companies during the year, making the whole amount raised for railways in India 76,579,016*l.* Of this 60,048,871*l.* consisted of shares or stock, and 16,530,145*l.* of debentures. The total expenditure on the railways had reached 75,071,656*l.* on the 31st March. The expenditure during 1867 was 7,024,960*l.*, of which upwards of 4,045,584*l.* was spent in England for permanent way, materials, locomotives, and stores, for this country. This was the largest expenditure which had been incurred in any one year in England. The estimated expenditure for 1868 is 6,077,000*l.*, of which 1,961,000*l.* will be required in England and 4,106,000*l.* in India. The 75,000,000*l.* given as the amount already expended does not, however, represent the whole cost of the undertakings. It shows only what the railway companies had paid. In addition Government had granted all the land, the value of which could not be taken at less than 2,500,000*l.* And calculating the loss by Railway exchange the Government has contributed about 8 per cent. to the capital expended in India. The actual cost of the Railways is thus raised from 75 to 81 millions. The mileage did not bear any relative proportion to the expenditure, as was particularly exemplified in the years 1859 and 1862. In the former year 74 miles were opened, and 7,000,000*l.* were expended, in the latter 747 miles were opened, and 5,800,000*l.* only expended. The total amount withdrawn from the capital of each company up to the 31st March 1868 for expenditure was as follows,—on the main line of the East Indian Railway, 25,952,533*l.* and the Jubbulpore branch, 2,409,864*l.*; the Great Indian Peninsula,

17,614,586*l.*; the main line of the Madras Railway, 6,340,890*l.* and the Bellary line, 2,445,072*l.*; the Scinde Railway, 2,111,073*l.*; the Indus Flotilla, 577,052*l.*; the Punjab Railway, 2,618,391*l.*; the Delhi Railway, 3,129,145*l.*; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 7,206,126*l.*; the Eastern Bengal, 2,336,286*l.*; the Calcutta and South Eastern, 615,242*l.*; the Great Southern, 1,354,077*l.* and the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, 361,319*l.* making a grand total withdrawn from capital for expenditure of 75,071,656*l.* The net advance exceeded the actual expenditure by 570,220*l.* The expenditure in 1867 on the different lines is detailed as follows:—East Indian, 2,086,217*l.*; Great Indian Peninsula, 2,183,026*l.*; Madras, 6,19,825*l.*; Scinde, 95,346*l.*; Indus Flotilla, 37,092*l.*; Punjab, 114,773*l.*; Delhi, 1,007,059*l.*; Bombay, Baroda and Central India, 388,213*l.*; Eastern Bengal, 326,698*l.*; Calcutta and South Eastern, 24,343*l.*; Great Southern, 118,398*l.*; and Oudh and Rohilcund, 23,930*l.* making a grand total of 7,024,960*l.*

The mode in which the expenditure was divided among the works of each railway will be seen from the following table:—

Railways.	Works and Bridges.	Permanent Way and Stations.	Freight and Insurance.	Rolling Stock and Engines.	Establishments.	Miscellaneous. Electric Telegraph, Stores, &c.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian ...	8,775,000	6,485,000	2,785,000 And mis- stores.	3,145,000	3,380,000	3,352,000
Great Indian Peninsula ..	6,845,600	4,938,500	1,817,760 And certain stores.	1,888,000	1,156,200	196,000
Madras ...	2,146,900	2,999,800	1,061,000	798,000	717,200	362,700
Bombay, Baroda, and Cen- tral India ...	2,896,500	1,735,400	586,800	1,066,800	433,800	470,000
Scinde ...	482,500	319,500	182,700	189,300	266,800	331,800
Punjab ...	215,500	691,700	444,200	312,300	371,700	420,400
Delhi ...	763,300	1,348,500	36,400	288,300	134,900	352,900
	Steamers, &c.	Ware- houses, &c.				
Indus Flotilla ..	405,200	41,200	38,000	.....	81,900	90,600
Eastern Bengal ...	1,476,600		In cluded under other heads.	230,900	229,800	343,700
			Do.			
Calcutta and South-eastern	185,800	217,800		144,100	81,600	22,600
Great Southern						
Oudh and Rohilcund ..	67,200	89,700	43,900	55,000	27,300	87,900

Indian railways are no exception to the rule that expenditure always exceeds estimates. In some cases the cost has been three

or four times greater than was expected. In others the excess has been very small especially on the Madras lines. The expenditure on the East Indian (including the losses occasioned by the Mutiny) averages about 22,000*l.* per mile; some portions cost upwards of 30,000*l.*, including double lines; some less than 15,000*l.* The expenditure on the Bombay and Baroda averages about the same; that on the Scinde will be about 20,000*l.* The Madras, on the other hand, has cost only about 12,000*l.* a mile; the Great Southern 10,000*l.*, and the line between Cawnpore and Lucknow under 7,000*l.* a mile. The loans raised on debentures amounted to 16,458,545*l.* as compared with 16,322,460*l.* of the previous year.

Revenue and Traffic.—The net revenue amounted to 2,337,300*l.* and the sum paid for guaranteed interest on the whole capital, both for the open and unopen lines, was 3,179,095*l.* In the previous year these sums were respectively 2,304,534*l.* and 2,936,672*l.* The net amount advanced by Government for guaranteed interest, after deducting the half excess profits of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, was accordingly 842,222*l.* 1866-67, and 632,138*l.* in 1865-66. The total receipts for the year 1866-67 were 4,878,527*l.* of which 1,378,779*l.* was obtained from passengers, and 3,499,748*l.* from goods. In the previous year the total receipts were 4,537,235*l.*; 1,278,580*l.* being from passengers, and 3,258,655*l.* from goods. The net receipts from each company were as follows;—East Indian, 1,172,693*l.*; Great Indian Peninsular, 633,045*l.*; Madras S. W. and N. W. lines, 261,057*l.*; Bombay, Baroda and Central India 124,078*l.*; Scinde, 22,156*l.*; Punjab, 20,532*l.*; Eastern Bengal, 71,999*l.*; Oudh and Rohilund for nine weeks only, 1,500*l.*; Great Southern of India, 80,240*l.* The number of passengers increased from 12,867,000 in 1865-66 to 13,746,354 in 1866-67; and the gross receipts from passengers in the two years from 1,278,580*l.* to 1,376,812*l.*, and from goods, 3,091,723*l.* to 3,320,607*l.* respectively. The total goods traffic carried over all the lines amounted to 989,017 tons including the weight of live stock. The number of trains run was 111,086 of which 29,066½ were mixed trains and the number of miles travelled on all lines was 10,980,338½. The average mileage receipts from all sources varied from 2·85 shillings on the Calcutta and South Eastern line to 10·77 shillings on the Great Indian Peninsula and 10·95 shillings on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India. The average mileage receipts from all sources on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada in 1866 was 5·66 shillings and in 1865 on all the railways in Britain, 5·12 shillings.

The detailed traffic results in India will be clearly seen from the following table:—

Year ending 30th June 1867.		Total Receipts from Passen- ger Traffic.	Receipts per Train Mile from Passengers.	Total Receipts from (Goods Traffic.	Receipts per Train Mile from Goods.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts from all Sour- ces of Traffic.	Average Receipts per Train Mile	Gross.	Per Train Mile.	Total working Expenditure.
East India	...	633,796	7.38	1,491,950	8.51	35,361	2,161,107	8.26	986,653	3.51	
Great Indian Peninsula	...	323,881	5.15	1,073,811	14.07	...	1,417,161	10.75	734,115	5.96	
Madras	...	165,655	2.4	280,929	4.6	19,002	465,586	6.10	179,288	3.08	
Bombay, Paroda, and Central India	...	187,136	11.80	229,538	10.03	...	519,624	16.92	309,618	7.34	
Scinde	...	15,995	...	93,511	...	...	111,293	1.01	89,136	8.	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1,787	...	...	71,314	4.12	
Eastern Bengal	...	69,163	7.42	71,608	9.25	...	140,771	8.33	68,272	4.	
Great Southern of India	...	25,160	2.35	30,194	2.50	...	55,354	5.8	25,113	2.25	
Calcutta and South-eastern	...	7,000	2.26	1,675	1.55	186	8,862	2.85	12,401	4.282	
Oude and Rohilcund	...	2,540	4.35	120	.20	...	2,659	4.57	1,160	2.002	
Total		1,430,326	43.11	3,273,336	50.71	56,336	4,782,417	58.62	2,627,106	42.510	

Progress of each Railway.—During 1867 the East Indian Railway's branch to Jubbulpore, 225 miles, was opened making the open line 1,356 miles in length. The only portion of the East Indian line which remained to be finished, irrespective of doubling, was the Chord line. In connection with that branch Mr. A. M. Rendel, the Company's consulting engineer, was deputed to India to make a personal inspection of the works with a view to limiting the demands on capital and checking the increased expenditure. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in consequence of the break down of bridges, was permitted to apply all the profits of the first half of the year to repair the works and all further outlay was charged to capital. Little progress was effected on the Madras Company's lines. The traffic steadily improved notwithstanding the depressing state of trade. The expenses of maintenance and working bore evidence of the good and economical management which have generally distinguished that Company. The Bombay and Baroda Company's works on the island of Bombay and on the Sabarmuttee bridge advanced during the year, but the discussion regarding the respective suitability of Moody Bay and Colaba for a Railway terminus retarded the former. The works in the vicinity of the Nerbudda again suffered from heavy floods and the traffic was interrupted for a few weeks. The commercial depression of the Presidency and the competition of sea-boats affected the traffic on the Scinde Railway. The bridges and culverts washed away the previous year were replaced and the line placed in a sound condition. The traffic improved, but the short length of the line and its high cost counteracted its paying powers. The suit of *Bray vs. the Scinde Company*, commenced nearly eight years ago, still continued and expenses to the amount of 27,000*l.* had already been incurred by the company. The Indus Flotilla was augmented by 4 new steamers and the Floating dock for Kotree was finished and sent out. The flotilla consisted of 16 steamers, including three tugs and 27 barges. The length of the Punjab line was reduced from 253 to 246 miles, in consequence of an alteration in the route of the branch from Multan to the Indus rendered necessary by the cutting away of the river bank. The traffic was developing very slowly, and the expenses bore a high proportion to the receipts. The traffic for the most part was of a local character. Fifty-four miles out of the 320 which constitute the Delhi railway, were open during the year; one section of 28 miles at the Delhi end, between Meerut and Ghazeeabad, where the junction is formed with the East Indian Railway, and one of 26 miles at the Um-

ritsir extremity, extending from that place to the river Beas. The works on the remaining portion of the line were proceeding satisfactorily, and some of the bridges were advancing towards completion. The traffic had been very limited, and on the Meerut and Delhi section was for a short time interrupted by damage done to the works by the severe floods of last season. The extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo was being vigorously prosecuted. Floods caused considerable damage to some of the open portions of the line, and the traffic was interrupted for a few weeks. The Calcutta and South Eastern line was transferred from the Company to Government, the dividend of the shareholders being imperilled by the continued deficits in the revenue. The capital was returned to the shareholders on the 1st April 1868 without deduction and with interest up to that date. The Great Southern Railway Company's extension to Erode, where a junction is formed with the Madras railway, was opened for traffic on 1st January 1868. Its total length, from Negapatam to Erode, was 166½ miles, and it had been constructed for the same moderate cost as the first portion, viz., about 10,000*l.* per mile. Surveys were being made, with the view to its further extension in a southerly direction to the port of Tuticorin. The proceedings of the Oudh and Rohileund Railway were almost purely preliminary.

Railway Staff.—The European and East Indian staff employed on all the lines, except those on the Bombay side, numbered 3,051, of whom 101 were employed in the Agents' Departments, 52 in the Account Departments, 45 in the Audit Departments, 9 in Printing and Stationery Offices, 89 in Store Departments, 826 in the Traffic, 862 in the Engineering, 179 in the Carriage and Waggon, 1,228 in the Locomotive and 160 in the Telegraph Departments. The Native employés aggregated 36,048 making a total of 39,099 Railway servants on the non-Bombay lines. The casualties among Europeans during the half-year ending June 30, 1867, were 3,285 and among East Indians 1,524. The East Indian Railway Company established a Savings Bank for the use of its servants in which 345 depositors had placed sums amounting to 78,749*l.*

Accidents.—During 1867 there were several severe accidents. On the 26th June a terrible one occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Numborah, 10 miles from Bhosawul and 288 miles from Bombay. An extraordinary flood had undermined an embankment, and made a fissure in it, shortly before a train came up. The engine

passed over the gap, over which the rails had remained; but the train, consisting of one first, two second, and three third class carriages, went into the abyss. Eleven people were killed and twenty injured. Another occurred on the same line on the 29th August, two or three miles from Lanowlie above the Bhore Ghât incline. It was caused by a runaway engine coming into collision with a passenger train. Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction, was killed on the spot. Several people were injured. Twelve passengers were killed and 25 injured on all the lines from causes beyond their control; 6 were killed and 8 injured by their own misconduct and incantion; 18 Railway men were killed by accident and 48 injured, and 78 were killed and 94 injured from their own misconduct or carelessness; 2 persons were killed and one injured at crossings and 46 trespassers were killed and 13 injured. Twenty-eight persons were killed and 26 were injured from miscellaneous causes.

The amount of fuel sent from England is shown below. A patent fuel was tried, and the reports were favourable as to its suitability for locomotive purposes. The cost of coal at Bombay was very much enhanced. Australian coal was supplied at Bombay at 50s. a ton :—

Railway.	Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel sent out during 1867.		Cost in Eng-land.	Freight, &c.	Average Cost per Ton on Delivery in India.
		Tons.	£	£	s.
East Indian	Coke	1,665	3,886		46
	"	980	3,579		73
Great Indian Peninsula	Coal	40,354	27,418	98,708	51
	Coke	18,329	21,855	34,882	62
	Patent fuel	11,361	8,031	22,762	54
	Coal	3,778	2,075	8,131	54
Madras	Coke	8,142	6,319	17,825	59
	Patent fuel	5,351	3,903	11,825	59
Scinde	Coal	5,348	2,850	14,335	54
Great Southern	Coal	2,847	...	...	57
Bombay and Baroda	Coke	440	...	...	76
No coal was sent out by this Company during the year, a plentiful supply having been provided the year before. The Company has a contract for 10,000 tons of Australian coal, but no ship had arrived at the close of 1867.					

New Projects.

The following new projects have been brought under notice, viz. ; a continuation of the present line from Bombay, *vid* Surat and Baroda, to Delhi and Agra, and a branch also to Kattiawar ; a line along the valley of the Indus to connect the present Scinde Railway at Kotree with the Punjab line at Mooltan ; a line from Lahore to the North-west frontier at Peshawur ; an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Darjeeling on the one side, and Assam on the other ; the extension of the Madras Railway to connect its south-west line with Cochin as a western terminus ; the carrying out of the original design for the Great Southern Railway by extending it from Caroor or Trichinopoly through Madura or Tinnevely to Tuticorin ; a third line to connect the North-east and South-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ; the construction of a bridge over the Hooghly at Calcutta, connecting the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways, and a Railway from Rangoon to Prome.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ARMY AND MARINE.

Strength.

THE *effective* strength of the Army in India as it stood on the 1st April 1867 was 190,957 ; of this number 64,109 were Europeans* and 126,848 were Natives. The military force of Bengal

* A Parliamentary return shows the numbers, officers and men, serving in the British Army in the last nine years. In 1859 the number of the regular army—cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, sappers, and miners—was 218,447, and the Militia, Volunteers, and enrolled pensioners brought the total up to 349,124. In 1860 the regular army increased to 228,791, and the large addition to the Volunteer force brought the total number up to 463,511. In 1861 the regular army numbered 227,005, and a further addition to the Volunteers brought the total to 483,672. In 1862 the numbers were 215,879 and 512,245 ; in 1863, 222,688 and 527,211 ; in 1864, 215,975 and 530,058 ; in 1865, 213,612 and 523,391 ; in 1866, 204,614 and 514,680 ; in 1867, 201,396 regular army and 518,770 total, including Militia, Volunteers and enrolled pensioners. The Volunteers were 14,981 in 1859, 133,342 in 1860, 176,571 in 1861, 173,318 in 1862, 178,260 in 1863, 186,334 in 1864, 194,430 in 1865, 197,511 in 1866, 204,029 in 1867. The distribution of the regular army in 1859 was—66,921 at home ; 39,566 in the colonies ; 111,960 in India—total, 218,447. In 1867, 89,198 at home ; 48,280 in the colonies ; 63,918 in India—total, 201,396. The amount voted for all these services was 13,532,776*l.* in 1859 ; 15,356,781*l.* in 1860 ; 16,003,572*l.* in 1861 ; 16,060,350*l.* in 1862 ; 15,469,237*l.* in 1863 ; 14,814,088*l.* in 1864 ; 14,318,447*l.* in 1865 ; 14,388,479*l.* in 1866.

amounted to 105,505 men; of Madras to 47,654; and of Bombay to 37,798 men. The *total* strength of the army in British India during the year 1866 consisted of 66,814 Europeans, and 117,095 natives. The staff and staff corps consisted of 1,366 Europeans; the Engineers, sappers, and miners, of 373 Europeans and 2,794 natives; the Artillery, horse and foot, of 12,299 Europeans and 1,891 natives; the Cavalry, of 6,050 Europeans and 18,779 natives; the Infantry of 45,916 Europeans and 93,631 natives; and the invalids, veterans, and warrant officers, of 810 Europeans; the medical establishment being included in each arm of the service. Of these total numbers 38,992 Europeans and 43,394 natives were stationed in Bengal, 14,184 Europeans and 46,435 natives in Madras, and 13,638 Europeans and 27,266 natives in Bombay, those stationed in the North-West Provinces and Punjab being included in the Presidency of Bengal. The following statement exhibits the sickness and mortality among European and Native troops in British India during the year ended 31st December 1866, as compared with the similar period of 1865. The contrast appears very favourable, inasmuch as fewer Europeans were received into the hospitals, and there was a decrease in the number of deaths during the past year. Among the Native troops also, while the average strength was greater, yet the number of those admitted into hospitals, and of those who died, was considerably less than in the previous year.

Europeans.				1865.	1866.
Average strength	...	...	...	64,405	59,941
Admissions into hospital	...	...	...	102,619	83,128
Deaths	...	...	...	1,585	1,074
Invalided	...	...	...	2,804	2,128
Natives.					
Average strength	...	...	...	94,386	99,036
Admissions into hospital	...	...	...	116,666	104,666
Deaths	...	...	...	1,866	1,146
Invalided	...	...	...	2,108	1,778

An important source of expense is to be found in the constitution of the Staff Corps, in which, owing to the gradually increasing proportion of the higher grades, the cost is becoming larger every year. The following Statement exhibits the progressive change in the proportions of the several grades since from the commencement of the organization of the Corps the year following :—

Statement, showing the Number of Officers of each Grade in the Staff Corps of the Three Presidencies on the 1st January of the under-mentioned Years.

—		Bengal.	Madras.	Bomby.	Total.	Total Cost per Annum. Rs.
1862	Lieutenant Colonels	15	6	10	31	.....
	Majors ...	170	92	51	313	.....
	Captains ...	297	170	121	588	.....
	Lieutenants ...	210	95	101	406	.....
	Total ...	692	363	283	1,338	64,54,556
1863	Lieutenant Colonels	15	7	10	32	.....
	Majors ...	182	106	73	361	.....
	Captains ...	294	174	119	587	.....
	Lieutenants ...	199	89	101	389	.....
	Total ...	690	376	303	1,369	67,83,092
1864	Lieutenant Colonels	43	35	24	102	.....
	Majors ...	193	100	64	357	.....
	Captains ...	270	160	121	551	.....
	Lieutenants ...	168	51	86	305	.....
	Total ...	674	346	295	1,315	70,58,580

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Total Cost per Annum.
						Rs.
1865	Lieutenant Colonels	53	44	28	125	.....
	Majors ...	219	105	69	393	.....
	Captains ...	237	154	129	520	.....
	Lieutenants ...	164	68	133	365	.....
Total		673	371	359	1,403	75,87,309
1866	Lieutenant Colonels	71	55	38	164	.....
	Majors ...	240	113	68	421	.....
	Captains ...	216	155	134	505	.....
	Lieutenants ...	190	77	130	397	.....
Total		717	400	370	1,487	82,09,440

The proportion of field officers to captains and subalterns has risen in four years from $34\frac{2}{3}$ to $64\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and the cost of the Corps has increased by more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and this must go on increasing annually. The full effect is not yet manifested in the Estimates, as the increase is compensated by the reduction in the number of officers on the General List, including those on the old cadres, who are gradually being absorbed, but when these are all gone, and the places of those employed are taken by staff corps officers, the cost of an unlimited proportion of field officers must be seriously felt.

The following Tabular Statements exhibit the gradual decrease in the number of Local and General List Officers, during the years from the beginning of 1862 to 1866, in the two Arms of Infantry and Cavalry. It amounted to 667 officers, at a cost, taking their Indian pay and allowances, of 17,92,181 rupees:—

Statement, showing the Number of General List Cavalry Officers, including the Cadres of Old Corps, in the three Presidencies, on the 1st January of the undermentioned Years :

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Total Cost per Annum.
						Rs.
1862	Lieutenant Colonels	6	4	3	13	.....
	Majors	4	4	3	11	.....
	Captains	40	35	18	93	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	61	40	24	125	.....
	Cornets	7	5	4	16	.....
	Total	118	88	52	258	15,39,022
1863	Lieutenant Colonels	6	6	2	12	.....
	Majors	4	4	3	11	.....
	Captains	40	43	16	99	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	61	51	21	133	.....
	Cornets	7	1	2	10	.....
	Total	118	108	44	265	15,78,373
1864	Lieutenant Colonels	5	4	2	11	.....
	Majors	5	3	3	11	.....
	Captains	39	42	17	98	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	60	48	29	128	.....
	Cornets	5	...	1	6	.....
	Total	114	97	43	254	15,20,908
1865	Lieutenant Colonels	9	6	3	18	.....
	Majors	6	4	2	12	.....
	Captains	42	46	18	106	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	50	27	20	97	.....
	Cornets ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	107	83	43	233	15,25,058
1866	Lieutenant Colonels	7	6	3	16	.....
	Majors	6	4	2	12	.....
	Captains	46	45	20	111	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	40	27	16	83	.....
	Cornets ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	99	82	41	222	14,69,710

Statement, showing the Number of General List Infantry Officers, including the Cadres of Old Corps in the Three Presidencies, on the 1st January of the undermentioned Years.

		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Total Cost per Annum.
						Rs.
1862	Lieutenant Colonels	48	33	22	103	.....
	Majors	42	36	16	94	.....
	Captains	198	212	108	518	.....
	Lieutenants	542	396	278	1,216	.....
	Ensigns	81	122	77	280	.. ...
Total		911	799	501	2,211	91,74,035
1863	Lieutenant Colonels	47	34	21	102	.....
	Majors	45	38	16	99	.....
	Captains	197	200	99	496	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	547	428	196	1,171	.....
	Ensigns	62	70	46	178	.....
Total		898	770	378	2,046	87,12,565
1864	Lieutenant Colonels	48	33	19	100	.....
	Majors	45	37	16	98	.....
	Captains	192	196	99	487	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	552	441	201	1,194	.....
	Ensigns	12	29	23	64	.. ...
Total		849	736	358	1,943	84,26,891
1865	Lieutenant Colonels	63	43	27	133	+ ...
	Majors	35	33	20	88	.....
	Captains	192	195	86	473	.....
	Lieutenants	514	408	143	1,065	.....
	Ensigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Total		804	679	276	1,759	81,18,189
1866	Lieutenant Colonels	59	43	26	128	.....
	Majors	34	32	21	87	.....
	Captains	184	183	73	440	.....
	Lieutenants... ..	455	362	123	925	.....
	Ensigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Total		712	620	248	1,580	74,51,166

Nominal and Actual Strength.

Of the 1,802 General List Officers, 953 were employed with Native Regiments, or on the Civil or Military Staff, 350 were in Europe, and 499 were doing general duty. When these are all absorbed, an addition to the Staff Corps of at least 1,000 officers will be requisite. Another considerable item of expenditure, and one that can scarcely be considered necessary with so liberal a proportion of officers, is the number of seconded officers in the Royal Artillery. The number for India was 7 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 18 captains, 14 second captains, and 3 lieutenants. The aggregate amount of the pay and Indian allowances of these officers was 4,21,060 rupees per annum; about equal to the cost of three field batteries. It is true that some are paid in other departments, and some of those in the Military Department receive consolidated salaries, so that the officers actually seconded do not themselves constitute so large a military charge; but the officers promoted to fill their vacancies cause this additional amount to fall on the Military Department.

In a letter from the Adjutant General of the Indian Army to the Military Secretary to the Government of India, dated 18th March 1867, His Excellency Sir William Mansfield discussed the possibility of reducing the Army in India. The British army in India, taken as a whole, numbers about 61,000 men. This figure includes the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the British corps, and the British officers in military service on the staff and with Native corps. The Native force, including the armies under the three Commanders-in-Chief and the forces under the several Governments, amounts to about 122,000 men. Thus in all, we have a mixed force of about 183,000 men, there being two natives to one British soldier. The gross nominal strength, or the sanctioned establishment of British non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, is 61,257. The nominal establishment is never permitted to be exceeded, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. This being so, the practical consequence is obvious, the real or actual strength is never equal to nominal strength in an army, which, serving at a distance from England, receives its recruits but once a year. The causes of decrease, namely, death, invaliding, and discharge, are constant, and the results appear in the Returns from month to month. Consequently, with rare exceptions, Her Majesty's regiments in India are always more or less incomplete in numbers, or in other words, below their nominal strength. This is even seen in the regiments just arrived from England, and notably so in the case of those who came in 1866-67 year, some of them being among the

weakest corps now in India. It is therefore perfectly safe on an average of months, to reckon the actual strength of the British Army in India at about six per cent. below the nominal or sanctioned establishment. The result is, that the figure 61,000 is found sufficient to represent the average or actual strength of the British forces proper in India throughout the year, the same including the officers with native corps and on the staff, as well as those serving with British regiments. In the year before the war of the mutiny, which was also a year of peace, the forces stood as follows:—

British force about ...	45,000 men, including all officers
Native force in Presidency of Bengal, about ...	160,000 „
Ditto in Madras ...	57,265 „
Ditto in Bombay ...	38,850 „
<hr/>	
301,115	

Consequently there has been a gross diminution of armed men in the peace establishment of India, if the years 1856 and 1867 be compared, amounting to about 118,000 men. If we decompose the items, we find on the other hand, that there is an actual increase on the establishment of 16,000 men, while the Native establishment is diminished by 134,000 men. In other words, the increase of 16,000 British soldiers is placed against a decrease of 134,000 Natives.

Consider the area which is thus guarded by an army of about 183,000 men, and the conditions under which the troops are posted. Peshawur is in the 71st degree of east longitude, whereas Debroghur, which is a military station also, on the confines of Assam, is in the 95th degree of east longitude. Again, Peshawur is in the 34th degree of north latitude, and Cape Comorin is in the 8th degree of north latitude. In addition to the area thus roughly illustrated, the Indian armies provide garrisons for the provinces lately wrested from Burmah, as also a garrison for the important post of Aden, on the coast of Arabia. If we consider the conditions under which the army is posted, the most remarkable facts of frontiers and distanees present themselves. Thus, on the west and north-west, stretching from Beloochistan in the south to Peshawur and Huzarah in the north, along the entire length of the Indus, our outlying regiments, including the force at Jacobabad, the several stations occupied by the Punjab force, and

the great garrison of Peshawur, are constantly fronting hostile tribes, which, but for the presence of those troops, would harry our territories without ceasing. There cannot be a doubt that any native power holding such a frontier would employ at least 100,000 men for the purpose, whereas the work is done by our soldiers in numbers not much exceeding 20,000, made up as follows:—

The Garrison of Peshawur	...	...	6,763
The Punjab Force	...	...	11,912
The Sind Horse	...	...	1,506
The 30th Native Infantry, Bombay Army	...	...	708
Total			20,889

The out-posts thus described find their supports at long distances, at Rawul Pindee in the North, at Mooltan in the South of the Punjab, and at Hyderabad and Kurrachee in Sind. Besides the mountain tribes, we have to consider the semi-hostile Government of Affghanistan, that country from which have proceeded the numerous Mahomedan invasions of India. His Excellency is confident that the Government of India will agree in his opinion, that any relaxation of grasp of our frontiers on the North-West would be followed by inroads from Affghanistan, the Government of India being thus landed in an Afghan war, which would compel it, however pacifically inclined, ultimately to undertake the permanent occupation of Affghanistan. Sir William Mansfield inclines strongly to the belief, that when we consider the manner in which we maintain the security of our North-West frontier and the necessary supports we are not merely preserving order in a recently conquered country filled with a warlike population, we are not solely keeping the police of a rugged mountainous frontier along which every man is a warrior from his youth, but we are also staving off foreign war, which, if it ever breaks out in that direction, can hardly fail to lead to territorial extension in an uncivilized and poor country, the latter being, as his Excellency understands, entirely opposed to the existing policy of Her Majesty's Government.

The Northern frontier, which looks more especially to the kingdom of Nepal, does not display the warlike development which, as shown above, is indispensable in the North-West. Nevertheless, it must be recollected that an accident occurring to one single minister in Nepal might possibly be attended with great politi-

cal change, rendering an armed attitude necessary on our part. In the meantime Nepal is watched from the military stations lying adjacent to the East India Railway and the Ganges, the forces in those stations maintaining the peace of the districts and the great cities of Hindustan, according to the object set forth by Government in its distribution of the troops. If we travel eastward in the consideration of our frontier, whether with regard to Bhootan or to the wild tribes lying east and south of it, it has been found necessary, within the last two years, to place the Eastern frontier on a more military footing than had hitherto prevailed. This was a consequence not only of the disturbances of the Bhootas, but also of the very unruly conduct of the tribes of the Kossyah Hills, and those lying North of the Brahmapootra. Our villagers in those distant but very extensive districts, are constantly exposed to raids and plundering, while, on the other hand, our tea planters are spreading over the land. That frontier extends from Darjeeling to Dehroghurh, a distance of not less than 700 miles as the crow flies. But with regard to existing communications, a measurement of miles conveys no idea of the distances and the difficulties to be overcome between the two points. Some five native regiments, with two batteries of native and Eurasian artillery possessing mountain guns, are employed in all, in support of the frontier police, the details of the occupation of the frontier having been settled in 1866. The support of the frontier out-posts is in Calcutta itself, the communication being maintained by rail as far as Kooshteah, and then by the Brahmapootra. With the exception of the Peshawur Garrison and the supports at Mooltan and Rawul Pindee, the British troops proper are not employed in the system of frontier defence unless war actually breaks out. The natives are used for this purpose alone, because they are more fit for it, and are less liable to suffer from necessary exposure.

The troops stationed in Burmah are required, not only for the support of the British Government in the provinces themselves, but also to hold a check on the Court of Mandalay, and prevent the recurrence of a Burmese war. Although small in numbers, the forces under the Chief Commissioner of Burmah operate on the mind of Mandalay, as the garrisons of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee on the Amcer of Cabul. Before the conquest of the Punjab, the provinces of Bengal and the North-West were held as strongly by British troops as they are in the present day. Thus, 25 years ago there was a strong British force at Calcutta and Dum-Dum, British troops occupied Berhampore, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Allahabad,

Cawnpore, Agra and Meerut, in large portions of all the arms. Subsequently to the annexation of the Punjab, some of these stations ceased to have any British troops, whilst the garrisons of all were greatly weakened. The head quarters of the artillery quitted Dum-Dum; Berhampore, Ghazepore, and Allahabad were left without British troops; the Regiment of British Dragoons left Cawnpore; Meerut was reduced by one British regiment. Afterwards, when Oude was annexed, Cawnpore, instead of having 2,500 British troops as it had in former days, was reduced to four companies of British infantry. Oude, though annexed, received the head quarters and six companies of a British regiment in all.

Without venturing to describe the causes which led to the insurrection and mutiny of 1857, it is clear to his Excellency that what had been considered the necessary means of demonstration till 1846 of British strength proper, in the North-Western provinces and Behar, ceased to be so considered after that year, the climax of the change of policy in the maintenance of a due proportion of British soldiers, with the large force of Native regiments in Oude and the old provinces, having been reached subsequently to the annexation of the former. His Excellency cannot believe, with the recent experience of the difficulties of 1857-58-59, that any thinking statesman could possibly revert to the military policy of the year preceding the mutiny. For that policy trusted to an occupation of India by means of an enormous Native army, without a sufficient demonstration of British forces proper, by which the people in certain vast and warlike districts could be reminded of the existence of British power.

In support of the above, his Excellency would briefly recapitulate the additional British forces thus distributed in great cities and countries, which, under the old and now broken up system were entrusted to Native troops. Hazareebagh and Berhampore one regiment of Infantry; Benares one regiment of cavalry, one wing of infantry; Cawnpore one regiment British infantry, instead of four companies as before the mutiny; Oude four regiments of British infantry and one regiment of cavalry, instead of one regiment of infantry as before the mutiny; Delhi, one wing British infantry; Bareilly one regiment British infantry; Shahjehanpore one wing British infantry; Moradabad one wing British infantry; Roorkee one wing British infantry; Gwalior two regiments British infantry, and one of British cavalry; Jhansi one regiment of British infantry, the regiment there station-

ed ultimately to go to Nowgong; Nagode, Jubbulpore and Sangor two regiments British infantry; Nusscerabad one regiment British infantry; Neemuch one wing British infantry; Mhow one regiment British cavalry and one of British infantry. Yet after all what does the addition amount to? Four regiments of cavalry and 16 regiments of infantry, the establishment of the individual regiments being now much less than in the former times. It is to be recollected that ten British regiments now, according to present strength, are not more than equal to eight regiments of the strength allowed to a British corps before the two last reductions in the rank and file. It is therefore certain that, in the two minor presidencies, the European force is not greater than it was before the mutinies.

Sir William Mansfield therefore thinks that a case is made out, which entirely bars the entertainment of the notion that the army in India, whether European or native, admits of any considerable reduction. On the contrary, Sir William Mansfield cannot divest himself of the strong opinion, that it is one of the most extraordinary facts in the history of modern administration and politics, that it should be possible to hold the vast area of India, with all the frontier requirements, and to preserve the most absolute internal tranquillity not only in our own territories, but among our dependent allies, by such a body as 183,000 men, of whom one-third only is recruited in the foreign country which effected the conquest. Such results of diminished military numbers in the occupation of India were impossible in former days. They have only become practicable in consequence of an improved communication of the rivers and coasts by means of steam-vessels, and through the completion of a large railway system. But for the latter, we must have still maintained a native force of considerable dimensions, not equal to that organized in 1856, but far larger than what is now found to suffice. The character of the facts and the truth of the argument are displayed still more clearly, when it is recollected, that in addition to the maintenance of order amongst our own subjects, and on our frontier, we have to watch with a careful eye the limited sovereignties of the numerous native states, many of which have armed bodies at their disposal, and would be hostile if they dared, and all of which require to be awed into good behaviour. It is to be observed that the notion of good behaviour of the native states and governments includes not only abstinence from offence against us, but from internecine war between themselves. As was seen in the north in Behar, the Doab, and

Rohilkund, in 1857, so was it remarked in the southern Malhatta country in the south of India, at the same time, that the military spirit of the people is not dead, and that it requires but opportunity to blaze up and be extremely dangerous. The like will hardly be denied with respect to the Punjab, which was recently conquered, which is ready to furnish soldiers for all India, and whose late military traditions must still afford the themes of conversation in every village.

During the last 25 years, we have had frequent wars in China and a war with Persia. We cannot be certain that similar exigencies may not arise again, thus causing demands on the forces of the two southern presidencies, at very short notice. The Bengal army, if required to furnish native regiments for foreign service, would certainly be obliged to raise men. It is for Government to decide which is the more politic, viz., to trust to what the future may bring forth, and to cut down the two armies of Madras and Bombay to such an extent as has been suggested as possible, no reserve being left for contingencies; or to continue to act on the views which were believed to be sound in 1863. His Excellency would be inclined to recommend the preservation of the existing establishment, but that one regiment from the Bombay Presidency be offered to the Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies for service at Hong Kong, and that it be suggested that, instead of raising new troops for the Straits Settlements, the Madras Government should be invited to find what may be required for Singapore and Penang, according to the practice hitherto observed, the expense of these corps being borne by the respective Colonies while employed under Colonial Government.

Cost.

In the year ending 31st March 1867 the military charges in India amounted to £12,440,383. The military expenditure in England on account of India was £3,385,408 making the total military expenditure £15,825,791.

The details of the charges in India are :—

Army.	Govt. of India.	Madras.	Bombay.	
	£	£	£	£
I.—Executive Services.				
Army and Garrison Staff	227,264	115,513	123,054	
Administrative Staff ...	91,662	47,879	48,073	
Regimental Pay and Allowances ...	3,612,018	1,442,684	1,240,204	
Commissariat ...	1,429,635	586,103	549,990	
Stud and Remount ...	166,777	30,750	7,458	
Clothing ...	69,099	17,871	28,145	
Barrack ...	193,214	46,743	77,085	
Martial Law ...	16,766	12,856	8,586	
Medical ...	201,936	96,383	94,744	
Ordnance ...	195,002	107,298	117,559	
Ecclesiastical ...	12,215	4,444	4,611	
Education ...	35,652	2,019	9,104	
Sea Transport ...	154,772	56,468	84,398	
Miscellaneous ...	91,389	235,615	143,811	
Volunteer Corps ...	1,472	2,701	20	
II.—Non-Effective Services.				
Rewards ...	11,324	4,517	2,448	
Retired Officers ...	5,283	9,372	2,013	
Pensions to Officers ...	194,024	249,144	95,466	
Pensions to Widows and Orphans ...	3,706	3,118	2,283	
Civil Pensions and Gratuities ...	6,568	5,321	4,754	
Total Army charges in India ...	6,719,778	3,076,799	2,643,806	12,440,383

The details of the military charges in England, during the six years ending 1866-67, have been :—

Army.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87. Eleven Months.
EFFECTIVE—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military College at Addiscombe ..	16,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Expenses for education of Officers and for pay and passage of Officers under instruction ..	.....	7,462	12,231	9,914	18,948	...
Passage of Officers and Troops ..	152,193	139,709	174,357	182,244	230,417	272,901
Recruiting Charges, &c. ..	24,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Furlough Allowance ..	189,620	172,938	161,410	169,413	199,032	218,075
Payments to the Imperial Government for troops serving in India ..	1,104,043	675,465	550,000	805,000	645,000	875,000
Indian Overland Troop Transport Service ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3,885
Stores ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568,062
Miscellaneous ...	21,894	17,952	12,894	5,049	3,177	40,413
Total Effective ..	1,518,367	1,013,526	910,892	1,171,620	1,148,574	1,788,936
On account of contracts for construction of Indian Troop transports ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,021	569,027
Grand Total Effective ..	1,518,357	1,013,526	910,892	1,171,620	1,323,595	2,336,563
NON-EFFECTIVE—						
Retired pay including Colonels' allowance ..	663,863	794,433	768,072	775,209	781,021	747,282
Pensions—Lord Clive's Fund ..	127,782	103,778	151,971	127,759	125,494	91,583
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., for troops serving or having served in India ..	230,000	233,000	245,000	217,750	222,500	210,000
Gratuities to families of Officers killed in action ..	.....	.....	.....	358	358	.....
Total Non-Effective ...	1,021,446	1,131,211	1,165,013	1,121,063	1,109,873	1,048,845
Total Effective ...	1,518,357	1,613,526	910,892	1,171,620	1,323,595	2,336,563
Total Military ...	2,539,803	2,144,737	2,075,935	2,202,683	2,432,968	3,385,408

The English Army.

With a view to improve the condition of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army liable to serve in all parts of the world, a Royal warrant was issued in June 18 7, by which an increase of twopence a day was granted to the several rates of daily pay assigned by the warrant of February 1866; and an additional penny a day was at the same time

granted to all men who shall have completed a first period of service, as a special inducement to soldiers to re-engage for a further period of service, and towards encouraging recruiting generally in the Army. The rates of pay received by British soldiers serving in India, are higher than those granted to soldiers belonging to regiments in England; but, in consideration of the great increase which has occurred of late years in the prices of many articles of consumption in India, Her Majesty's Government, being desirous that soldiers serving in India should participate in the benefits conferred on their comrades serving elsewhere, issued instructions for an extension of similar privileges to regiments serving in that part of the world. The increased rates took effect from the 1st April 1867. In anticipation of an early return to England, at the expiration of their period of service, of some of the new line regiments which had volunteered for general service at the time of the amalgamation of the Indian Army, and in the probable event of some of the officers of these non-purchasing regiments being desirous of continuing their services in India by exchanging into other of the new line regiments, Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the sentiments of His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, resolved on rescinding the order under which forfeiture of all claims to Indian pensions was involved in exchanges between officers of these regiments. It was determined, on the strong recommendation of the Government of India, that in future the appointment of Judge Advocate General in Bengal shall be held by a barrister, who will be selected by the Secretary of State for this important office, with a salary sufficient to secure the services of a gentleman of high professional character and attainments. Her Majesty's Government built five large steamers for the Transport Service, three of which ply between Suez and Bombay, and two for the European side of the Isthmus between England and Alexandria. All the vessels have been commissioned, officered, and manned on the footing of the Royal Navy, and under the control of the Admiralty. In order to give full employment to these vessels, those on the European side of Egypt will be at the disposal of the Admiralty during two-fifths of the year, and for three-fifths of the year the steamers employed on the other side will be at the disposal of the Government of India. None but officers and others entitled to passages at the public expense are to be admitted as passengers on board Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships (as they are entitled), while employed in the conveyance of troops between this country and India. This service commenced its

operations in September 1867. Employment has been found for the wives of soldiers in making up clothing, whereby they are enabled to earn from 9d. to 1s. a day. The following decisions affecting the interests of subscribers to the several Indian Military Funds, which were transferred to the Government in September 1866, were passed during 1866-67. On the absorption of the estimated surplus balance of the Madras Military Fund, the subjoined concessions were granted to subscribers and annuitants, viz. :—The reduction of the extra donation for daughters, from Rupees 282 to Rupees 200; the reduction to bachelor's rates of the donations of widowers with offspring; the abolition of all demands on account of minimum; the reversion of daughters, born subsequently to 7th June 1867, to their pensions, on becoming widows; and the addition of 8 per cent. to the pensions of widows. The benefit conceded to officers transferred from the Indian to the British Military Forces, of continuing to subscribe at English or Indian rates, according to receipt of pay, was extended to officers resigning the Indian Service in order to take up paymasterships in the British Army: The donation in the rank of Colonel was not to be demanded from officers of the Staff Corps, in which substantive rank of Colonel does not exist, until they are in receipt of Colonels' allowances. Colonels of artillery and engineers holding the substantive rank aforesaid are not to be affected by this decision. The transfer of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, under Act 29 Vict. c. 18., was effected in India and in England on the 1st March 1868; and arrangements were made for the transfer of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund on the 1st May 1868.

In Bengal.

Sickness and Mortality.—The strength of the British Troops in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1866 averaged 35,013, showing a reduction of more than two thousand men on the average of the year previous. Of this number, 2,033 were on an average in hospital every day of the year, or a ratio of 58·1 per 1,000. The highest proportion of sick occurred in the month of September, when it amounted to 69·8, and the lowest in December when it was 44·7. The total admissions into hospital amounted to 52,580, or a ratio of 1501·7 per 1,000. The maximum of admissions in any one month took place in May when they reached 158 per 1,000, and the minimum in February when

they were 91·1. The results of the past eight years may thus be summarized :—

Per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Number daily sick,	90	84	82	76	69	62	60	58
Number of admissions, ...	2,228	2,051	2,045	1,970	1,838	1,641	1,605	1,501

The results show that the ratio of daily sick, and also of admissions into hospital during 1866, has been lower than that of any of the seven preceding years. In 1859 the proportion of daily sick was 90, in 1866 it has been 58. In 1859 the admissions into hospital numbered 2,228 per 1,000, in 1866 they were only 1,501. The difference in the health of the Army, which is indicated by these figures, is very marked.

Seven hundred and four deaths occurred during the year, or a ratio of 20·11 per 1,000, a result more favourable than any which has yet been attained in this Presidency.

Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
In Hospital ...	43·97	35·64	44·77	26·82	22·49	19·69	23·06	18·42
Out of Hospital ...	1·38	1·13	1·16	1·29	2·59	1·41	1·18	1·69
TOTAL ...	45·35	36·77	45·93	28·11	25·08	21·10	24·24	20·11

The maximum number of deaths occurred in July and the minimum in February.

The comparative ratios of sickness and mortality according to *Provinces* is seen in the following table :—

DISEASES.	BENGAL PROPER.				DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDE AND CAWNPORE.				MEERUT AND ROHILCUND.			
	Average Strength	Died per cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1000 of average Strength.	Admitted per cent. of average Strength.	Average Strength	Died per cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1000 of average Strength.	Admitted per cent. of average Strength.	Average Strength	Died per cent. of Admissions.	Died per 1000 of average Strength.	Admitted per cent. of average Strength.
Cholera	34	57.14	1.93	.47	61.37	2.89	.11	.08	4,904	19.97	.20	.12
Small-pox	56.68	.51	.86	.13	20.22	.85	.11	.12	6.02	.68	1.64	.12
Fever, Intermittent	9.63	.39	2.41	10.65	1.29	3.33	.33	11.83	127.95	39.84	1.42	.38
Fever, Remittent and Continued	30	92.50	2.41	.39	46.43	1.40	.32	.41	15.36	10.00	.82	.37
Delirium Tremens	.48	3.24	3.38	.43	7.50	.41	.32	.41	...	3.03	...	...
Dysentery	19.41	.67	3.38	5.24	4.51	2.36	.43	3.37	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	14.31	.67	3.38	8.11	.53	3.33	.43	6.85	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	8.19	4.71	3.86	6.41	5.19	...	...	6.26	...	...	...	...
Spleen Disease	.53	...	...	.64	...	...	...	.65	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	5.45	6.20	3.37	8.33	.51	.32	.32	9.95	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	.96	25.00	2.41	.89	12.05	1.07	.80	.80	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	.65	...	...	1.14	15.38	.22	...	.08	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	7.71	...	...	7.49	...	...	...	8.16	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	23.04	...	...	30.63	...	...	...	21.51	...	...	...	...
Eye Diseases	2.27	...	...	4.41	...	...	...	2.53	...	...	...	...
Wounds and Ulcer	6.91	.65	5.31	9.95	.56	4.50	...	11.26	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	9.11	...	.96	8.84	...	...	...	9.97	...	...	...	...
Died out of Hospital	22.75	...	...	19.45	...	...	...	23.23	...	...	...	...
Died in Camp at Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	191.23	...	28.92	140.73	...	22.54	...	127.85	...	...	15.30	...

The General Statistics of sickness and mortality according to Stations are seen :—

STATIONS.	Average Strength during period of observation.	Daily sick per cent. of average strength for the period of observation.	Admitted into Hospital per cent. of average strength.	Died per 1000 of Average Strength.			
				A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.
					1. In Hospital.	2. Out of Hospital.	
Fort William	861	4.76	120.79	2.32	13.94	1.16	17.42
Dum-Dum	680	7.38	246.62	2.94	35.30	1.47	39.71
Barrackpore	404	8.42	212.62	...	42.08	...	42.06
Berhampore	131	3.05	140.16	...	7.63	...	7.63
Darjeeling, Sinchal	491	4.89	117.31	2.04	8.14	...	10.16
Darjeeling Depot	99	14.14	113.13	...	50.50	...	50.50
Hazareebaugh	808	6.55	181.50	16.13	17.97	...	33.50
Dinapore	892	8.18	192.71	...	24.67	4.48	29.16
Benares	645	6.48	166.05	9.70	23.26	...	32.56
Azimgur	146	7.53	131.51	...	...	6.85	6.85
Fyzabad	921	5.66	118.68	...	19.54	1.06	20.63
Rae Bareilly	401	6.23	98.00	...	9.98	2.49	12.47
Mitkuow	2541	6.11	123.03	...	15.17	2.23	17.40
Seetapore	566	5.83	90.11	...	8.83	...	8.83
Futtehghur	235	5.36	89.58	4.26	29.78	...	34.06
Cawnpore	813	5.29	113.65	...	15.99	...	15.99
Allahabad	1020	5.39	162.06	5.88	18.61	1.96	27.45
Nagode	202	4.10	140.50	...	9.90	...	14.65
Shahjehanpore	509	4.91	141.08	...	11.79	4.95	11.79
Bareilly	845	4.50	85.32	...	8.28	...	6.28
Nynce Tal Depot	308	11.69	121.10	...	16.23	3.25	19.48
Landour Depot	187	10.69	105.35	...	16.04	...	16.04
Roorkee	457	4.41	94.75	...	24.07	2.19	26.28
Moradabad	284	6.34	123.94	...	7.04	...	7.04
Meerut	1667	6.66	137.79	...	9.52	1.19	10.71
Delhi	380	6.84	140.79	...	26.32	5.26	31.58
Muttra	415	6.02	111.81	...	19.28	...	19.28
Agra	1002	7.29	159.98	1.00	24.95	...	25.95
Morar	1029	5.03	185.33	...	14.58	1.94	16.52
Gwalior Citadel	223	7.17	121.08	...	13.45	13.46	26.91
Seepree	148	14.86	148.65	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	556	7.40	183.27	...	7.19	3.60	10.79
Nowgong	192	6.73	161.56	...	26.04	10.42	36.46
Sangor	563	10.53	271.58	...	23.42	1.78	30.20
Jubbulpore	651	8.14	269.89	...	36.86	1.54	36.40
Unballa	1416	4.24	120.83	...	10.60	2.82	13.42
Dingshate	865	2.43	61.04	...	6.93	1.16	8.09
Subathoo	602	6.64	124.92	...	6.64	...	6.64
Kussowlie Depot	340	6.67	90.83	...	33.33	5.56	38.89
Phillour	58	5.36	106.07	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	731	3.97	163.61	...	1.37	...	1.37
Ferozepore	712	5.9	152.11	...	7.02	...	7.02
Mooltan	827	3.63	94.32	...	3.63	2.42	6.05
Dera Ismael Khan	106	1.89	45.28	...	...	...	...
Sealkote	1096	4.47	125.30	...	12.77	2.74	15.51
Kangra	75	4.00	116.00	...	...	...	...
Dharmasalla Depot	109	12.81	142.20	...	91.74	...	91.74
Umritsar	147	4.08	96.60	...	13.61	...	13.61
Fort Lahore	116	6.63	266.38	...	17.24	...	17.24
Mocan Meer	1048	6.39	169.18	...	23.96	.95	24.81
Hawal Pindoe	994	4.53	142.05	...	10.06	1.01	11.07
Campbellpore	441	4.08	114.29	...	4.53	2.27	6.80
Attock	157	4.40	191.08	...	...	6.37	6.37
Nundkote Depot	108	5.56	74.07	...	55.56	...	55.56
Murreo Depot	312	8.33	111.22	...	16.03	...	16.03
Roadmaking Detachments,							
Murreo Hills	639	2.03	41.78	...	3.13	...	3.13
Nowshera	589	6.80	238.23	...	15.3	...	15.31
Peshawur	1921	4.58	166.63	...	13.02	3.12	16.14

Invaliding.—The loss of the English Army in Bengal by invaliding was 1717 or 49·04 per thousand of strength. Adding this to the loss by death, we find the total loss to be 2,421 men or 69·15 per 1,000 of average strength. The causes of death and invaliding were:—

Causes of Death.	Died per 1000 of Strength.	Causes of Death.	Died per 1000 of Strength.
Cholera ...	1·37	Pleuritis Hydrothorax	
Variola ...	·11	Gastritis ...	
Morbilli ...		Peritonitis ...	
Febris Intermittens ...	3·23	Enteritis ...	
„ Remittens ...		Colica ...	
„ Continua ...		Ileus ...	
Dysenteria Acuta ...	1·68	Hernia ...	2·71
„ Chronica ...		Hepatitis Acuta ...	
Diarrhœa ...	·49	„ Chronica ...	
Syphilis Secundaria ...		Icterus (Acute Atrophy of Liver) ...	
Hydrophobia ...		Icterus ...	
Scorbutus et Purpura		Icterus ...	
Ebriositas ...	·08	Nephritis ...	
Anœmia ...		Hæmaturia ...	
Anasarca ...		Diabetes ...	
Scirrhus ...		Stricture Urethræ ...	
Scrofula ...	1·57	Synovitis (death after amputation) ...	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...		Abscess (mesenteric) ...	
Hæmoptysis		Tumour (nature not specified) ...	
Tuberculosis Mesenterica ...		Atrophy and Debility	·26
Morbus Coxæ ...		Accident ...	
Meningitis ...		Fracture of Skull ...	
Myelitis ...		Concussion of Brain ...	
Encephalitis ...	1·63	Concussion of Spine ...	
Apoplexia et Insolatio		Asphyxia ...	
Paralysis ...	·37	Rupture of Fatty Heart	1·69
Delirium Tremens ...		„ Aorta ...	
Epilepsia ...		„ Coronary Artery	
Tetanus ...		Poisoning ...	
Mania ...		Drowning ...	
Dementia ...	1·23	Suicide ...	
Pericarditis ...		Murder ...	
Morbus Cordis ...		Execution ...	
Aneurisma ...		Ratio per 1000 for Deaths from causes not specially calculated above ...	2·46
Laryngitis ...	1·23		
Bronchitis ...			
Pneumonia ...			
Apoplexia Pulmonum			
Pleuritis ...			
„ Empyema ...			20·11

Causes of Invalid- ing.	Invalid for Discharge from the Service.	Invalid for Change of Climate.	Invalid per 1000 of Strength.	Causes of Invalid- ing.	Invalid for Discharge from the Service.	Invalid for Change of Climate.	Invalid per 1000 of Strength.
Febris ...	11	77	2.51	Pharyngitis ...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia ...	7	9	46	Gastritis ...	1	1	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	Dyspepsia ...	3	11	...
Dysentery ...	1	59	2.43	Hæmorrhoids ...	...	4	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	25	...	Hernia ...	14	2	...
Rheumatismus ...	52	92	4.11	Fistula in Ano ...	...	3	...
Syphilis Secunda ...	29	84	...	Splenitis ...	1	13	...
Bubo ...	1	...	3.66	Hepatitis ...	19	252	7.74
Stricture Urethrae ...	4	10	...	Icterus ...	...	1	...
Anæmia ...	2	26	...	Ascites ...	...	1	...
Scirrhus ...	1	...	...	Nephritis ...	4	2	...
Abscessus Psoanus ...	1	...	...	Hæmaturia ...	...	1	...
Scrofula ...	7	13	...	Morbus Prostaticus ...	1	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	75	52	3.74	Varicocele ...	1	...	...
Hæmoptysis ...	...	4	...	Orchitis ...	2	2	...
Encephalitis ...	1	1	...	Synovitis ...	5	4	...
Apoplexia ...	...	1	...	Arthritis ...	4	1	...
Paralysis ...	18	3	...	Periostitis ...	4	3	...
Insolatio ...	3	10	...	Necrosis ...	...	3	83
Epilepsia ...	36	7	1.23	Caries ...	3	1	...
Chorea ...	1	...	...	Exostosis ...	...	1	...
Paralysis Agitans ...	...	3	...	Phlegmon ...	...	1	...
Stammering ...	1	...	...	Abscess ...	2	2	...
Cephalæa ...	6	16	...	Ulcer ...	4	9	...
Neuralgia ...	...	2	...	Debility (worn out) ...	127	161	9.03
Amaurosis ...	2	2	...	Atrophy of Limb ...	1	...	...
Cæcitas ...	2	...	...	Subluxation ...	3	...	...
Otitis ...	3	2	...	Dislocation ...	1	...	...
Dyscœcia ...	6	4	...	Fracture ...	11	4	74
Mania ...	7	4	...	Contusion ...	2	1	...
Monomania ...	6	1	...	Gunshot wound ...	1	2	...
Melancholia ...	4	3	1.05	Amputation ...	1	...	...
Dementia ...	11	1	...	Cause not specified ...	...	2	...
Morbus Cordis ...	53	49	...	Ratio per 1000 for Invaliding from causes not speci- ally calculated above ...	...	...	6.37
Aneurisma ...	7	1	3.29				
Palpitatio ...	1	4	...				
Varix ...	17	6	...				
Laryngitis ...	2	2	...				
Bronchitis ...	10	32	...				
Pleuritis ...	3	6	1.85				
Pneumonia ...	...	4	...				
Asthma ...	...	6	...				
					608	1109	49.04

The loss by invaliding in 1865 was 46.87, or 10 per 1,000 higher than in any of the previous four years. In 1866 it

advanced nearly three per 1,000. Since 1861 the loss by death and invaliding combined has in each year been as follows:—

Year.	Loss by death per 1,000.	Loss by invalid- ing per 1,000.	Total Loss per 1,000.
1861 ...	45.93	28.09	74.02
1862 ...	28.11	31.50	59.61
1863 ...	25.08	34.97	60.05
1864 ...	21.10	36.75	57.85
1865 ...	24.67	46.87	71.54
1866 ...	20.11	49.04	69.15

In considering the loss from invaliding to Regiments serving in India, the number of men sent to England merely for change of climate should be distinguished from those to be discharged from the service. In the annexed Statement these two classes are entered separately, and the proportions in which they contributed to the loss of each year are also given. The last six years only are included, as the exceptional circumstances of the years '57, '58, '59, and '60, when the Army was engaged in the field, prevent any fair comparison being made in regard to them:—

Year.	Average Strength.	Invalided for dis- charge from the Service.	Ratio per 1,000 invalided for discharge.	Invalided for change of cli- mate.	Ratio per 1,000 invalided for change of cli- mate.
1861 ...	41,879	581	12.9	679	15.1
1862 ...	42,980	572	13.3	782	18.1
1863 ...	41,351	600	14.5	815	19.7
1864 ...	40,385	577	14.2	907	22.4
1865 ...	37,210	639	17.1	1,096	29.4
1866 ..	35,013	608	17.	1,109	31.6

It will be observed that the increase in the number of invalids, great as it is, has chiefly been in those sent for change of climate; and as the facilities for conveying men to the ports of

embarkation and from these ports to England become greater, the larger will be the number of soldiers to whom it will be possible to extend the great boon of a change for the purpose of recruiting their health.

During 1866 the European Troops were singularly free from cholera; 26 cases of small-pox occurred among the British Troops, and of these 4 proved fatal. The disease reaches its maximum in the spring and becomes altogether extinct towards the end of the rains. Fevers, as usual, proved one of the most prevalent forms of sickness and one of the chief causes of mortality. During the last eight years the proportion of deaths from dysentery to the number of cases treated has diminished one-half. One hundred and forty-nine cases of delirium tremens were treated during the year, or a ratio of 3·4 per 1,000. Although more favourable than in 1859, 1860, and 1861, this result is not quite so favourable as it was in 1862-63-64 or 65. Thirteen cases proved fatal, or a ratio of ·37 per 1,000. At Meer Meer 2 of these deaths took place, but of the other 12 no more than 1 occurred at any single station. Of venereal diseases 7,623 cases were treated during the year, or a ratio of 217·7 per 1,000. This return is more favourable than that of 1865, to the extent of 10 per 1,000, and the return for 1865 was again considerably more favourable than that of any year of which statistics are available. It was too early to judge of the working of the Lock Hospital Rules, which, in many of the cantonments, were not introduced until the commencement of 1867.

Regiments.—The loss by death varied from no deaths in the Detachment of Her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards at Cawnpore, to 38·55 per 1,000 in Her Majesty's 23rd and 91st Regiments at Jubbulpore and Dum-Dum. The Detachment of the Dragoon Guards being small in number, it will be fairer to take the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, with its ratio of 2·70 per 1,000, as affording the most favourable returns as regards loss by deaths during 1866. The loss by invaliding varied from 11·35 per 1,000 in Her Majesty's 51st Regiment at Jullundur, to 116·88 per 1,000 in Her Majesty's 27th Regiment at Hazareebaugh. If the losses by death and invaliding be added together, the most favourable returns are from the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Murree, and the most unfavourable from the 27th Regiment at Hazareebaugh. In nine Regiments the mortality was under 10 per 1,000; in fourteen it was between 10 and 20; in twelve it was above 20 and less than 30, and in six Regiments it exceeded 30 per 1,000. Two of these last—the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 58th Regiment—were quartered at Benares, and in both a few cases of

cholera, from which most of the Regiments were free, contributed to the result:—

Corps.	Stations occupied in 1866.	Loss by death per 1,000.	Loss by invaliding per 1,000.	Total Loss per 1,000.
7th Dragoon Guards (Left Wing) ...	Cawnpore ..	.....	55.56	55.56
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade ...	Murree Hills ...	2.70	21.62	24.32
58th Regiment ...	Darjeeling ...	4.55	54.54	59.09
35th " ...	Mooltan ..	5.07	49.43	54.50
51st " ...	Jullundur ...	5.67	11.34	17.02
19th Hussars ...	Meerut ...	6.32	103.16	109.48
77th Regiment ...	Bareilly ..	6.53	36.55	43.08
36th (Left Wing) ...	Moradabad ..	7.02	80.70	87.72
38th Regiment ...	Subathoo ..	8.64	54.75	63.39
2-12th " (Head Quarters Wing) ...	Seetapore ..	8.73	48.03	56.76
7th Hussars ...	Sealkote ...	11.15	39.63	50.78
42nd Regiment ...	Peshawur ..	11.72	27.34	39.06
36th " (Right Wing) ...	Shajehanpore ..	11.98	39.92	51.90
2-12th " (Right Wing) ...	Roy Bareilly ..	12.17	65.70	77.87
94th " ...	Umballah ..	12.82	30.77	43.59
46th " ...	Lucknow ..	13.33	69.33	82.66
94th " ...	Nowshera ..	14.29	71.43	85.72
20th Hussars ...	Campbellpore ..	14.43	51.54	65.97
79th Regiment ...	Rawul Pindce ..	14.46	35.48	49.94
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade ...	Meerut ..	14.87	64.44	79.31
97th Regiment ...	Ferozepore ..	16.20	42.71	58.91
1-2 th " ...	Fort William ..	16.99	26.70	43.69
93rd " ...	Sealkote ...	17.07	58.32	75.39
104th " ...	Jhansie ...	17.65	54.22	71.87
5th Lancers ...	Lucknow ..	18.47	36.94	55.41
21st Hussars ...	Umballah ..	19.03	54.97	74.00
98th Regiment (Head Quarters) ...	Roorkee ...	20.05	40.11	60.15
98th " (Left Wing) ...	Delhi ...	22.15	28.48	50.63
101st " ...	Dugshai ...	22.24	34.48	56.72
1-11th " ...	Fyzabad ...	23.75	34.44	58.19
105th " ...	Diapore ..	23.89	23.89	47.78
82nd " ...	Meean Meer ..	24.03	57.21	81.24
49th " ...	Poshawur ..	24.08	26.38	50.46
2nd Dragoon Guards ...	Muttra ..	25.48	42.46	67.94
107th Regiment ...	Allahabad ..	26.93	43.32	70.25
55th " ...	Lucknow ..	27.27	34.09	61.36
41st " ...	Agra ...	28.68	31.17	59.85
34th " ...	Morar ...	28.75	55.91	84.66
7th Fusiliers ...	Saugor and detach- ment at Nowgong	29.21	50.07	79.28
7th Dragoon Guards (Hd. Qrs.) ...	Benares ...	30.08	101.50	141.58
88th Regiment ...	Cawnpore ..	30.26	46.05	76.31
27th " ...	Hazareebangh ..	30.70	116.88	147.58
88th " (Detachment) ...	Futtehghur ...	30.04	21.28	51.32
58th " ...	Benares ...	38.24	50.00	88.24
23rd " ...	Juhhulpore and de- tachment at Na- gode ...	38.55	36.21	74.76
91st " ...	Dum-Dum ...	38.55	33.88	72.43

BATTERY.	Station.	Loss by death per 1,000.	Loss by inva- liding per 1,000.	Total Loss per 1,000
XXIV Brigade, 3rd Battery	Meerut	41.10	41.10	41.10
XXV Brigade, 4th Battery	Attock	49.18	49.18	49.18
A Brigade, E Battery	Umballah	51.85	51.85	51.85
XIX Brigade, A Battery	Ferozepore	54.42	54.42	54.42
XXIV Brigade 6th Battery	Govindgurh	58.00	58.00	58.00
XI Brigade, E Battery	Morar	63.00	63.00	63.00
XXII Brigade, B Battery	Jhansie	84.61	84.61	84.61
XIX Brigade, C Battery	Agra	7.00	63.00	70.00
XIX Brigade, G Battery	Jullundur	7.9	21.27	28.36
XIX Brigade, D Battery	Mooltan	7.14	7.14	14.28
F Brigade, C Battery	Morar	8.06	80.65	88.71
XI Brigade, D Battery	Meerut	8.09	78.26	86.95
XI Brigade, C Battery	Sectapore	9.09	9.09	18.18
XI Brigade, A Battery	Fyzabad	9.26	55.56	64.82
XXII Brigade, 5th Battery	Morar	11.90	35.71	47.61
XXII Brigade, 7th Battery	Agra	12.50	137.50	150.00
XXI Brigade, A Battery	Meerut	13.51	47.30	60.81
A Brigade A Battery	Meerut	13.70	75.34	89.04
XXIV Brigade, 4th Battery	Allahabad	13.89	41.67	55.56
XXII Brigade, 6th Battery	Fort Lahore	13.51	67.55	81.06
XI Brigade G Battery	Cawnpore	14.60	80.29	94.83
XXV Brigade, 2nd Battery	Mecan Meer	14.92	89.55	104.47
F Brigade, F Battery	Peshawur	14.69	97.01	111.93
A Brigade, D Battery	Meerut	15.15	53.03	68.18
XI Brigade, F Battery	Barcilly	15.39	46.15	61.54
XXIV Brigade, 5th Battery	Morar	15.62	62.50	78.12
XIX Brigade, B Battery	Rawul Pindoe	15.75	31.50	47.5
XXII Brigade, 4th Battery	Peshawur	21.74	152.18	173.92
F Brigade, A Battery	Umballah	21.90	36.50	58.40
XIX Brigade, F Battery	Mecan Meer	21.90	102.19	124.09
XIX Brigade, E Battery	Peshawur	22.22	71.07	95.29
F Brigade, B Battery	Sealkote	22.73	53.03	75.76
XXV Brigade, 1st Battery	Sanger	22.73	159.09	181.76
XXV Brigade, 3rd Battery	Fort William	25.97	51.95	77.92
XXII Brigade, 3rd Battery	Lucknow	29.00	101.45	130.45
F Brigade, E Battery	Peshawur	29.5	89.55	119.40
XI Brigade, B Battery	Lucknow	30.30	30.30	60.60
C Brigade, F Battery	Benares	36.23	72.46	108.69
F Brigade, D Battery	Rawul Pindoe	37.31	22.39	59.70
XVI Brigade, B Battery	Sanger	39.06	85.93	124.99
XVI Brigade, E Battery	Allahabad	41.67	13.89	55.56
XVI Brigade, A Battery	Jubbulpore	43.43	130.44	173.92
XXV Brigade, 2nd Battery	Delhi	44.77	29.85	74.62
XVI Brigade, C and D Batteries	Barrackpore	45.30	80.14	125.44
A Brigade, C Battery	Lucknow	49.30	28.17	117.47
XXIV Brigade, 1st Battery	Mooltan	52.63	26.92	78.91
XVI Brigade, F Battery	Dinapore	53.43	53.43	106.86
A Brigade, B Battery	Mecan Meer	55.94	76.92	132.86
XVI Brigade, G Battery	Hazareebaugh	66.17	110.29	176.46
XXV Brigade, 5th Battery	Darjeeling	83.33	69.44	152.77

Soldiers' Rations.—Out of 11,482,314 rations issued, the rejections of bread amounted to only 3-130, of beef to 1/5, of mutton to 1/5, of potatoes to 1/22 and of vegetables to 1/36, per cent. These very small proportions sufficiently prove the excellence of the rations supplied by direct agency, in lieu of contract, and this result has been obtained at less cost to the State as regards meat and with little increase as regards bread. The use of flour for making bread in place of soojee was gradually extended. The new bread is not only more economical, but of very superior quality to the old.

Age.—Dr. Bryden's tables point out in a very striking manner the influence which age exerts on the mortality of British soldiers in India. In the three years of which comparison is made the deaths among men under 20 years of age varied between 4·80 in 1869 and 13·89 in 1864, while above 30 years of age the death rate was 27·31 in 1866 and 38·32 per 1,000 in 1865.

Marriage.—The proportion of married men was much under that allowed by Regulation.

Of 417 Staff Sergeants, 58·03 per cent. were married, and 41·97 unmarried.

„ 1682 Sergeants, 35·14 „ „ 64·86 „

„ 33,465 Privates, 6·12 „ „ 93·88 „

The Table showing the admissions and deaths among the women and children of European Regiments gives more favourable results than that of previous years. The mortality among women was 25·46 per 1,000, the lowest ratio in any former year having been 42. Among children also there was an improvement, the death rate, which had never been under 83·15 per 1,000, having fallen to 75·11.

Temperance.—Imperfect tables for 1865 are given, comparing the sickness and mortality among married and unmarried, and temperate and intemperate soldiers. The results are not reliable and new returns have been ordered. Of the latter it is remarked that the ratio of daily sick among total abstainers is high, being 328 per 1,000, but in other respects the results regarding them are very favourable. The death rate in particular is only 16 per 1,000 compared with that of 166 among intemperate soldiers drinking malt liquor. As a rule, the returns of the temperate as regards sickness, mortality, and good character contrast in a very marked manner with those of the intemperate on the same points. It is impossible to prepare statistics to show with exact precision the effect of any one condition such as temperance or intemperance. There are many other co-existing conditions which are not noted, and which yet exercise a most important influence on the result, such as the age of each individual and his length of service in India.

Statement showing the influence of temperate and intemperate habits on the British Soldiers serving in the Bengal Presidency in the year 1865.

	Average number during the year.	Average daily sick.	Ratio of daily sick per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	Number attacked by Cholera.	Ratio of Cholera cases per 1,000.	Number died of Cholera.	Ratio of deaths from Cholera per 1,000.	Number invalided to England.	Ratio invalided to England per 1,000.	Number sent to the Hills.	Ratio sent to the Hills per 1,000.	CONDUCT AND CHARACTER.									
														Good.	Indifferent.	Ratio of different per 1,000.	Bad.	Ratio of bad per 1,000.	Punished by Commanding Officers.	Ratio per 1000 punished by Commanding Officer.	Tried by Court Martial.	Ratio per 1,000 tried by Court Martial.	
I. - Total Abstainer	800*14	262-89	328	13	16	3	3-7	1	1-2	20	24	15	18	767-22	953	23 24	29	9-68	12	77-08	96	13	16
II. - Temperate	31260-92	1672-381	53	707	22	113	3-6-78	2-7	1362	43	1355	43	43	28603-71	914	2102-969	67	553-733	17	11946-42	381	1086-67	34
A. - Drinking Malt Liquor	1475-91	136-35	94	48	32	19	12-6	11	7-1	63	42	26	17	1386-921	839	86-33	58	2-66	1-8	552-59	371	54	36
B. - Ditto Spirits	29784-758	1504-341	53	649	21	106	3-7-81	2-7	1-502	43	1322	44	44	27222-306	913	2016-130	67	517-403	17	11423-8	383	1038-87	44
III. - Intemperate	2226-31	1781-329	800	91	40	25	11-2	18	8-3	111	49	71	33	272-303	112	1184-856	531	769-61	345	1927-10	965	672-91	302
A. - Drinking Malt Liquor	72-25	11-26	155	12	166	1	13-6	1-13-8	1-138*	1	138*	1	13-8	08	1-1	43	566	29-17	403	48	661	17-08	236
B. - Ditto Spirits	2135-95	227-069	106	80	37	21	9-8	16	7-4	110	51	68	31	298-243	125	1141	526	744	17	348	900	682-53	310

Employment of Soldiers in Public Works.—The construction and improvement of the Abbottabad and Murree hill road by European soldiers continued during the hot season of 1866. The party consisted chiefly of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade and partly of the 79th Regiment, amounting in all to 648 men. At an expenditure of Rs. 77,208 work to the value of Rs. 59,043 was executed. The expense to the Government was thus Rs. 18,165, but, as the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department remarks, "the gain in health and welfare of the men has a money value much higher than the expense here shown to be caused to Government, independently of the other great advantages attending the arrangement. The men have been happy and have enjoyed the work."

They have derived a large pecuniary benefit from it in working pay; they have acquired habits of steady continuous exertion; they have gained in physical vigor by this wholesome employment in a bracing climate; they have returned to their regimental duty in the cold weather in full health and strength for whatever work is before them; and they have acquired skill and practice in the use of tools which would be of the greatest value in time of war—an experience which it is most desirable that every soldier should have as a part of his military training.” In addition to other advantages, the expense of Barracks in the plains for the number of men so employed was for the time saved, and the postponement of part of the great demand for military buildings allowed of greater progress in others. The highest testimony is borne by Colonel Macdonnell to the benefits which the men under his command derived. Their conduct was most exemplary, and punishment even for slight irregularities was of unfrequent occurrence.

In Bombay.

Sickness, Mortality and Invaliding.—The return deals with a gross total of 15,257 effective men. After deducting 531 men lost to the effective strength from other causes than those pertaining to health, and basing calculations on the remainder, it is found that the loss by invaliding amounted to 35·7 and by death to 10·1 men in every thousand. Sickness thus operated in diminishing the strength of the effective army during the year to the extent of nearly 46 men in every thousand. The proportion of married men among the private soldiers on the 1st day of May 1866 was as follows:—

Artillery	....	...	...	8·9 per cent.
Infantry	...	...	...	7·8 " "
Cavalry	...	...	...	5·3 " "

The proportion varied in the Artillery from over 16 per cent. in No. 4 Battery, 21st Brigade, to less than 1½ per cent. in G. Battery, 14th Brigade. In the Infantry from over 9 per cent. in the 26th Cameronians and the 103rd Fusiliers to about 5 per cent. in the 96th Regiment. In the Cavalry, the 3rd Dragoon Guards had 7·3 per cent. married, or in a somewhat smaller strength had double the number of married men that there were in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. The medical returns deal exclusively with the non-commissioned rank and file of corps, the “effectives,” of the army, and embrace the period from 30th December 1865 to 28th December 1866. Out of a (weekly) mean strength of 12,051 there were 717 men constantly sick, and 153 died; or approximately the services of six out of every one hundred men were wholly lost through sick-

ness, and five out of every four-hundred men died. The sickness was slightly greater, the mortality less than in the preceding year. The rate of mortality for the year 1863 (12.03 per mille) is the lowest that has been attained in the Bombay army; the rate for the year 1866 (12.7 per mille) closely approaches it. After deducting of 15.4 from the rate of mortality in 1865, which figures represent the mortality of that year, due to the greater prevalence of cholera, a balance of 7 per mille in favour of 1866 is still apparent, and is contributed to by a slightly diminished death rate in all the diseases which have afforded fatal cases. 1,246 admissions into hospital and 27 deaths were occasioned by violence, numbers which bear a ratio to strength nearly equal to that of the previous year. A less severity in the nature of the injuries is indicated by a considerable decrease in the number of fatal cases. There was an almost entire immunity from cholera during the year; the returns show only eight cases, seven proving fatal. One of these cases occurred at Kirkee, all the others at Poona. One case occurred at Belgaum in the 26th Regiment, the man being a patient in hospital when attacked, and another in the artillery at Ahmedabad; these two cases seem to have been omitted from the returns. Malarious fever was considerably less prevalent and much less fatal than in the preceding year, but was the cause of four times more sickness than any other one disease, except venereal. There were 2,556 admissions from venereal disease, which gives a ratio of 212 per thousand men. This shows a greater prevalence of the disease by 10.3 per mille than in the previous year; it was the cause of 15 per cent. of the entire sickness.

Temperance.—The statistical hospital returns cannot be viewed as giving reliable information regarding the prevalence of drunkenness in the army or the effects of intemperate habits on health and efficiency. There is no doubt that many cases of disease, attributable to indulging in liquor to excess, are entered in the returns under other heads than those of “delirium tremens” and “ebrietas.” Severe forms of disease, directly attributable to excess in stimulants, seem to have been much less common than in the preceding year. Liver affections were proportionally most common at Khandalla, Sholapoor, Kirkee and Neemuch; dysentery at Khandalla, Belgaum, and Bombay. Scurvy was twice as prevalent as in the preceding year. Poona afforded the greatest number of cases, which is explicable on the score of the 45th regiment having arrived from Neemuch much debilitated. Mhow, Kurrachee, Aden and Nusseerabad afforded cases in considerable numbers, and in degree according to the order in which they are named:—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG EUROPEAN TROOPS.

YEARS.	Mean Strength from Weekly Returns.	Admission into Hospi- tal.			Deaths in In- dia.			Invalided to be Dis- charged.	Ratio to Strength per Mille.				
		Daily Sick, from Hos- pital Diets.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.		Deaths.				
									In Hospi- tal.	All Deaths.	Invalided.		
1865	... 11,898	18,089	671	402	16	418	176	1,520	56.4	33.8	35.1	14.8	
1866	... 12,051	16,998	717	136	17	153	556	1,410	59.5	11.3	12.7	46.1	

Disease.	Admissions.		Per Mille of Strength.		Ratio of Each to All, per Cent.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera
Small-pox
Measles
Dysentery
Diarrhoea
Fever, remittent and intermittent
„ of other type
Scorbutus and purpura
Delirium tremens
Ebriositas
Hydatid
Verues
Phthisis pulmonalis
Hepatitis
Icterus
Spleen disease
All other causes

The following shows the stations, arranged in order of the highest ratios of Sickness and Mortality among the Troops during 1866.

Average Strength.	Sickness.		Average Strength.	Mortality.	
	Name.	Per mille		Name.	Per mille
288	Neemuch ...	2,135.4	65	Khandalla ...	61.5
468	Kirkee ..	1,812.0	396	Hydrabad ...	30.3
2,210	Poona ...	1,723.5	437	Bombay ...	18.3
118	Mount Aboo ...	1,720.3	288	Neemuch ...	17.3
65	Khandalla ...	1,661.5	118	Mount Aboo ...	16.9
1,415	Mhow ..	1,590.1	2,210	Poona ...	14.9
257	Ahmedabad ...	1,568.1	668	Aden ...	14.9
132	Sholapore ..	1,454.5	812	Deesa ...	13.5
812	Deesa ...	1,403.9	530	Ahmednugur ...	11.3
967	Nusseerabad ...	1,350.5	468	Kirkee ...	10.7
530	Ahmednugur ..	1,288.7	98	Aseerghur ...	10.2
227	Satara ...	7,237.8	1,027	Belgaum ...	9.7
1,027	Belgaum ..	1,202.5	1,415	Mhow ...	7.8
54	Ajmere ...	1,129.6	257	Ahmedabad ...	7.8
969	Kurrachee ...	1,093.9	132	Sholapore ...	7.6
86	Indore ..	1,046.3	967	Nusseerabad ...	6.2
98	Aseerghur ...	1,020.4	227	Satara ...	4.4
5	Poorundhur ...	1,000.0	969	Kurrachee ...	3.1
668	Aden ...	917.7			
437	Bombay ...	881.0			
396	Hydrabad ...	861.1			
24	Baroda ..	833.3			
6	Field Force ...	833.3			
2	Dhooliakote ...	500.0			
175	Maunderdeo ...	72.0			

The English and Native Armies in Madras.

The returns from Madras include European and Native soldiers. A considerable decrease took place in the average strength of the Madras Army, European and Native; in the former from 16,077 in 1865-66 to 10,837, and in the latter from 32,986 in 1865-66 to 27,403 in 1866. The decrease in the European force is accounted for by the reduction, in the strength of British corps serving in India, to the extent of fifty-six men in each Regiment of Cavalry, and sixty men in each Regiment of infantry. The health of the Army was less satisfactory than during the preceding year. The comparative immunity of both European and Native Troops from epidemic diseases, which seriously affected the civil population throughout the Presidency, is however satisfactory, as indicating that sanitary precautions had been effectually carried out to protect the health of the Army. The general unhealthiness of the past year is, however, evidenced by the very marked increase in the ratio of admissions to strength among Europeans, which amounted to 145.85 per cent. (14.585 per mille) in 1866-67,

against 111·6 per cent. (1116 per mille) in 1865-66. Among Natives, the admissions to strength were 82·91 per cent. (829·1 per mille), against 61·91 (619·1 per mille) in 1865-66. The increased rate of sick was most marked throughout the whole of the European Troops, except in Pegu, but especially so in the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The rate per mille of sick treated to strength shows the following startling results :—

• Division.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.
Presidency ...	1470·8	1892·4	421·6
Southern ...	1121·	1758·2	637·2
Mysore ...	808·	941·5	133·5
Ceded Districts ...	973·	1797·6	824·6
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	971·	1619·5	648·5
Nagpore Force ...	1745·	1753·2	8·2
Northern Districts ...	57·	250·	193·0
Pegu (for 9 months) ...	1647·	1257·5	Decrease...390·5
Average ...	1116·	1458·5	342·5

Among the Native Troops, also, a coincident higher sick rate prevailed, this too being most marked in the Hyderabad Force, and the Troops in Mysore and the Ceded Districts :—

Deaths.	Europeans.	Natives.
1865-66 ...	15 per mille.	9 per mille.
1866-67 ...	18 per mille.	12 per mille.
Increase ...	3	3

Bellary and Kurnool were visited by cholera, but there were few casualties among the troops. In the whole army only 20 Europeans and 102 Natives died of this disease. The number of admissions from small-pox was—Europeans 18 and Natives 162; of the former four, and of the latter two cases proved fatal. Small-pox, modified by previous vaccination, was observed in many of the cases treated. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality among the troops, European and Native, during 1866-67 :—

Division.	Europeans.					Natives.								
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of			Average strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency ...	1,292	2,445	35	117	189.24	2.71	1.4	3,507	2,308	73	106	65.81	2.08	3.16
Southern ...	546	960	11	51	175.82	2.01	1.1	2,688	996	23	49	37.05	0.85	2.31
Mysore ...	2,736	2,576	34	122	94.15	1.24	1.3	6,077	4,975	74	176	81.86	1.22	1.49
Ceded Districts ...	830	1,492	9	61	179.76	1.02	0.6	2,830	3,206	55	118	113.28	1.94	1.71
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	2,529	4,192	84	205	161.95	3.24	2.0	2,520	2,733	28	120	108.45	1.11	1.02
Nagpore Force ...	1,155	2,025	15	76	175.32	1.3	0.74	3,217	3,721	28	110	115.66	0.87	0.75
Northern ...	8	2	...	...	25.	...	...	3,787	3,084	36	108	81.43	0.95	1.16
Pegu (for 9 months) ...	1,681	2,114	15	115	125.75	.89	0.71	2,777	1,699	19	96	61.2	0.68	1.12
Total	10,837	15,806	203	747	145.85	1.8	1.2	27,403	22,722	336	883	*82.91	1.2	1.4

The Report of the Sanitary Commission, being for the calendar year 1866, shows slightly different results from those given in the Administration Report for 1866-67. The following statement shows the rate of sickness and mortality of the British Army serving in the Madras Presidency contrasted with former years :—

Rate per mille of Strength.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Average for 6 years.	1866.
Admissions...	1,565.7	1,387.5	1,325.5	1,248.1	1,555.1	1,466.5	1,425.1	1,456.5
Daily Sick ..	66.9	63.7	62.8	57.7	66.7	64.3	63.6	68.1
Deaths in Hospital ..	16.4	13.5	15.8	16.2	17.6	20.3	16.6	20.3
Total Deaths ..	*	*	*	17.4	18.6	21.4	21.9	21.7
Strength of Army ..	13,037	14,164	13,006	12,333	12,792	12,675	13,016	11,179

The operations of Lock Hospitals were generally calculated to lessen the number of admissions from venereal diseases, in the European army. The return of women treated shews, as in 1865-66, a slight diminution in numbers :—

	No. treated.	Died.	Deaths to sick treated.
1864-65 ...	1,877	13	0.6 per cent.
1865-66 ...	1,641	10	0.6 " "
1866-67 ...	1,571	8	0.5 " "

It is satisfactory to note a slight decrease in the rate per cent. of deaths to sick treated. The rates of admission to strength of Europeans in 1865 were 270 per mille, and in 1866, 234 per mille, shewing a decrease of 36 per mille. The enforcement of a rigid system of control, under the provisions of the Military Cantonment Act, will no doubt do much in time to preserve the British soldier from this most loathsome disease.

The Native Army in Bengal.

The average strength of sepoy's present with their Regiments and included in the current register of sickness, varies very little, and the results for each year can therefore be satisfactorily compared. The average strength of 1863 is reckoned as 37,459; of 1864, 37,225; of 1865, 37,213; and of 1866, 37,423. In estimating the actual death-rate of the Native army of any year, it is necessary to supplement such Tables by the addition of all absent deaths, and to reckon the death-rate upon the average strength of men borne on the Regimental Rolls. The absence on furlough and sick-leave of a certain percentage of the Army in every year, and the fact that,

in many instances, the strength of small detachments given off by regiments is not included in the Head-Quarter Return, necessarily renders the record of each week or month incomplete. In 1866 the actual strength of the Regular Army borne upon the rolls was, at the beginning of the year, close upon 43,000; and at the end of 1866 the number remaining was above 44,000. Upon an average of 43,500, the death-rate of the year is 18.50 per 1000 the equivalent of 804 deaths. To the total of 448 deaths, 356 absent deaths, not accounted for in the current record of mortality, require to be added. Of the men invalided for change from the Regiments which served throughout the Bhootan Campaign of 1865, 169 are known to have died. As approximately correct, it may be stated that, exclusive of the Regiments which suffered in Bhootan, 80 men of the Regiments serving in Lower and Eastern Bengal died while on furlough or sick-leave; in the Regiments of the Benares, Oude, and Cawnpore Divisions, there were 25 absent deaths; in the Regiments of Meerut and Rohilkund 19, exclusive of 7 men of the Sappers and Miners who died while on duty at Bhootan and Peshawur; in the Regiments of Agra and Central India, 12; and in those of the Punjab, 44.

The ratios since 1861, according to both modes of calculation, may be compared in the following Statement:—

Years.	Mortality per 1,000.	
	On average Strength present with Regiments.	On total number of Men borne on the Rolls.
1861 ...	16.79	20.31
1862 ...	13.97	17.12
1863 ...	14.63	19.73
1864 ...	13.13	15
1865* ...	14.72	19
1866 ...	11.98	18.50

* Excluding Bhootan Field Force, for which separate returns were given.

Comparative Statement of the ratios of Sickness and Mortality among the Regular Native Troops serving in the various Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, for the year 1866.

DISEASE.	AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	PUNJAB.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Cholera	Average Strength Daily Sick p. ct. of Strength Admitted per cent. of average Strength— Died per 1000 of Strength— A. Cholera B. All causes	4479 Average Strength 562 Daily Sick p. ct. of Strength 178-19 Admitted p. ct. of Strength Died per 1000 of Strength— A. Cholera B. All causes	11,125 Average Strength 3-43 Daily Sick p. ct. of Strength 129-94 Admitted p. ct. of Strength Died per 1000 of Strength— A. Cholera B. All causes C. Absent Deaths
Small-pox	Admitted per cent. of average Strength.	Admitted per cent. of average Strength.	Admitted per cent. of average Strength.
Fever, Intermittent	Died per 1000 of average Strength.	Died per 1000 of average Strength.	Died per 1000 of average Strength.
Fever, Remittent and Continual	Died per cent. of Admissions.	Died per cent. of Admissions.	Died per cent. of Admissions.
Apoplexy	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Dysentery	Died	Died	Died
Malaria	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Hepatitis	Died	Died	Died
Spleen Disease	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Respiratory Diseases	Died	Died	Died
Pulmonary Diseases	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Scoury	Died	Died	Died
Rheumatism	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Veneral Diseases	Died	Died	Died
Eye Diseases	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Wounds and Ulcer	Died	Died	Died
All other Causes	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted

Out of an average of 37,423 Native soldiers, the daily proportion of sick throughout the year was 45·9 per 1,000. The minimum 38·2 occurred in July, and the maximum 52·2 in November. In the Regiments serving in Bengal Proper and Assam, the annual ratio was 61·2 the maximum 84·5, having been reached in January, and the minimum 52·6 in November. Fevers come first, having caused 2·78 of 11·98, the total death-rate. Next comes cholera, 2·54, although the admission-rate due to this disease was hardly appreciable. Dysentery and diarrhoea give 2·0. These three diseases together caused 7·32 of the total death-rate. Of venereal diseases only 2,037 cases were admitted in 1866, or a ratio of 5·4 per 1,000, a striking contrast to the ratio of 218 per 1,000 among European soldiers for the same period. At Bhaugulpore the admission-rate was highest, or 167 per 1,000, at Segowlie 120, at Futtegurh 119, at Dorunda and Benares 118, at Goruckpore 114, at Agra 109, and at Nowgong 101 per 1,000. At several stations the proportion was less than 25 per 1,000. The stations at which Native soldiers were quartered are arranged in the order of the ratio of mortality as follows:—

No.	Station.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	No.	Station.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
1	Attock ...	...	21	Cawnpore ...	8·28
2	Deolee ...	...	22	Dinapore ...	8·45
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	23	Morar ...	8·45
4	Sealkote ...	...	24	Banda ...	9·93
5	Lucknow ...	1·97	25	Roorkee ...	10·38
6	Agra ...	2·89	26	Jhansie ...	12·01
7	Segowlie ...	3·26	27	Jullundar ...	13·01
8	Fyzabad ...	3·53	28	Benares ...	13·77
9	Rawul Pindie ...	3·77	29	Almorah ...	14·02
10	Mooltan ...	3·80	30	Allahabad ...	14·35
11	Mean Meer ...	3·98	31	Cachar ...	14·63
12	Umballah... ..	4·15	32	Tezpoore ...	15·04
13	Goruckpore ...	4·66	33	Barrackpore ...	15·64
14	Nagode ...	4·71	34	Cherrapoonjee ...	18·46
15	Delhi ...	4·75	35	Dacca ...	23·97
16	Moradabad ...	5·43	36	Shajehanpore ...	24·69
17	Ferozepore ...	5·68	37	Debroogurh ...	30·67
18	Nowgong ...	6·90	38	Bhaugulpore ...	31·25
19	Meerut ...	7·40	39	Fort William and Ali- pore ...	43·16
20	Peshawur ...	7·85			

It is necessary to consider all the statistics available, and not to found conclusions on one series of figures taken by themselves. For example, if the ratio of daily sick alone be taken, we find that Fort William and Alipore stand twenty-second on the list, and Dinapore thirty-fifth. If admissions into hospital be taken as the test, Dinapore is twenty-fourth and Fort William thirty-first. But if the proportion of deaths be considered, Dinapore is twenty-second and Fort William thirty-ninth, or last of all. The ratio of daily sick taken alone appears to be a very fallacious index of the comparative healthiness of stations. Deolee stands lowest in the statement prepared according to this standard, and yet is in the first rank in the statement which illustrates comparative mortality.

These remarks refer solely to the Regular Native Army. There are Irregular Regiments serving in Central India, which occupy seven different stations and comprise an average strength of 4,483 men. The actual strength present during the year, however, averaged only 3,980. Taking the latter number as the basis of calculation, the death-rate was 6.28 per 1,000 compared with 11.98 among the Regular Native Army. The admission-rate was 1,197 compared with 1,385, and the ratio of daily sick 41.0 compared with 45.9 per 1,000. If the total strength and total deaths be taken into consideration, the mortality amounted to 10.48 compared with 18.50 among the Regular Native Army. The Regiments were healthy, the death-rate varying in all from 6.01 to 18.16 per 1,000. The Punjab Irregular Force is considerably larger in number than that comprising the Irregular Regiments serving in Central India. The nominal strength was 10,596, and the actual strength 9,725, throughout the year. The admission-rate was 1,199 compared with 1,385 in the Regular Army, the ratio of daily sick 31.7 compared with 45.9, and the death-rate 6.99 compared with 11.98 per 1,000. The results in the Punjab Local Force were thus particularly favourable. If the total number borne on the rolls and the total deaths among them be taken into account, we find the death-rate amounts to 10.38 per 1,000, varying in the individual Regiments from 3.34 to 19.42 per 1,000.

The Native Army in Bombay.

The strength of the Native Army on the 1st day of January 1867 was 25,536, being an increase of four men on the number of the 1st January 1866. After deducting the 633 men removed from the influences affecting military life by causes other than those pertaining to health, a mortality of 8.8 and invaliding to the extent of 34.4 per thousand men are exhibited. The

hospital returns, which deal only with men actually present with their regiments, show that about 37 in every thousand were constantly sick, and that 13 in every two thousand men died. There was little sickness from epidemic disease. Malarious fever was the cause of nearly half of the entire sickness, and a quarter of the entire mortality. Bowel affections were next most prevalent. There were 21 cases of, small-pox.

The following shows the Sickness and Mortality among Native Troops.

Year.	Mean Strength from Monthly Returns.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	Deaths in Hospital.	Invalided to be discharged.	Ratio to Strength per Mille.			
						Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths in Hospital.	Invalided.
1866	24,451	28,769	902.6	162	...	1,176.6	36.9	6.6	...

The following shows the Sickness and Mortality from various diseases.

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Per Mille of Strength.		Ratio of each to all per cent.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	16	9	7	4	0.1	5.6
Small-pox	21	1	9	...	0.1	0.6
Measles	29	...	1.2	...	0.1	...
Dysentery	501	10	20.5	4	1.7	6.2
Diarrhoea	735	6	30.1	2	2.6	3.7
Fever, remittent and intermittent	13,594	39	55.6	1.2	47.3	24.1
„ of other type ...	1,229	5	50.3	2	4.3	3.1
Scorbutus and Purpura	216	6	8.8	2	0.8	3.7
Delirium Tremens ...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Ebriositas	3	...	1	...	...	...
Hydatid ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	25	6	1.0	2	0.1	3.7
Hepatitis	55	5	2.2	2	0.2	3.1
Icterus	33	1	1.4	...	0.1	0.6
Spleen	108	2	4.4	1	0.4	1.2
All other causes ...	12,201	72	499	2.9	42.4	44.4

Stations, arranged in order of the highest Ratios of Sickness and Mortality among the Troops during the year 1866.

Average Strength.	Sickness.		Average Strength.	Mortality.	
	Names.	Per Mille.		Names.	Per Mille.
216	Burda Chowkee	5,666.7	216	Burda Chowkee	32.4
54	Porebunder	4,407.4	66	Perim	15.1
629	Surat	2,225.7	1,763	Bombay	13.1
2,204	Jacobabad	2,055.8	971	Aden	11.3
49	Broach	1,816.6	717	Rajkote	11.2
93	Maunderdeo	1,720.4	722	Sholapoor	11.1
66	Perim	1,606.1	510	Dwarka	9.8
717	Rajkote	1,447.7	1,228	Ahmedabad	9.0
2,693	Poona	1,385.1	577	Bhooj	8.7
577	Bhooj	1,235.7	2,204	Jacobabad	8.6
510	Dwarka	1,221.6	126	Kirkee	7.9
1,047	Mhow	1,208.2	1,047	Mhow	7.6
126	Kirkee	1,206.3	666	Dharwar	7.5
1,763	Bombay	1,127.6	622	Hydrabad	6.4
873	Nusseerabad	1,029.8	629	Surat	6.3
854	Neemuch	1,014.0	336	Kolhapoor	6.0
1,307	Belgaum	993.1	1,307	Belgaum	5.3
248	Angur	931.4	577	Baroda	5.2
720	Ahmednuggur	922.2	873	Nusseerabad	4.6
380	Mehidpoor	907.9	661	Kurrachee	4.5
221	Indore	900.5	248	Angur	4.0
920	Deesa	898.9	570	Maligaum	3.5
971	Aden	887.7	2,693	Poona	3.3
172	Ascerghur	877.9	307	Tanna	3.3
671	Dhoolia	861.4	720	Ahmednuggur	2.8
577	Baroda	856.2	854	Neemuch	2.3
1,228	Ahmedabad	846.9	920	Deesa	2.2
307	Tanna	758.9	671	Dhoolia	1.5
81	Sudra	753.1			
661	Kurrachee	739.5			
570	Maligaum	719.3			
722	Sholapoor	637.1			
666	Dharwar	590.1			
336	Kolhapoor	565.5			
137	Kulladghee	554.7			
622	Hyderabad	440.5			
194	Seroor	386.6			

Vital Military Statistics for all India.

The Army in the Madras Presidency shows a lower rate than either those of Bengal or Bombay. The former stands highest in the rate of its admissions, daily sick and deaths. The general results of seven years, in the English Army in all India may be thus shown. The ratio given is per thousand of strength :—

Years.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.
1860	84	36·77	66·9	...	...	29·1
1861	82	45·93	63·7	...	...	21·3
1862	76	28·11	62·8	...	...	25·5
1863	69	25·08	57·7	17·4	69·3	13·8
1864	62	21·10	66·7	18·6	59·3	15·9
1865	60	24·24	64·3	21·4	56·4	35·1
Average for 6 years ..	72	29·9	63·6	21·9	...	27·4
1866	58	20·11	68·1	21·7	...	12·7

The "Statistical Abstract relating to British India" gives the following tables for all India :—

Years.	European Troops.					Native Troops.				
	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from Ordinary Causes.	Deaths by cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by cholera.	Invalided.
1858	75,269	170,328	3,951	344	*2,053	168,230	201,663	2,714	466	*2,241
1859	95,823	189,391	3,021	502	*2,054	203,836	211,013	2,178	483	*2,231
1860	97,882	154,574	1,965	672	†2,507	161,224	183,140	1,917	678	‡3,821
1861	72,791	125,442	1,329	1,079	2,306	113,890	106,855	1,200	289	6,561
1862	71,089	124,360	1,236	508	2,629	101,031	104,194	968	283	6,864
1863	64,802	105,139	1,085	231	2,367	97,612	106,323	1,085	181	2,848
1864	63,284	98,501	980	145	11,773	95,151	98,801	924	329	11,710
1865	64,406	102,619	1,246	339	2,804	84,386	116,666	1,412	454	2,108
1866	59,941	93,128	995	79	‡2,128	69,036	104,666	935	211	11,779

* These are averages in consequence of the Bombay returns not being complete for the year 1858.

† Exclusive of Bombay, the returns not affording the information

‡ Exclusive of Madras ditto ditto ditto.

Sickness and Mortality among Europeans and Natives of the Troops employed in each Presidency of British India in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 31st December.

Years ended 31st Dec.	Troops employed.	Bengal.						Madras.						Bombay.					
		Average Strength.	Admissions into Hos- pital dur- ing each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hos- pital dur- ing each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hos- pital dur- ing each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Inv. aided.			
1858	{ Europeans Natives	43,708 90,268	106,763 95,299	2,885 1,306	222 206	1,542 154	9,061 47,900	15,446 59,793	299 897	118 178	180 906	20,439 40,063	48,119 49,571	767 517	4 82	{ Europeans 587. Natives 1,789.			
1859	{ Europeans Natives	59,515 95,336	113,942 96,658	1,811 1,024	341 145	1,324 288	15,563 57,982	29,204 62,424	651 781	49 227	464 1,235	21,745 40,919	46,245 51,931	559 373	112				
1860	{ Europeans Natives	48,439 62,899	95,200 71,141	1,205 947	493 330	1,920 592	19,925 60,684	29,792 87,928	406 787	90 260	987 3,229	15,519 37,942	32,582 44,371	354 283	119 98	{ not stated.			
1861	{ Europeans Natives	43,774 42,544	80,795 49,752	917 627	997 177	1,243 1,897	15,097 40,315	20,622 28,198	178 366	43	679	13,950	24,025	234	39				
1862	{ Europeans Natives	45,179 38,519	84,598 51,507	652 521	405 115	1,798 1,299	13,920 33,551	17,999 23,654	189 238	49	488	11,971	21,906	195	54	373			
1863	{ Europeans Natives	40,047 39,310	69,288 55,389	775 622	195 57	1,455 543	12,598 32,889	15,511 23,794	189 260	39	506	12,269	20,340	141	7	401			
1864	{ Europeans Natives	37,959 40,531	60,347 51,177	627 409	93	1,966	13,280	20,200	189	31	{ not stated.	12,045	17,954	164	21	407			
1865	{ Europeans Natives	38,967 39,991	65,591 68,960	799 905	114 193	1,923	13,923	22,768	265	116		24,912	24,919	250	139	976			
1866	{ Europeans Natives	35,941 44,137	49,264 51,060	643 508	47 99	1,573	12,127	21,397	231	39	508	11,915	17,635	216	189	373			
1869	{ Europeans Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ not stated.	11,973	16,927	140	6	555
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24,481	29,968	169	11	930

Note.—The first three years for Madras Presidency are each from 1st April to 31st March, the remaining years end 31st December.

The strength of each Arm in the years 1857 and 1866 is thus given.

Arm of Service.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.
1857.								
Staff and Staff Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers, Sappers, and Miners	208	1,289	81	1,189	72	565	361	3,043
Artillery, Horse and Foot	3,166	4,631	2,157	2,378	1,621	1,954	6,944	8,963
Cavalry	1,591	19,063	786	3,055	759	8,355	3,136	30,473
Infantry	18,597	110,458	6,996	41,288	7,661	33,301	33,254	185,047
Invalids and Veterans	271	.....	340	2,918	17	695	628	3,613
Warrant Officers	163	.....	126	.....	96	.....	385	.....
Medical Establishment	370	326	240	416	204	343	814	1,085
Total Strength	24,366	135,767	10,726	51,244	10,430	45,213	45,522	232,224
1866.								
Staff and Staff Corps	708	.....	291	...	367	.....	1,366	.....
Engineers, Sappers, and Miners	112	944	153	1,285	108	565	373	2,794
Artillery, Horse and Foot	6,415	102	3,323	1,263	2,561	526	12,299	1,891
Cavalry	3,735	8,718	1,253	6,176	1,062	3,885	6,050	18,779
Infantry	27,919	33,630	8,820	37,711	9,177	22,290	45,916	93,631
Invalids, Veterans and Warrant Officers	103	.....	344	.....	363	.....	810	.....
Medical Establishment	.....	Included in strength of each arm of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total strength	38,992	43,394	14,184	46,435	13,638	27,266	66,814	117,095

The Marine.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861, its duties being undertaken by Her Majesty's Navy. The cost of the Navy and Marine, which was £1,169,486 in 1857-58, gradually fell to £557,397, its lowest point, in 1863-64 and stood at £585,945 in the eleven months of 1866-67. It has been found desirable by the Government of India to re-create a local Navy in some form, and the question has been referred to Her Majesty's Government. The expenditure on the Marine in 1866-67 was thus divided :—

Bengal and Government of India,	...	£262,214
Bombay,	... ..	248,689
Madras,	... ..	21,712
Punjab,	... ..	18,628
Burmah,	... ..	17,630
Eastern Settlements,	... ..	17,072
		<hr/>
		£585,945

This sum includes subsidies for the conveyance of local mails.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE STATISTICS OF LIFE.

FOR at least two years it will not be possible to obtain vital statistics for all India, of an accurate character. The three Sanitary Commissioners, attached to the Government of India and to those of Madras and Bombay, began in 1866 to devote attention to the health of the ordinary population, but only the statistics of jails are reliable. An attempt has been made in the three great Presidency cities and elsewhere to register births and deaths, but with little success, and no census of these cities has been accurately taken. In the course of 1867-68 the Government of India appointed a local Sanitary Commissioner to each minor Administration, so that the year 1868-69 should show important sanitary and statistical results in each of the ten Provinces of India. The duties of the various local Sanitary Commissioners are thus defined—To ascertain the existing sanitary condition of the country under their charge, and suggest measures for its improvement; to advise local Governments and Administrations in matters concerning the public health; to collect information as to the unusual prevalence of any particular disease or diseases in any particular locality, and to suggest measures for their removal; and to supervise measures for the prevention of venereal disease in the neighbourhood of Military Canton-

ments; in case of any unusual visitation, to proceed to the spot, endeavour to trace its source and aid in carrying out remedial measures; to examine all localities in which cholera, fevers, and similar diseases are endemic or localized and propose means for removing them; to assist in organizing, as well as circumstances will allow, a proper system of registration of births and deaths, unless this duty be entrusted by the Local Government to some other officer; to prepare a medical topography of their respective provinces or presidencies; to submit to Local Governments and Administrations a carefully digested annual report of their proceedings and, in case of the outbreak of epidemic diseases, to forward early reports of all their proceedings and, to furnish the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner with copies of their reports, and generally to keep him informed on all matters of sanitary importance. The Imperial Commissioner with the Government of India will collect the results of their labours in one Report referring to the whole of India. The Statistical Officer of the Indian Medical Department is to be attached to his office. Besides the Royal Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons with each Queen's Regiment in India, there is the Indian Medical Department consisting of some 900 covenanted officers, which, in the year ending 31st March 1867, cost £261,801. Besides military duties Indian Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons supervise and conduct the hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, the medical duties of civil stations and the Presidency cities, many of the jails, the vaccine establishments and Medical colleges and schools in each of the ten provinces.

Jails.

Bengal.—In the Bengal Presidency in 1866 the average daily number in confinement was 57,322, or nearly 3,000 in excess of what it was in 1865. The following shows the sickness and mortality per 1,000 of average strength:—

Year.	Bengal Proper and Assam.		Dinapore, Benares & Oudh.		Nagpore & Central India.		Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkund.		Punjab.		Total.	
	Daily Sick.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Died.
1865	47·0	58·85	30·4	67·67	55·5	104·77	18·7	33·15	29·7	34·92	35·4	57·66
1866	47·6	107·24	27·7	62·85	55·1	65·58	15·8	19·91	25·7	18·32	33·9	61·94

Cholera contributed 12·10 or one-fifth of the whole mortality.

Madras.—During 1866 the average daily number of Prisoners in Jails throughout the Madras Presidency, was 9,457, and the total fluctuating population which passed through the Jails was 31,262. There were 11,819 men admitted into hospital, and the average daily sick was 422·1. The total number of deaths amounted to 1,178 or 124·5 per mille. The following shows the rates of sickness and mortality in the Jails of this Presidency for 1866, contrasted with those of previous periods.

Rate per mille of Strength.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865.	Average of five years.	1866.
Admissions ...	1502·6	1319·0	1373·6	1491·1	1290·6	1391·5	1249·7
Deaths ...	93·0	89·4	107·6	101·5	126·3	109·5	124·5

It would appear that the sickness in Jails during 1866 as compared with the average of five years decreased, while the rate of mortality increased by about 20 per thousand of average daily strength.

Bombay.—The average number of prisoners in the Jails was 5,513 and in the subsidiary Jails 1638. In the former the daily number of sick was 269·8 and the deaths from all causes 314 or 56·9 per thousand. In the latter the daily number sick was 115·8 and the deaths 219 or 133·7 per 1,000.

All India.—The rate of sickness in the jails of all three Presidencies in 1866 was much alike, but with respect to the death rate, that of the Madras Presidency contrasts most unfavourably with the other two. The mortality in the Madras jails was rather more than 20 per mille greater than in the Bengal jails, and still greater than in those of Bombay. The Madras Sanitary Commissioner reports that the sanitary condition of the Jails of that Presidency is extremely bad in the majority of instances as regards overcrowding and ventilation, and that in this respect, the Madras Jails are very inferior to those in other Presidencies. It may, however, be confidently expected that the active measures which are now being taken to remedy these defects by building large Central Jails and improving existing Jails, will soon remove this reproach to the Jail administration. The following shows the sickness and mortality per 1,000:—

Year.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
1859	52.9	82.7	...	...	...	...
1860	57.4	110.8	...	...	...	...
1861	48.3	96.6	...	93.0	...	...
1862	46.6	66.7	...	89.4	48.2	60.4
1863	48.8	85.8	...	107.6	66.2	50.2
1864	41.2	70.1	...	101.5	...	...
1865	35.4	57.66	...	126.3	52.	69.5
1866	33.9	61.94	...	124.5	263.8	56.9

Municipalities.

Calcutta.—That part of the city which is under the Municipal Commissioners, covering an area of 7 square miles, is estimated to contain a fixed population of 376,736 and a total population of 430,000. The Health Officer's Report for 1867 states the deaths at 12,075, a ratio of 32.05 per 1,000 in the former and 28.08 in the latter. That officer draws attention to the fact of the gradual and steady decrease of mortality during the last three years, which he ascribes to the re-construction of the conservancy department, and the permanent establishment of a regular scavenging staff able to meet the sanitary requirements of a vast city. The percentage of Christian deaths to Christian population was 2.836. The number of Hindoo bodies burned at the two great Ghauts was upwards of ten thousand, and the number of carcases of animals skinned was 2312. While 4,970 births were ascertained in 1866, 4,838 were recorded in 1867, or 132 less than the former year. The Registrars in the five Divisions of the city availed themselves of every means in their power to ascertain the number of births. In the Native Town the agency of the *Dhyes*, or midwives, was of great assistance. The drainage works were completed over the European part of the town at a cost of £450,000 including the outfall works for the whole city. One square mile of the Salt Lake had been reclaimed by the sewage. The works were being extended over the Native town and will in all, cost not less than £828,598; Mr. Clark's original estimate was only £341,800. The Water-works are to be ready at the end of 1868. The receipts from rates and taxes in 1867 amounted to £150,897. Of this the local license tax yielded £23,006 from the following classes:—

- 98 Joint Stock Companies.
- 571 Merchants and Agents, Bankers and Wholesale Traders.
- 64 Banians.
- 139 Miscellaneous Dealers.
- 181 Brokers.
- 104 Members of the Legal Profession.
- 76 Medical Practitioners and Apothecaries.
- 44 Bazars and Screws.
- 7 Engineers and Architects.
- 9 Auctioneers.
- 2,073 Miscellaneous Trades in 3rd class.
- 114 Pawn Brokers.
- 6,097 Retail Dealers in 4th class.
- 14,181 Ditto ditto 5th class.
- 6,740 Itinerant Dealers.

The total receipts, including fines, fees, lighting and police rates, amounted to £263,114 and the expenditure to £257,318.

Madras.—The year 1866 exhibits a death rate within the Municipality of Madras, amounting in all to 13,881. This, estimating the population at 450,000, may be taken as exhibiting a millenary mortality of 30·8. This mortality is considerably higher than that witnessed in the year 1865. When it was only 24·9 per mille. The deaths among the whole population, including all races and caste, amounted to 7,243 males and 6,638 females; these numbers being in the proportion of 109 of the former to 100 of the latter. The Return for 1865 showed that 111 males died for each 100 females. Of the 13,881 deaths no less than 2,416 occurred among children under one year of age and including these, 3,998 children died under the age of five years:—

Comparative Mortality from principal Diseases as contrasted with the mean of former periods.

Diseases.			Average of six years 1860-65.	1865.	1866.
Fevers	...	...	2208·8	2,190	2,256
Diarrhœa	...	...	982·3	1,062	947
Dysentery	...	...	1225·3	1,159	1,318
Small-pox	...	...	377·0	44	103
Cholera	...	...	2032·1	944	2,984

The deaths registered in the different classes of the population of Madras were in the following number:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans ...	146	78	224
East Indians ...	209	224	433
Mahomedans ...	998	1,017	2,015
Hindoos ...	5,890	5,319	11,209
Total ...	7,243	6,638	13,881

Assuming the population of Madras to have increased to 450,000 since the last census taken by the Municipal Commission in 1863, then the population of the different classes of the inhabitants within Municipal limits would stand thus:—

Europeans and East Indians	...	17,219
Hindoos	...	3,65,576
Mahomedans	...	67,205
Total	...	4,50,000

And the millenary rate then in which the deaths have occurred among the different classes will be as follows:—

Europeans and East Indians	...	38.1
Hindoos	...	30.6
Mahomedans	...	29.9

Amongst those who died of old age, 5 Europeans (3 males and 2 females) died at the ages of 75 and 85. Amongst the East Indians, 6 males died between the ages of 75 and 95 and 8 females at 65 and 85 years. Of the Mahomedans 74 males and 116 females died between ages of 65 and 95, and among Hindoos 337 males and 393 females expired between 55 and 95 years of age. As in 1865, so in this year also, the Mahomedan population died of old age in a larger proportion than Hindoos. The income of the Municipality in 1866-67 was £48,755 and the expenditure £45,443.

Bombay.—The Department of Public Health was in full operation during 1866-67. The work of cleansing the town was carried on very satisfactorily. The rate of mortality in the City fell from 30.62 in 1864 and 35.4 in 1865 to 20.50 in 1866. The population of the Island, to which this rate refers, is taken at 816,562. The receipts of the Municipality were £174,551, of which £26,611 was paid under a local license tax by 8,926 persons.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Vaccination.

Bengal.—The number of patients treated in 1866 in the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 304,702 against 269,920 in 1865. The percentage of mortality to total treated among the indoor patients was 29.42. There were 194,753 cases of vaccination, of which 164,529 were favourable against 152,099 in 1865 of which 121,168 were favourable.

Madras.—The number of patients in the dispensaries, most of them self-supporting, was 240,314, of whom 16,574 were in-patients against 278,107 in 1865 of whom 23,154 were in-patients. There were 194,509 cases of vaccination of which 168,057 were successful against 191,394 in 1865 of which 159,755 were successful.

Bombay.—The total number of persons treated during 1866-67 at the hospitals and dispensaries was 305,170 or 20,702 in excess of the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 372,394 exceeding that of the previous year by 15,147. The percentage of successful operations to number vaccinated was 92.89.

Other Provinces.—In the Punjab the number of dispensaries increased from 55 to 69 in 1866, and the patients treated from 342,277 to 377,754, the increase being most noticeable in the number of female patients. Owing to the unusual healthiness of the year the number of in-door patients decreased. In consequence of the great success which attended the establishment of rural dispensaries in the Sealkote district, the entire expenditure of which was met by a tax of about 2*d.* on each house in the village, a similar system has been introduced into other districts of this province; and 29 youths, sons of native practitioners, were being educated, at the expense of local funds and by private subscriptions, with a view to their future employment as Native doctors. There were 248,094 cases of vaccination of which 212,979 were successful against 230,607 in 1865 of which 196,400 were successful. The total number of deaths in the Punjab is said to have amounted to 200,691 in 1866, the percentage to population being 1.32 as compared with 1.71 per cent. in 1865.

In the North-Western Provinces 534,440 patients were treated in the Dispensaries against 513,169 in 1865. The average cost of treatment per patient was about 6*d.* a head. The system in force of regulating the Government donation by the amount of private subscriptions received was found to work well. The mortality amounted to 330,076, which was composed of 193,154 males and 136,932 females. By far the largest proportion of

both sexes dying occurred under ten years of ages and between the ages of 40 and 60. The percentage of total deaths to population was 1.11 per cent. The vaccine operations of 1866 contrast very favourably with those of the preceding year, there having been an increase in the number of persons vaccinated of 37,333, and in the number of successful cases of 36,639. The cost per head of each successful case was in these provinces 8½d. The number of cases was 203,916 against 166,583 in 1865-66.

To combat disease in the Central Provinces there were 56 medical institutions. The number of patients treated at all the dispensaries was 138,969 showing an increase of 34,986 over all districts, and the average cost per case treated was 11½d. The operations of the Vaccine Department in Nagpore and Chindwarra districts contrast also very favourably with the previous year. In 1865-66 the proportion of successful cases was 55½ per cent., and in 1866-67 it was 87½ per cent. There were 22,367 cases of vaccination against 4,767 in the previous year. The general death rate amounted to 25.09 per 1,000 among the urban, and 12.76 among the rural population.

In British Burmah the medical institutions were 13 in number, at which 20,960 persons were treated, against 22,789 in the previous year. The Burmese are strongly prejudiced in favour of inoculation.

Unnatural Deaths.

Dr. R. S. Mair, of Madras, has compiled from the various Administration, Sanitary and Police Reports, statistics of unnatural deaths in several Provinces of India:—

	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Suicide.	Accidental Deaths.	Total.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
Madras ...	248	88	1,256	6,746	8,356	24,206,509	1 in 2,880
Bombay (Town) ...	5	4	29	149	187	566,119	1 in 2,996
Central Provinces ...	92	23	356	2,678	3,149	9,104,511	1 in 2,891
Punjab Territories ...	275	103	234	3,566	4,178	15,766,157	1 in 3,774
Hydrabad Assigned Districts. ..	23	5	89	559	676	1,535,935	1 in 2,772
Mysore ..	55	31	199	1,303	1,588	4,013,601	1 in 2,577
Total ...	608	254	2,163	15,082	18,117	55,194,832	1 in 3,036

Within a very short period, sometimes almost immediately after a Hindoo dies, the friends hasten to inter or burn the body. The domestic feuds that are so common amongst the Hindoos,

the revengeful spirit which actuates and clings to them, passing even from one generation to another render it very probable that advantage is taken of the great facilities which exist for obtaining poison in the bazaars, to perpetrate the most serious crime. The detected murders in Bengal were 257 or 1 in 145,937 of the population; in the North Western Provinces 319 or 1 in 87,158; in Oudh 102 or 1 in 88,235 and in British Burmah 48 or 1 in 47,355. The average in a population of 132 millions is 1 in 92,557; in England it is 1 in 91,210. The proportion of cases of culpable homicide, in a similar population, is 1 in 171,526. The proportion of suicides in a population of 55 millions is 1 in 25,300 against 1 in 15,200 in England. In India of the various methods of committing suicide, drowning occupies the first position, and after it comes hanging. In England, hanging occupies the first position, then follow poisoning, cut-throat, and lastly drowning. In India men resort to drowning and hanging as a means of self-destruction in about equal numbers, while 6 out of 7 women who commit suicide prefer the water. In England four times as many males as females destroy themselves by hanging, and four times as many males as females by cut-throat, whilst the number of males and females who commit suicide by drowning and by poison is about equal. The number of suicides by lethal weapons is exceedingly small, compared with that which exists in England. The most common causes of suicide in India are, jealousy, family discord, destitution, and physical suffering. Jealousy, with all the bitter feelings which it engenders, is the cause of a large number of female suicides. The undivided family of a Hindoo, numbering many members of different degrees of relationship, is unquestionably a fruitful source of the most serious quarrels.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Government of India provides Chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants-in-aid of the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allowances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed

only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains is twofold—Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras, and 27 in Bombay. The latter consists of 8 in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Junior. Those of the Church of England receive Rs. 500 a month as Juniors and Rs. 800 as Seniors. In 1866-67 there were 168 clergymen in the Madras Diocese. Besides the 40 on the establishment 14 received grants from Government, 57 were European and Eurasian missionaries and 52 were Native clergymen. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan of India and Ceylon. Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignitary is an Archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are appointed by the Secretary of State. The total cost of the ecclesiastical establishment in 1866-67 was £144,360, thus divided:—

Government of India for Bishop and Domestic					£
Chaplain and Archdeacon, including visitation					
allowances	...	...	...	...	9,565
Madras do. and Chaplains	...	...	...	...	36,188
Bombay and Sindh do. do.	...	...	...	...	30,278
Bengal	...	...	...	...	24,459
N. W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	15,141
Punjab	...	...	...	...	15,311
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	3,330
Oudh	...	...	...	...	3,051
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	4,579
Berar	...	...	...	...	234
Eastern Settlements	...	...	...	...	2,224

The amount expended by Protestant Missionary Societies in India is very large. No reliable statistics of Roman Catholic Societies are available. The number of English, American and Continental Protestant Missionaries in India is about 600 and the amount expended by and through them is about £300,000 a year, of which one-sixth is raised in India itself and one-twelfth is contributed by Native Churches.*

The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists and non-Christians was satisfactorily defined by Act XX of 1863. Up to that

* The Protestant Churches of Europe and America, through 50 Societies, send 2000 missionaries to Jews, Mussulmans and Pagans at an annual cost of a million sterling, and print Bibles and books for them at a further cost of half a million, through 35 Societies, or 85 in all. Of the 50 Missionary Societies 21 belong to Great Britain, 13 to the Continent, 8 to America and 8 send missionaries to the Jews alone.

year in the case of some endowments the manager had been nominated by the Government, or the nomination of the Manager had been subject to confirmation by Government. In the case of other religious endowments the management was vested in private persons. This Act provides that, in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the Manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class, Government is once for all, in the first instance, to appoint a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India must be very large, and an attempt to estimate it, as well as the endowments devoted to quasi-charitable purposes, is to be made in future annual Administration Reports. The following return shows the first attempt made to estimate the facts, but it is very imperfect, in the Central Provinces in 1867-68.

	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending worship.	Income.													
				Paid by Govern- ment.	From endowed property.						From fees and offerings.						
					In land.			In money.									
					Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Roman Catholics	15	7	3,109	5,556	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
Church of England	12	7	2,341	30,986	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
" of Scotland	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protestant Dissenters	5	1	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	0	0
Greeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unitarians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindoes	3,353	3,34	273,230	...	...	...	21,634	7	0	43,279	10	2,57,502	12	0	...	...	...
Mahomedans. { Soonee	319	20	12,110	...	...	...	3,891	0	0	2,594	12	0	1,082	0	0	...	...
{ Sheeah	32	2	795	...	...	...	51	0	0	51	0	0	430	0	0	...	...
Sikhs	7	7	15	...	...	...	10	8	9	167	8	0	150	0	0	...	...
Buddhists or Jains	241	213	6,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	0	0	4,669	0	0	...	...
Others	5	5	7	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	55	0	0	...	...
Total	3,090	3,619	298,570	45,542	0	0	25,588	15	9	46,754	14	2,66,754	12	0	...	...	...

NOTE.—The returns from the Wurdah and Narsingpore districts are blank.

CHAPTER XV.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

THE latest Parliamentary Return, published in 1868, estimates the area of India under the administration of Native Chiefs at 596,790 square miles, and the population at 47,909,199, or nearly a third of the whole area of 1,553,226 square miles and nearly a fourth of the population of 192,857,557. An attempt will be made at a nearer approximation to the truth in the following chapter. The only available materials are to be found in the eight volumes, with index, of the *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds*, made by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, when Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and published in the years 1862-1866. That work brings the Treaties and Engagements made by the Government of India with Her Majesty's feudatories within the border, and with Her Majesty's allies in Asia and the neighbouring islands and coasts of Africa, up to the Convention concluded with the Sultan of Muscat for the extension of the Telegraph line on 19th January 1865. It does not contain the Treaties and Engagements made with Asiatic powers directly by the Crown. The annual Administration Reports necessarily make only scanty references to the relations of the Government of India with Feudatory States. Only portions of these States are now under survey, and a proper census has not been taken of any. But the Government of India, for the first time in the year 1865-66, called for annual Administration Reports from the Political Agents or Residents who supervise the principal groups of Feudatory States. Reports of the condition of those in Central India, by Colonel Meade, and in Rajpootana by Colonel Keatinge, V. C., have accordingly appeared, as well as short Memoranda on Bhawalpore, the Guikwar's country, Kattywar and the administration of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Besides these the States of Travancore and Cochin have for several years been in the habit of publishing Reports similar to those issued by the purely British Administrations.

Feudatories by Patent.

The various Native Chiefs of British India may be divided into groups according as (1) they enjoy the administration of their own estates coupled with the privilege of adoption, (2) are merely great landholders without administrative powers like the Talookdars of Oudh, or (3) are pensioners only. There are a few

States, like Nepal and Sikkim, which are technically described as "in subordinate alliance," but they are practically foreign territory. There are others, like Munipore, officially considered as "protected," but they are virtually as much British territory as the ordinary feudatory states.

The Feudatories in the first rank of political importance are those on whom Lord Canning, as Viceroy, conferred the following *Sunnud* or Patent in 1862 and subsequently—"Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this *Sunnud* is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

11th March, 1862.

(Signed) CANNING."

A similar *Sunnud* was given to Mahomedan princes. Recently Her Majesty's Government in England directed that the privilege of adoption should be extended to the Maharajah of Mysore, who was deposed by Lord W. Bentinck in 1830. He had adopted a young child as his personal heir, and the boy was declared and subsequently installed as heir to the *Raj* of Mysore, which he will be permitted to administer whenever the Government of India may consider that he is competent. But Her Majesty's Government refused to restore the administration to the Maharajah. That chief, known as His Highness Maharajah Krisnaraj Wodiar Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., expired on the 27th March 1868, after a somewhat sudden illness. He was placed on the musnud in 1799, and assumed the reins of power in 1810 on the retirement of the celebrated Minister Poornia. The Commissioner of Mysore reports that, owing to protracted misrule and the oppression exercised by his subordinate officials, the Supreme Government were compelled in 1831 to interfere in the interests of the people, and to march troops into the province to subdue what had become a formidable rebellion. A full account of the measures then adopted will be found in the Administration Report for 1854-55, submitted

by the late Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B. The Residency records from 1814 to 1831, afford ample testimony that this step was not taken till repeated, though fruitless, remonstrances had been made by the Madras Government, as well as by the Government of India, on the subject of the Rajah's maladministration, and that the salutary advice given to His Highness was neglected and despised, even though it was pressed upon him personally by Sir Thomas Munro with all the weight of his authority. From such a fall there was no recovery, and although the Rajah repeatedly and pertinaciously urged his claim to restoration, that request was as persistently denied by Her Majesty's Government, and it may safely be asserted that the people of the country would have unhesitatingly demurred to any design to restore to the Raja the sovereignty which he had justly forfeited. It is, however, admitted, that although from imperfect training and inherent defects of character His Highness shewed few of the qualities of a good ruler, he was of a kindly and generous nature, and that his princely charity and consideration for his retainers and dependants, are remembered with gratitude by rich and poor alike. The boy adopted, and who succeeded on the old chief's death, is a son of Désé Urs of the Bettada Kotè family, to which house belonged His Highness' first and third wives, as well as Raneé Luchemma widow of Raja Chikka Kristnaraj, the last chief prior to the usurpation of Hyder Ali. This adoption was made in June 1865, and the boy received the name of Chamrajendra. In April 1867 Her Majesty's Government were pleased to recognize the prince as the successor of the Maharaja, and on the latter's death, the young chief was formally proclaimed as Maharajah of Mysore. The proclamation was read out at Bangalore with due solemnity in the presence of the garrison and all the inhabitants, and was publicly notified, with similar ceremony, at Mysore and all the other principal towns of the province. The present Maharaja is about five years old, and he is to receive such a training as will enable him to fill worthily the exalted station to which he is destined. The number of dependants and followers of the late Maharaja aggregated more than 10,000, and steps have been taken to reduce these overgrown establishments, as well as to liquidate outstanding claims, and to make an inventory of all the property. The Supreme Government have enjoined liberality in adjusting the claims of all old and faithful servants of his late Highness, and in pursuance of these instructions, pensions and gratuities in excess of the scale prescribed for servants of Her Majesty's Government, have been awarded to those persons who have not been retained in the young Maharajah's service.

Roll of Feudatories.

The Feudatories of the first class, or with Patents guaranteeing adoption, are 152 in number and are as follows, arranged alphabetically :—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Akulote Rajah,	Satara.
Alipoora Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Bansda Chief,	Kolapore.
Baonee Nawab,	Central India.
Banswara Chief,	Rajpootana.
Beejah Chief,	Punjab.
Behree Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Behut Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Belaspore Chief,	Punjab.
Benares Rajah,	Benares.
Beronda Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Bhaghul Chief,	Punjab.
Bhopal Begun,	Central India.
Bhownuggur Chief,	Sholapore.
Bhughat Chief,	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief,	Punjab.
Blurtpore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Bikaneer Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Bijna Chief,	Bundlecund.
Boondee Rajah,	Rajpootana.
Bulsun Chief,	Punjab.
Bunganpully Jagheerdar,	Bombay.
Bussahir Chief,	Punjab.
Bustar Rajah,	Central Provinces.
Six Callinjer Chobeys,	Bundlecund.
Cambay Nawab,	Bombay.
Cashmere Maharajah,	Punjab.
Chirkaree Rajah,	Central India.
Chumba Chief,	Punjab.
Chutterpore Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Cochin Rajah,	Cochin.
Cooch Behar Rajah,	Assam.
Sixteen Chiefs, Tributary Mehals,	Orissa.
Dewas Chief,	Central India.
Dhar Chief,	Central India.
Dhamee Chief,	Punjab.
Dholepore Rana,	Rajpootana.
Dhoorwee Chief,	Bundlecund.
Doojana Nawab,	Punjab.
Durkote Chief,	Punjab.
Dhurmipore Chief,	Kolhapore.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Doongurpore Chief,	Rajpootana.
Dufflay Jagheerदार of Jhutt,	Satara.
Duttia Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Edur Chief,	Kolhapore.
Furreedkote Rajah,	Punjab.
Gerowlee Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Ghurwal Rajah,	N. W. Provinces.
Gourihar Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Guikwar,	Baroda.
Holkar,	Central India.
Jessulmere Chief,	Rajpootana.
Jeypore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Jheend Rajah,	Punjab.
Jhallawar Rana,	Satara.
Jignee Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Joobul Chief,	Punjab.
Joonogurh Nawab,	Bombay.
Joudhpore Chief,	Rajpootana.
Jowrah Nawab,	Central India.
Jussoo Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Karoude Rajah,	Central Provinces.
Keonthul Chief,	Punjab.
Kerowlee Chief,	Rajpootana.
Kishengurh Chief,	Rajpootana.
Khulsea Chief,	Punjab.
Kolhapore Rajah,	Kolhapore.
Koomharsein Chief,	Punjab.
Koonhiar Chief,	Punjab.
Kotah Chief,	Rajpootana.
Kothur Chief,	Punjab.
Kothee Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Kunnya Dham Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Kuppoorthulla Rajah,	Punjab.
Kutch Chief,	Guzerat.
Logassie Jagheerदार,	Bundlecund.
Loharoo Nawab,	Punjab.
Makraie Chief,	Central Provinces.
Maleir Kotla Nawab,	Punjab.
Moodhole Chief,	Southern Mahratta Country.
Mundee Chief,	Punjab.
Mungal Chief,	Punjab.
Myhere Chief,	Bundlecund.
Mylong Chief,	Punjab.
Mysore Mah. Rajah,	Mysore.
Nabha Rajah,	Punjab.
Nagode Chief,	Bundlecund.

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Nakuu Chief,	Punjab.
Nalagurh Chief,	Punjab.
Nimbalkur Jagheerdar of Phulton,	Satara.
Nowanuggur Chief,	Kolhapore.
Nyagaon Rohai Jagheerdar,	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharajah,	Rajpootana.
Paharee Chief,	Bundlecund.
Patowdee Nawab,	Punjab.
Pahlumpore Dewan,	Bombay.
Poodocotta Chief,	Poodocottah.
Punnah Raja,	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithee Nidhee,	Satara.
Punt Sucho,	Satara.
Pertabgurh Rajah,	Rajpootana.
Five Putwurdhuns,	Southern Mahratta Country.
Puttiala Maharajah,	Punjab.
Radhumpore Nawab,	Bombay.
Rajpeepia Chief,	Kolhapore.
Ramdroog Chief,	Southern Mahratta Country.
Rampore Nawab,	Rohilecund.
Rewah Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Sawant Waree Chief,	Sawant Waree.
Serohi Chief,	Rajpootana.
Shahpoora Rajah,	N. W. Provinces.
Sindia Maharajah,	Central India.
Sohawul Chief,	Bundlecund.
Sooket Chief,	Punjab.
Sucheen Nawab,	Bombay.
Sundoor Chief,	Madras.
Sumpthur Rajah,	Bundlecund.
Sirdar Shumshere Sing Sindhanwal,	Punjab.
Surcela Chief,	Bundlecund.
Tahree Chief,	Bundlecund.
Tej Sing,	Punjab.
Touk Nawab,	Rajpootana.
Toree Chief,	Bundlecund.
Travancore Maharajah,	Travancore.
Turoch Chief,	Punjab.
Ulwur Chief,	Rajpootana.

Salutes.

On 26th June 1867 the Queen in Council ordered the following revised table of salutes to be strictly observed and attended to:—

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
1	The Maharajah of Nepal	21
2	The Ameer of Cabul	21
3	The Sultan of Muscat	21
4	The Sultan of Zanzibar	21
5	The Nizam of the Deccan	21
6	The Gaekwar of Baroda	21
7	The Maharajah of Mysore	21
8	Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior	19*
9	Maharajah Holkar of Indore	19*
10	The Begum of Bhopal	19*
11	The Maharana of Meywar (Oodeypore)	19
12	The Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere	19
13	The Khan of Khelat	19
14	The Maharajah of Travancore	19
15	The Rajah of Kolhapore	19
16	The Nawab Nazim of Bengal	19
17	The Maharajah of Jeypore	17
18	The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpore)	17
19	The Maharajah of Puttiala	17
20	The Maha Rao of Kotah	17
21	The Maharajah of Rewah	17
22	The Rao of Kutch	17
23	The Rajah of Cochin	17
24	The Maharajah of Bikaner	17
25	The Nawab of Bhawalpore	17
26	The Maharao Rajah of Boondee	* 17
27	The Maharajah of Kerowlee	17
28	The Maharajah of Bhurtpore	17
29	The Nawab of Tonk	17
30	The Deb Rajah of Bootan	15
31	The Maharajah of Sikkim	15
32	The Maharajah of Oorcha (Tehree)	15
33	The Maharajah of Kishengurh	15
34	The Maharao Rajah of Ulwar	15
35	The Rana of Dholepore	15
36	The Maha Rawul of Jessalmere	15
37	The Maha Raj Rana of Jhallawar	15
38	The Rajah of Pertabgurh	15
39	The Rajah of Dhar	15
40	The Two Chiefs of Dewas, each	15
41	The Maharajah of Duttia	15
42	The Maha Rawul of Banswara	15
43	The Maharajah of Edur	15

* Receive salutes of 21 guns within limits of their respective territories.

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
44	Meer Ali Moograd of Khyrpore ..	15
45	The Rao of Serohi ..	15
46	The Maha Rawul of Doongurpore ..	15
47	The Nawab of Rampore ...	13
48	The Nawab of Jowra ...	13
49	The Rajah of Cooch Behar ...	13
50	The Rajah of Tipperah ...	13
51	The Maharajah of Benares ...	13
52	The Rajah of Jhceud ...	11
53	The Rajah of Nabha ...	11
54	The Rajah of Kuppoothulla ...	11
55	The Rajah of Sumptur ...	11
56	The Nawab of Joonagurh ...	11
57	The Jam of Nowanuggur ...	11
58	The Thakoor of Bhowanuggur ...	11
59	The Rajah of Rutlam ...	11
60	The Maharajah of Punnah ...	11
61	The Maharajah of Chirkaree ...	11
62	The Rajah of Bijawur ...	11
63	The Rajah of Chatterpore ...	11
64	The Rajah of Mundee ...	11
65	The Dewan of Pahlunpore ...	11
66	The Rajah of Rajjeepla ...	11
67	The Nawab of Radhunpore ...	11
68	The Rana of Porebunder ...	11
69	The Rajah of Draugdra ...	11
70	The Rajah of Adjeighur ...	11
71	The Nawab of Cambay ...	11
72	The Rajah of Sillana ...	11
73	The Rajah of Seetamhow ...	11
74	The Rawnt of Rajgurh ...	11
75	The Rajah of Nursinghur ...	11
76	The Rajah of Jhnboca ...	11
77	The Rajah of Chumba ...	11
78	The Nawab of Baonce ...	11
79	The Rajah of Sirmoor ...	11
80	The Rajah of Sooket ...	11
81	The Rajah of Furreedkote ...	11
82	The Rajah of Khyloor ...	11
83	The Sir Dessae of Sawunt Waree ...	9
84	The Nawab of Malcir Kotla ...	9
85	The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore ...	9
86	The Rajah of Barria ...	9

No.	Names.	No. of Guns.
87	The Rana of Burwanee ...	9
88	The Rajah of Nagode ...	9
89	The Rana of Ali Rajpore ...	9
90	The Rana of Loonawarra ...	9
91	The Nawab or Babee of Balasinore ...	9
92	The Rajah of Soanli ...	9
93	Native Chiefs at Aden ...	9 to 12
94	The Rajah of Nudaon ...	7
1	Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, G. C. S. I. ...	21*
2	Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B. ...	19*
3	Ranojee Rao Sindia, Chota Maharajah of Gwalior ...	17†
4	Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I. ...	17*
5	Prince Azeem Jah, of Arcot ...	15*
6	Her Highness the Koodsia Begum of Bhopal (Bhood-shahee) ...	15*
7	Maharajah of Vizianagram ...	13‡

The Estates of Feudatories.

We classify the Feudatories, giving, where possible, the area and population of their estates according as they are under the direct supervision of the Madras, Bombay or Supreme Governments. Our Feudatories have many feudatories of their own, particulars regarding whom we cannot give. Pensioners are marked with an asterisk and Mussulmans in italics.

MADRAS.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
*Prince Azim Jah ...	Carnatic ...			30,000
Maharajah of Travancore, G. C. S. I. ...	Travancore ...	6,653	1,262,647	448,063
Rajah of Cochin ...	Cochin ...	1,131	399,060	96,301
Rajah of Poodocottah ...	Poodocottah ...	1,037	268,750	32,413
Jaghirdar of Banganpully ...	Cuddapah ...	500	35,200	16,617
Rajah of Sandoor ...	Bellary ...	145	13,446	3,782
Ali Rajah ...	Cannanore and Southern Laccadive Islands.		1,000	2,000
Carried forward ...		9,466	1,980,103	629,176

* For life.

† Within limits of the Gwalior territory.

‡ On every occasion of visiting and leaving the Bengal Presidency.

BOMBAY.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Brought forward ..		9,466	1,980,103	629,176
Rajah of Akulkote ...	Akulkote	986	77,339	15,000
The Punt Sueho ...		500	110,193	12,000
The Punt Prithee Nidhee ...		350	67,967	7,500
The Dnflay ...	S. Koukan	700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur ...		400	47,100	75,000
The Wackur ...				664
Rajah of Kolhapore...	Kolhapore	3,184	546,156	100,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree ..	Sawuntwaree	900	152,206	20,000
Do. of Jamkhundee ...	Southern Mahratta Jagherdars			25,000
Do. of Meeraj ...				23,000
Do. of Koornndwar ...				15,000
Do. of Sangleo ...				35,000
Do. of Randroog ...	The Bhawar			5,000
Do. of Moodhole ...	The Gorepuray			10,000
* The Angria Family ...	Colaba			5,356
The Seedee of Jinjeera ...	Jinjeera	324	71,000	17,000
* The Granddaughters of the Nawab of Surat ...	Surat			10,000
Nawab of Sucheen ...	Sucheen		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Banda ...	Banda		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore ...	Dhurumpore		15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar ...	Jowar	300	8,000	2,590
* Descendants of Nawab of Daryoach				
Nawab of Cambay ...	Cambay	350	175,000	35,000
The Gukwar ...	Baroda	4,399	1,710,404	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Okamundul, Joona- ghur, Nowannggur, Bhown- unggur, Jafferabad, Wadwar and Rajkote ...	Kutch	21,000	1,475,685	865,270
Rao of Kutch ...		6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlumpore Agency contain- ing 11 States, Pahlumpore, Radlumpore, Warge, Teznera and 7 Hindoo States ...		6,041	321,645	64,090
Maheekanta (The Rajah of Elur is the only powerful Chief) ...		4,000	311,046	51,400
Rajah of Rajpeeppla ...	Rewakanta	4,500		27,500
Rajah of Baria ...		1,600		7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore ...		3,000		10,000
Rajah of Loonawara ...		1,736		4,200
Chief of Soruth ...		900		2,200
The Babee of Balasore ...		400		4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of ...				19,000
Carried forward ...		71,536	7,569,160	2,877,546

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Lower Bengal.				£
Brought forward ...		71,536	7,569,160	2,877,546
*The Nawab Nazim of Bengal	Moorshedabad			160,000
Rajah of Jyntia ...	Assam			600
5 Cossyah States ...				
Rajah of Nungklow ...		10,000	368,925	
Rajah of Molecm ...				
Rajah of Manipore ...	Cooch Behar	7,581	500,000	1 425
Rajah of Hill Tipperah ...		7,632		
Rajah of Cooch Behar ...		1,287	80,000	69,109
21 Mehals forming S. W. Frontier Agency ...				
16 Tributary Mehals of Cutch	Chota Nagpore	42,500	1,000,000	100,000
	Orissa	16,608	750,000	
North-Western Provinces.				
The Nawab of Rampore ...	Rohilcund	890	481,961	100,000
Maharajah of Benares ...	Benares		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal ...	Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpoora ...	Ajmere		100,000	30,000
Rajah of Tehree ...	Kumaon		200,000	8,000
Punjab.				
*Maharajah Dhuleep Singh ...	England			40,000
Maharajah of Pattialla ...	6 Cis-Sutlej and Delhi States	5,412	1,586,000	300,000
Rajah of Jheend ...		1,236	311,000	40,000
Chief of Nabha ...		863	276,000	40,000
Chief of Khulsea ...		155	62,000	
Chief of Malva Kolla ...	Delhi	165	46,200	10,000
Rajah of Furreedkote ...		643	51,000	
80 Minor Jaghirdars ...				83,184
Nawab of Doojana ...				6,000
Khan of Loharoo ...	Hill States			4,500
Rajah of Sirmoor or Nahun ...			75,795	
Rajah of Kubler or Belaspore ...			66,848	7,000
Chief of Hindon ...			49,678	6,000
Rajah of Bussahir ...	Hill States		45,015	7,000
Rajah of Keonthul ...			18,083	3,000
Chief of Baghul ...			22,305	3,500
Rana of Joobul ...			17,262	1,800
Rana of Bhujee ...			9,001	1,500
Rana of Koonharsein ...			7,829	700
Carried forward ...		171,011	14,197,062	3,910,864

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
	<i>Punjab.</i>			£
Brought forward	...	171,011	14,197,062	3,910,864
Rana of Kothar	...		3,990	500
Rana of Dharu	...		2,853	400
Rana of Bughat	...			
Chief of Bulsun	...		4,892	600
Chief of Mylong	...		7,358	800
Thakoor of Beejah	...		981	200
Thakoor of Turoch	...		3,082	250
Thakoor of Koonhar	...		1,906	300
Rana of Mungul	...		917	100
Chief of Durkottee	...		500	61
Nawab of Bhamulpore	Mooltan	2483	364,502	30,000
Maharajah of Jummo	Cashmere	25,000	700,000	400,000
Rajah of Kuppoothulla	...	598	212,721	57,700
Rajah of Mundee	...	1,080	130,259	30,000
Rajah of Chumba	...	3,216	120,000	12,000
Rajah of Sooket	...	420	44,552	8,000
	<i>Trans. Sutlej States</i>			
<i>Directly under the Government of India.</i>				
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar	...	11,614	1,161,140	266,127
Maharajah of Jeypore	...	15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar	...	35,672	1,783,600	350,000
Maharao of Boondce	...	2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah	...	5,000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar	...	2,500	226,000	150,000
Nawab of Tonk	...	2,370	320,419	101,751
Lawa	...			
Maharajah of Kerowlee	...	1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh	...	720	100,000	22,570
Maharao of Dholepore	...	1,250	192,382	109,437
Maharajah of Bhurtpore	...	1,974	743,710	263,692
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur	...	3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaner	...	17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere	...	12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohi	...	3,020	55,000	20,338
The Rawul of Doongurpore	...	1,000	100,000	12,600
The Rawul of Banswarra	...	1,500	150,000	12,600
Rajah of Pertabgurh	...	1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindia	...		2,500,000	110,970
Maharajah Holkar	...	8,318	576,000	330,000
Bagum of Bhopal	...	6,764	663,656	240,000
Rajah of Dhar	...	2,091	125,000	45,700
Chief of Dewas	...	256	25,000	25,900
Nawab of Jowra	...	872	86,456	65,524
Carried forward	...	342,831	29,136,638	7,704,331

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward	..	312,831	29,136,638	£ 7,704,331
Rajah of Rutlam	..	500	94,839	17,179
Rajah of Sillana	..	103	88,978	24,900
Rajah of Sactamhow	..			
Chief of Punth Peeploa	..			
„ Peeploa	..			
Thakoor of Jawasca	..			
„ Nowbarra	..			
„ Sheogurh	..			
„ Dabree	..			
„ Biebrode	..			
„ Kaloohera	..			
„ Nurnu	..			
„ Jalgurh	..			
„ Peepia	..			
„ Nowgong	..			
„ Datann	..			
„ Agraoda	..			
„ Dhoolatia	..			
„ Bilola	..			
„ Burdia	..			
Chief of Johut	..		7,000	800
„ Mntwarra	..			200
„ Khuttwarra	..			120
„ Ruttonmal	..			60
„ Mirajpore	..			
„ Jhabooa	..	1,500	60,000	12,300
„ Neemkhera or Tirla	..			
„ Chota Burkhera or	..			
„ Sorepore	..			
„ Mota Burkhera	..			
„ Kalee Bource	..			
Thakoor of Mooltan	..			
„ Kuchee Baroda	..			
„ Tukthgnh	..			
„ Baisola or Dhotia	..			
Rajah of Nurnu	..			
Thakoor of Bhadoora	..			
„ Khaltoun	..			
„ Sirsee	..			
Rajah of Ragoogurh	..			
„ Baroda	..			
Thakoor of Burra	..			
Chief of Burwannee	..	3,000	24,171	6,800
Chief of Barudpoora	..			
„ Jamna or Dabir	..			
„ Rajgurh, Ghurree or	..			
„ Bhysa Kheree, Sil-	..			
„ lance & Bukhtgurh	..			
Carried forward	..	347,934	29,411,626	7,766,690

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward		347,934	29,411,626	£ 7,766,699
Chief of Chandgurih	Nimar Agency (Guaranteed Chiefs)			
„ Jantece				
„ Chota Kusrawul				
Thakoor of Pitharee	Indore Central Agency : Mediatized Chiefs.			
„ Baglee				
„ Karodia				
„ Tonk				
„ Patharee				
„ Dhungong				
„ Singlaana				
„ Bacc				
„ Mayne				
„ Dhanra				
„ Kunjara				
„ Ragoogurih.				
„ Kaytha				
„ Khursee				
„ Jhalaria	Bhopal Agency : Mediatized Chiefs.	162		
„ Poonghat		80		
„ Bhojakeree		68		
Chief of Koorai			22,319	7,500
„ Mahomedgurih			4,000	700
„ Basowda			5,000	700
„ Rajghur				
„ Nursingurih				
„ Khilechepore				
„ Larawut				
„ Patharee				
„ Agra Burkhara				
„ Dubla Dheer				
„ Dhuna Kherce				
„ Khumalporo				
„ Dubla Ghosee				
„ Khursia				
„ Jhalera				
„ Heerapore				
„ Ramgurih				
„ Kakurkherce				
„ Sootalea				
„ Jalria Bheel				
„ Gagronee				
Koonwar Chae Singh		96,337		
Julwant Singh				
Lutehman Singh & Isroo Singh				
Salim Singh				
Carried forward		444,581	29,442,975	7,775,599

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward		411,581	20,442,975	£ 6,775,599
Sohawal ...	Bundelcund Agency.	22,100	3,170,000	635,800
Jignee ...				
Chatterpore ...				
Chirkary ...				
Ajeygurh ...				
Bijawur ...				
Dottin ...				
Myhere ...				
Nagode ...				
Oorchia ...				
Punmah ...				
Rewah ...				
Sumphur ...				
The Nizam of Hyderabad ...	Deccan.	95,337	10,666,080	1,650,000
The Maharajah of Mysore ...	Mysore.			150,000
* The Titular King of Oudh ...	Calcutta.			120,000
* The Amcers of Siadh ...	Sindh, &c.			31,275
Grand Total ..		502,318	43,279,055	10,372,674

Tribute from Feudatories, 1866-67.

<i>Government of India.</i>		£	₹
Tributes from the undermentioned States.			
Various Petty States	...	11,983	
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Choute Contributions.	...	10,811	
Bhopal	...	13,636	
Various Petty States	...	27,956	
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>			64,396
Jeypore	...	40,000	
Jondhpore	...	21,300	
Odeypore	...	9,405	
Doongerpore	...	2,739	
Banswatra	...	2,730	
Kotah	...	42,472	
Boondce	...	4,000	
Jhalwar	...	8,000	
Various Petty States	...	10,588	
Contributions.			
Odeypore	...	1,975	
<i>Punjab</i>			148,218
Tribute.			
Sokeith	...	1,100	
Mundee	...	9,560	
Kapoorthalla	...	13,100	
Chumha	...	1,000	
Various Petty States	...	2,114	
<i>Madras.</i>			27,205
Peshwash and Subsidiy.			
Mysore Government	...	2,24,584	
Travancore ditto	...	7,524	
Cochin ditto	...	18,000	
<i>Bombay and Siadh.</i>			315,106
Tribute.			
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	...	14,021	
Kattywar Tribute	...	50,184	
Various Petty States	...	8,003	
Contributions.			
Jaghecdars, Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	...	4,108	
Total Tributes and Contributions from Native States		£ 620,245	

Allowances to Feudatories and Pensioners, 1866-67.

<i>Government of India.</i>	£	£	£
Pension of Wazed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude ..	110,000		
Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Duleep Singh ..	1,100		
Pension to Ally Bahadur, ex-Newah of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally ..	3,300		
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippon Sultan ..	3,800		
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg ..	807		
Compensation	5,837		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	1,279		
Pension exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	18,056		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	15,492		
Total Government of India ..	£	150,920	
<i>Oude.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Nowab Malka Jehan	6,750		
Newab Sooltan Begum	600		
Malk Nooran Newab Rookya Sooltan Begum ..	1,800		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	20,407		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	48,684		
Manoe Compensation	672		
Miscellaneous	4,083		
Total Oude ..	£	92,686	
<i>Central Provinces.</i>			
Gond Rajah Sulliman Shah	9,794		
Janoojee Rao Blonslah Rajah Bahadur, and the widows of the late Ruler ..	17,875		
Trimbuckjee Nana Asoher Rao	917		
Eshwunt Rao Goojur	3,271		
Purbut Rao Goojur	599		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	6,316		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	40,584		
Total Central Provinces ..	£	88,358	340,964
<i>East and West Berar.</i>			
Pensions to Mahratta Sullanadars	3,869		
Mahratta Choute	10,811		
Political Pensions, including charitable and religious grants ..	2,155		
Total East and West Berar ..	£		16,835
<i>Eastern Settlements.</i>			
Political Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	2,886		
Ditto under Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	1,379		
Local Pensions (Compensation to Landowners) ..	763		
Total Eastern Settlements ..	£		5,028
<i>Bengal.</i>			
Stipends and Allowance of the Nizamut.			
His Highness Nawab Nazim's Personal Allowance ..	67,151		
Her Highness Munnee Begum	45,144		
Munnee and Bukoo Begums Establishments ..	2,138		
Rajmohal Family	2,759		
Syed Azeem Ally Khan	4,923		
Raisoonissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah) ..	9,150		
Syed Sufdarah Khan	870		
Newab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah) ..	4,107		
Newab Mulkeemunnegah Begum (second wife of ditto) ..	4,107		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ..	14,057		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ..	22,100		
		176,506	
Carried forward		176,506	362,827

	£	£	£
Brought forward		176,506	362,827
<i>Bengal. — Continued.</i>			
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Rajah Bhooip Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing)	2,337		
Unno-chutter charges paid in Cuttack	591		
Compensation to the Bhootesahs for the resumption of Dooars in Assam	3,500		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	1,488		
		7,929	
Compensations.			
<i>Salt.</i>			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	51,970		
<i>Sugar.</i>			
Compensations exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	1,190		
Compensations not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	1,971		
		55,431	
Total Bengal	£		239,866
<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ishreepersad Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares	7,500		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each	9,214		
Rajah Bulwant Sing	2,209		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maftee Tenures	10,152		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	14,848		
Ex Rajah of Coorg	3,070		
		47,011	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	3,332		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum	12,156		
		15,508	
Sayer Compensation.			
Rajah Mohender Sing	2,209		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum	5,053		
		7,262	
Total North-Western Provinces	£		69,781
<i>Punjab.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Rajah Hukht Ally	1,540		
Murda Sing	880		
Rajah Fyzulub Khan	917		
Rajah Joswant Sing	917		
Sirdar Saleh Mahomed Khan	1,100		
Mohun Loll	550		
Bahadoor Jhang Khan	169		
Sirdar Dewah Sing	660		
Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan	87		
Sir Soetan Secunder	550		
Nazir Khuralla	750		
Mirza Ellahce Bux	500		
Ajoodiah Pershad	650		
Stipends of Rances of deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependents and Adherents	3,986		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maftee Tenures	24,929		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	21,070		
		63,254	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pension of Mirza Ellahce Bux	875		
Pension of Rance Kissen Kour of the late Rajah Indub Ghur	550		
Pension of Kour Khoshal Sing	500		
Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum	36,051		
		37,975	
Carried forward		101,225	674,477

	£	£	£
Brought forward		101,229	672,477
<i>Punjab.</i> —Continued.			
Sayer Compensation.			
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished		3,472	
Total Punjab	£		104,701
<i>MADRAS.</i>			
<i>Tanjore.</i>			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions, &c.	41,058		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Amcer Sing	909		
		41,968	
<i>Masulipatam.</i>			
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam		3,456	
<i>Coast Districts.</i>			
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal		4,011	
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resumed Lands, Officers and Privileges, including Salt Compensations	98,483		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	4,165		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	4,908		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jagueldars, and Easmdars, &c.	27,047		
		134,616	
<i>Carnatic.</i>			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late Nawabs, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c.	55,707		
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azem Jah Bahadoor	12,700		
Payment to the French Government at Pondichery, on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pottah at Masulipatam	355		
		68,822	
<i>Kurnool.</i>			
Stipends to the Family and Dependants of the Nawab of Kurnool		10,718	
Total Madras	£		263,591
<i>Bombay and Sindh.</i>			
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Nawab of Surat		9,167	
Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor		4,637	
Acesalch Maharaaj		5,500	
Subsidy to the Khan of Khelat		5,000	
Portals Rao Goojurr		1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 10,000 per annum		5,949	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commutations		39,462	
Easmdars and Surranjanulars		386,109	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations		24,558	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lalej		1,244	
Allowances, &c., to the ex Amcers of Sindh, and others		25,393	
Commutation of fractional parts of Easms		11,200	
Cristna Rao Wittul		2,202	
Dewasthan and Wurshasun Allowances		149,506	
Total Bombay and Sindh	£		671,234
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. £			1,712,003

Political Agencies and Foreign Services.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		£	£	£
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts :				
Salaries and Allowances, Establishments, and Con-				
tingent charges	...	54,319		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	...	34,255		
Sundry Items	...	762		
			89,327	
<i>Central Provinces.</i>				
Durbar Presents	...	....	287	
<i>British Burmah.</i>				
Political Establishments and charges, including ex-				
penses on account of State prisoners	...	6,076		
Mission to Mandalay	...	3,820		
			9,896	
<i>Eastern Settlements.</i>				
Miscellaneous	...	....	5	
<i>Bengal.</i>				
Political Establishments and charges	...	2,173		
Durbar Presents, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives				
of rank, &c.	...	921		
Bhootan charges	...	426		
			3,820	
<i>North Western Provinces.</i>				
Political Establishments and charges	...	32,674		
Sundry Items	...	378		
			33,052	
<i>Punjab.</i>				
Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political				
Establishments and charges	...	5,339		
Durbar Presents	...	3,747		
Sundry Items	...	1,990		
			10,976	
<i>Madræs.</i>				
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts : Salaries, Es-				
tablishments, and Contingent charges	...	8,955		
Charges on account of State prisoners	...	168		
			9,123	
<i>Bombay and Sindh.</i>				
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts : Salaries, Es-				
tablishments, and Contingent charges	...	60,801		
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Native of rank, &c.	...	3,269		
Sundry Items	...	17,733		
			81,803	
Total Political Agencies and Foreign Services	£	.....	.....	238,289

The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaties of alliance, either equal or to protect them, are Burmah, Sikkim, Nepal, Afghanistan, Persia, Kelat, Beyla and Hedge. With the Sultan of Muscat, the Sultan of Zanzibar, Shoa, and several of the maritime tribes on the coast of Arabia and Africa, it has conventions with the object of stopping the slave trade.

There are also engagements with the Tumongong of Johore and the chiefs of the Malayan Peninsula, now under the colonial Government of the Straits Settlements.

Travancore.

Justice.—An improved system of Registration was organized. The regulation was based upon the British Indian Act compelling registration of all deeds relating to immoveable property, and also giving free scope to the registration of deeds relating to moveable property. A regulation was enacted amending the law relating to the limitation of suits by postponing for another year the operation of the statute of limitation. This measure was taken in compliance with the representations of a number of landholders, who considered that they would be losers to a large extent through inability to prosecute in the year itself. In the 4 Zillah and 19 Moonsiffs Courts filed during the year 26,873 original suits which, added to 5,242 pending, made the number there were before these courts 32,115. There were also 587 suits readmitted under the Civil Procedure Code and 57 for review of judgment. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 22,67,714. They were thus disposed of:—9,665 were decided in favour of plaintiff, 1,464 for defendant, 3,911 disposed of on agreement, 3,390 dismissed for default and 520 otherwise judicially disposed of, leaving a balance of undecided suits amounting to 13,913. Of these 11,948 had been on the files under six months, 1,109 above six months and under one year, 686 above one and under two years, 104 above two and under three years, 53 under five years and 13 under six years. Of the 26,863 original suits in the Zillah and Moonsiffs Courts 619 were suits between "Jammies" and their tenants, 56 related to division of Tarawad property, 2,115 were otherwise connected with land, 967 were connected with houses or other fixed property, 21,003 with debts and wages, 14 were suits for damages for violation of caste privileges, 23 were regarding division of property among Brahmins and Sudras, 4 among Numboories and 79 were suits for inheritance among the Makkathayam classes of Travancore such as Syrians, Moplas and carpenters. The Zillah Courts filed 557 appellate suits which, with those pending, made the number on the files 756 valued at Rs. 43,211. They were thus disposed of:—180 for the Plaintiff, 197 for Defendant, 60 disposed of by agreement, 24 dismissed for default, 13 remanded to lower court; 304 decrees were confirmed, 46 modified and 124 reversed. The average interval between the file of an appeal and its disposal was 4 weeks 9½ days. The balance left un-

decided was 284 suits none of which had been on the files above three years. Twenty-nine out of 44 original civil suits valued at Rs. 625 were disposed of in the Zillah or Small Cause Courts and 4 out of 13 appeals. The Sudder Courts filed 200 appeals, 14 special appeals and 7 reinvestigations making, with the cases pending on the files, 456 suits valued at Rs. 2,04,876. These were all disposed of except 157. Thus the number of original suits filed in the several Courts, which had risen from 5,374 in the year 1855 to 20,077, in 1866 rose to the remarkable figure of 27,520. The number of appeals during the year was 557, or 5 per cent. of the appealable decrees, and the greater part of them resulted in the confirmation of the original awards. The value of all the suits filed in the year amounted to the large sum of 25,00,000 Rs. while the corresponding amount for the preceding year was 18,40,000 Rs.

Three Criminal cases involving 21 prisoners were carried over the year 1866-67 on the rolls of the Zillah Courts, and 364 fresh cases involving 735 prisoners were added to them. Out of these 367 cases 323 involving 638 prisoners were finally disposed of, 31 cases and 97 prisoners were disposed of after confirmation from the Sudder. The sentences passed were as follows,—29 prisoners to flogging, 207 to imprisonment under one year, 40 to imprisonment for two years, 9 to imprisonment under three years, 31 fined, 49 sentenced to furnish security and 273 acquitted. The Sudder sentenced 17 men to imprisonment under one year, 15 to imprisonment under three years, 29 to periods of imprisonment between three and seven years and 10 to imprisonment for life. One man was sentenced to capital punishment, 3 were fined, 2 sentenced to furnish security and 20 realised. Thirteen criminal cases left undecided. The Sudder received 35 criminal appeals, 19 of which were confirmed, 12 modified and 3 reversed. The ratio of acquittals to the total number of prisoners tried was 37 per cent.

Police.—The number of charges on the files of the Police during the year 1866-67 was 16,198, which is in excess of that of the preceding year by 1,356. This excess was entirely in the number of petty offences. The number of charges undecided at the end of the year was 13. Of these cases, only 352, or about 2 per cent., were sent up for trial to the higher tribunal. Six per cent. were females. The 718 persons involved in graver crimes were 539 Hindus, 110 Christians; and 99 Mussulmans. Of these 35 were females. Of the 16,951 persons convicted by the Police, 14,477 were punished only with fine; 1,199 only with imprisonment; 100 only with whipping; 336 with imprisonment and

fine; 61 with imprisonment and whipping; 3 with whipping, imprisonment and fine. The amount of fines awarded by the Police was 48,652 Rs. Of this 11,307 Rs. were commuted to imprisonment; 32,434 Rs. were recovered including arrears and 491 Rs. remained unrecovered. Of the 1,599 imprisoned 303 were sentenced to hard labour for periods not exceeding three months. The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Police was 7 days, and in the committal to the higher Courts 15 days. Of the offences 3,792 or about 23 per cent. were against the person, 1,415 or 9 per cent., against property; 1,615 or nearly 10 per cent., were disputes scarcely constituting criminal offences, 146 or 1 per cent., smuggling; 3 against coinage, and the rest were miscellaneous, including 17 cases of forgery and 9 of perjury. Of the offences against the person, 3,624 or 95 per cent. were petty assaults. There were 22 cases of culpable homicide, four of which were dismissed by the Police, and the remaining 18 were sent up to the higher Courts. There were 89 charges of robbery, of which 17 were gang robberies. The most serious of these was one committed at Veehoor in Yettomanoor District, the property represented to have been carried off being 23,000 Rs. The property stolen in all the cases was 67,509 Rs., the amount proved to have been lost 17,618 Rs. and the amount recovered by the Police, 8,306 Rs. The number of officials convicted was 233; of these 127 were dismissed or suspended; 70 fined; 26 imprisoned, and 10 imprisoned and fined. Forty-seven Sircar servants were charged with bribery, 62 with fraudulent entries in accounts; 72 with criminal misappropriation, and 131 with illegal acts of other descriptions. The number of accidental deaths was 188; the number of deaths by suicide was 36. The total number of Police petitions received at the Dewan's Cutchery was 2,643, of which 147 were appeals from the decisions of the Dewan Peishcars. Of these appeals 49 were reversed or modified. The number of officials brought to trial for criminal practices was 312.

The number of convicts in the several jails was 580 and 474 were admitted during the year making a total of 1063. Of these 503 were released on expiration of sentence and 22 died, leaving 538 convicts remaining at the end of the year. This is 51 less than in the preceding year. Two of the convicts admitted during the year, were females. The prisoners were of the following classes:—14 Brahmins, 390 other Hindus, 67 Christians and 67 Mohamedans. The average daily strength in the jails was 557 and the average rate of mortality was 3-9-10ths per cent. of the average daily strength. There was only one death from cholera,

none from small-pox. The amount of charges on account of the Jail establishment was 31,419 Rs., giving an average cost of 56 Rs., per convict for a year, exceeding the rate of the previous year by 4 Rs. The prisoners were employed chiefly on the public roads and gardens. An attempt made at the substitution of intramural labour was abandoned.

Revenue.—The following statement shows the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under review as compared with those for the previous year :—

Receipts.			1865-66.	1866-67.
1	Land Revenue	...	16,40,455	16,77,654
2	Miscellaneous Do.	...	7,15,637	6,26,046
3	Customs	...	2,50,805	3,07,597
4	Arrack and Opium	...	86,086	83,440
5	Tobacco	...	7,35,879	7,41,122
6	Pepper	...	79,394	30,503
7	Salt	...	7,04,316	8,06,722
8	Cardamoms and other goods	...	1,15,132	82,158
9	Timber	...	24,086	41,677
10	Interest on Government Securities	...	85,750	47,519
11	Arrears of revenue collected in the year	...	43,094	38,381
			44,80,634	44,82,819
Balance in favour of Sircar			1,23,642	
Disbursements.				
1	The Dewasom or Religious Institutions	...	5,70,788	5,62,428
2	The Ootoparah or charitable do.	...	2,84,550	3,02,337
3	The Palace	...	4,76,697	5,63,026
4	Huzzoor Cntcherry and the Civil Establishments	...	4,65,650	4,73,998
5	Judicial Establishment	...	1,19,169	1,15,895
6	Police do.	...	1,03,730	1,01,252
7	Nair Troops	...	1,42,254	1,40,115
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments	...	69,273	65,351
9	Education, Science and Art	...	56,636	69,127
10	Pensions	...	1,21,840	1,21,614
11	Public Works	...	5,61,448	5,54,750
12	Cost and Charges of Goods sold and advances made for purchase of Goods	...	3,29,005	3,22,001
13	Contingent Charges	...	1,99,152	1,57,109
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government	...	8,08,052	8,10,374
			43,07,644	43,59,177

Of the Land Revenue Rs. 11,44,384 were derived from rice land, Rs. 4,04,120 from garden land and Rs. 1,29,150 from miscellaneous sources. Six thousand seven hundred and thirty-four acres of forest land fit for Coffee were advertised for sale, of which 3,783 acres were taken up. The Survey Department surveyed 7,669 acres and mapped out 6,369 acres for Coffee estates at a cost of Rs. 18,930, or rather more than Rs. 1-12 an acre. Sircar Patton lands, enfranchised in 1865, represent a value of 6,50,000 Rs. The total value of exports from Travancore during the year 1866-67 was Rs. 42,60,210 against Rs. 43,19,303 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 4,90,557. The total quantity of salt sold in the year was 3,863 Garces, being slightly larger than in the previous year, yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 8,06,722. The net revenue derived by the Sircar was Rs. 5,55,800. The total quantity of Tobacco consumed in Travancore during the year was Candies 7,218; and the amount of duty levied thereon, with the proceeds from the sale of smuggled Tobacco, was Rs. 7,41,000. The average duty per candy was Rs. 102 and the market value of the 7,218 candies imported was Rs. 18,57,000. The fees realized on timber amounted to more than 20,000 Rs., showing an increase of about 5,000 Rs. over the previous year, besides a sum of 3,000 Rs. realized upon teak logs. The quantity of Ivory collected in the year and sent to Alleppey for sale was 1,194 lbs. The number of Elephants in the service of the Sircar was 117 and the number of wild Elephants entrapped in the year was 17. The quantity of Cardamoms collected by the Sircar in the year was candies 30 which were sold at Alleppey and realized 1,953 Rs. per candy. The demand under the head of Abkarree and opium, inclusive of arrears, was Rs. 85,226. The number of private letters carried by the "Unjell" or Post Office has increased during the last six years from 57,000 to 124,000. There were about 4,100 private letters registered on payment of a fee of a quarter of a Rupee each. The number of official letters was about 3,45,000. The cost of the Unjell establishment for the year was Rs. 14,545 and the receipts from fees 7,159 Rs., being an apparent loss of about Rs. 7,400. The official correspondence, however, is carried free. Due allowance being made for this, the Unjell is very profitable. The Sircar press was supplied in the year with two patent Printing machines, and a patent Paper cutting machine; also with a supply of new Types—Malayalam, Tamil, and English. The cost of the establishment in salaries was about 5,500 Rs. and an additional sum of about 4,000 Rs. was expended in the purchase of stock.

Elucation.—At the beginning of the year there were upon the roll of the Senior Department of the Central Institution at Trevandrum 27 boys, 84 were added during the year, 11 left and 100 were on the roll at the close of the year. The large number of admissions is accounted for by 51 boys being transferred from the Junior to the Senior Department. At the Madras University Matriculation examination in 1866-67 15 boys were successful against 7 in 1865-66 and 4 in 1864-65. Four youths also passed the first Arts examination against one in each of the two preceding years. There were 615 boys on the roll of the Junior Department, which number rose to 676 showing an addition of 61. The boys belonged to the following castes and denominations:—Brahmins 187; Numboories 3; Potty 1; Malayali Soodras 253; Pandi Soodras 128; Roman Catholics 57; Protestants 22; Syrians 7; Mohamedans 8; other Castes 10. An additional building was erected at a cost of more than 2,000 Rs. The Central Institution in both its branches cost the Sircar a sum of about 20,000 Rs. of which about 3,000 Rs. were recovered in the shape of fees, so that the actual expenditure on this account was about 17,000 Rs. or about 3,000 Rs. in excess of the previous year's charges. The cost of education in the Institution was about Rs. 22 per annum per head. A Miss Abel arrived at Trevandrum in the middle of May 1867, and assumed charge of the Girls' School, which at the close of the year had 56 pupils on the roll. The fees realized amounted to about 1,884 Rs. exceeding the previous year's collections by 600 Rs.; the fees in 1865-66 paid 10 per cent. of the cost of the District School establishment. In 1866-67 the percentage rose to 15. The total expenditure on account of this establishment was Rs. 12,849 or 71 Rs. in excess of the previous year. The cost of educating each pupil came to a little more than 11 Rs. per annum. Seventy boys from the District schools joined the Central Institution at Trevandrum. Out of a class of 76 boys in the Senior Department 35 were pupils from the district schools, 4 of whom were found sufficiently qualified to be admitted direct into that Department without passing through the Junior Department of the Central Institution. The number of boys in the district among Vernacular Schools was 983 against 1,067 the decrease being due to the formation of a separate Vernacular Department. Shungra Soobyer was appointed Director of Vernacular Education, and the first step taken was to establish a central school at the capital itself. A committee was then formed for the composition or compilation of school books and

for their publication, and a Normal School was set on foot for qualifying teachers, to be followed by the establishment of schools in the taluqs as fast as they could be formed under the circumstances. Of 855 attending these schools 258 were Brahmmins; 133 Pandi Sudras; 334 Malayli Sndras; 100 other Hindoos; 18 Christians and 12 Mohamunedans. The total expenditure incurred in the year amounted to little more than 7,000 Rs. The Maharajah's grant amounted to 20,000 Rs. which sufficed for the instruction of about 3,300 pupils, a mere fraction of the numbers to be operated upon. About 22,800 books were received into the Sircar's Book Depot by purchase from Europe and Madras, and from the Sircar Press. These cost the Sircar the sum of 11,100 Rs. of which about 6,600 Rs. were recovered in the year by the sale of about 12,800 books, including those that remained in store in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—The Maharajah sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rs. 20,000 per annum towards the extension of Medical aid to the people and three new hospitals were opened in the course of the year. There were 7,706 patients treated at the capital and out-stations and in the jails, of whom 7,057 were cured, 48 relieved, 133 died, and 468 remained under treatment. The number of persons vaccinated was 48,775 and 46,047 cases were successful. The total outlay on account of the medical establishment including salaries, contingencies and stores, was 64,000 Rs. against 11,000 Rs. A portion of this excess was on account of an unusually large supply of Medicines purchased to meet the demands of extended operations. The cost of successful vaccination amounted in the year to about 8½ Rs. per hundred subjects. Colonel H. Drury, the Commandant of the Nair Brigade retired from service and was succeeded by Major J. N. Maclean. An increase of pay to the men of the Nair Brigade was sanctioned at the rate of half a Rupee to every Sepoy and nearly 10 As. to every Naique. The total increase amounted to nearly 8,000 Rs. a year. On the 15th and 16th of January 1867 an Exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables was held in the Public Gardens. The Sircar granted a sum of 300 Rs. for prizes which were awarded by a Committee of three Gentlemen. The Public Garden and Zoological Establishment connected with it cost the Sircar 4,900 Rs. exclusive of the cost of buildings. In the course of the year 1,628 Cinchona Plants were permanently planted out in the Poermode Garden; 1,219 Succirubras, 271 Micranthas and 138 Nitidas. About 5,817 cuttings were set in beds in the open

air in August, viz. 4,225 *Succirubras*, 1,547 *Micranthas*, and 45 *Nitidas*. Eight *Cinchona Succirubras*, and 4 *Micrantha* plants aged from 2 to 3 years, from 4 to 9½ feet in height, and from 3½ to 11 inches in girth, died from the effects of the continued rain of last season, and the bark of these, weighing 3 lbs. 8½ oz., was despatched to the British Resident. Tea appeared to thrive in both seasons. There were upwards of 4 acres planted. The Palace expenditure rose by about 86,000 Rs. The work turned out by the Public Works Department was insignificant; the Department had been unfortunate in having its head frequently changed.

The following projects were urgently required:—

The cutting of a Canal across the Warkallay Barrier so as to complete the water communication from Trevandrum to Trichoor, estimated cost	Rs. 5,00,000
Do. of Do. across the Covelom Barrier	„ 5,00,000
Completion of the Southern Canal	„ 2,00,000
Peermode Ghaut Road	„ 1,00,000
Ariencavu Road	„ 1,00,000
Other Roads and Canals, irrigation works, large and small bridges, &c.	„ 5,00,000
Talook Cutcheries, Court houses, District Hospitals, English and Vernacular School buildings, &c. &c.	„ 4,00,000
Pier, Custom House and other improvements at Alleppey	„ 1,00,000
Total	24,00,000

The only event of political importance in the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Cochin.

Cochin has two Zillah and four Moonsiffs' Courts. The only piece of legislation during 1866-67 was the passing of the Regulation to define the procedure and jurisdiction of those courts; to increase the Moonsiffs' powers from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and to augment the appellate powers of the Zillah courts. The following table shows the state of litigation in Cochin:—

Courts.	1865-66.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Remain- ing.
Zillah Civil Courts	345	624	969	599	370
Moonsiffs' Courts	402	2,411	2,813	2,504	311
Total	747	3,035	3,782	3,103	681

1866-67.					
Zillah Civil Courts	370	880	1,250	719	531
Moonsiffs' Courts	311	3,369	3,680	3,284	367
Total	681	4,249	4,930	4,003	898
Difference in 1867	-66	+1,214	+1,148	+900	+217

The appeals to the Zillah Courts against the decisions of the Moonsiffs were 116, or a little over 3 per cent. of the aggregate number of decisions. In about half of these instances the decisions of the lower courts were upheld. The number of cases committed for trial in the criminal courts was only 133. The majority of the crimes consisted of assault, theft and dacoity. The latter practice was carried on to a great extent. The robbers, favoured by the close proximity of Travancore in most instances make off in safety with the booty. Arrangements were entered into between the two states for the extradition of depredators. The Land Revenue kept up to the usual standard, and yielded Rs. 5,99,243, being an increase of Rs. 5,288. The receipts and disbursements of the year are detailed as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	A. P.	Disbursements.	Rs.	A. P.
Amount of Land Revenue ..	5,84,934	15 1	Expenses of the Palace ..	1,67,760	0 0
Do. of Customs' Collection ..	93,175	7 6	Do. of Religious Institutions ..	51,108	1 1
Do. Abkarry, Rs. 18,867-13-9			Do. of Charitable do. ..	43,678	7 6
and Opium, „ 2,316-0-0	21,183	13 9	Administrative Establishment ..	1,05,823	7 5
Do. Sale of Salt	54,693	11 10	Judicial do. ..	87,530	15 11
Do. Teak Timber	29,071	4 5	Police do. ..	14,452	0 0
Do. Miscellaneous Revenue ..	1,79,926	12 5	Military do. ..	19,532	10 7
			Pensions do. ..	9,936	4 5
Total	9,63,006	1 0	Public Works	1,25,878	14 2
Balance of 1865-66	4,50,575	8 6	Miscellaneous expenses ..	1,63,423	12 6
			Subsidy to British Govt. ..	2,00,000	0 0
			Total	9,44,193	9 7
			Balance to be carried to the account of the year 1867-68	4,69,367	15 11
Grand Total	14,13,581	9 6	Grand Total	14,13,581	9 6

The accumulated balance in favour of the State was Rs. 5,21,553. The clearing and planting of coffee lands progressed; some of the estates were coming under assessment. Under the recent commercial convention, by which the trade with British India and Travancore was relieved of duty, the customs revenue almost disappeared, the collection at the Sircar ports being only Rs. 263. The guarantee of the Government, amounting to Rs. 1,10,500 per annum, was paid for the eleven months falling due in the official year. The Salt revenue received a violent disturbance by the raising of the selling price to that in British India under the terms of the convention. Formerly, as salt was sold much cheaper in Cochin, large quantities were exported across the frontier into British India. This now ceased, and the falling off was enormous, the sales being 34,000 maunds against 2,10,000 in the previous year, and the revenue Rs. 55,000 against Rs. 1,70,000, a deficiency of upwards of a lac of Rs., or more than the guarantee paid by the Government under the arrangements above noticed. The State has now its own port at Narrakal, which during the monsoon months at least has advantages over the harbour at Cochin. No fewer than 37 ships with a tonnage of 19,030 visited Narrakal in 1866-67, or 9 vessels more than in the previous year. The progress in the High School at Ernacollum was most satisfactory under the management of the Master, Mr. A. F. Sealy. The number of pupils increased, and might increase further if the accommodation were sufficient. His Highness the Rajah sanctioned the erection of a large substantial school-building to meet these requirements. A Hebrew school was kept up for the benefit of the Jews at Cochin, and a Sanscrit school at Trichoor. Some addition was made to the English schools in the district. The Shoranoor bridge, which had far advanced towards completion, was delayed by the iron work sent out being deficient. The girders for these had just arrived, and the work was to be speedily completed. The bridge was opened by forming a temporary platform. The progress was perhaps slow, but the work appeared to be most substantial and thoroughly well executed. Progress continued to be made in the improvement of the water communication between Trichoor and Cochin. The railway scheme for a line from Shoranoor to Cochin was under the favourable consideration of the Madras Railway Company and the Directors in England.

Madras Stipendiaries.

The payment to Carnatic stipendiaries, including Jaghirdars, amounted, during the year 1866-67, to Rs. 5,37,701. Of this amount, Rs. 92,000 was drawn by Prince Azcem Jah Bahadoor, as arrears of his stipend from 1st May to 31st December 1866. His Highness' allowance was increased to Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, which sum is to be drawn by the Prince from the Bank of Madras, and his name was erased from the Agency books. The number of persons receiving stipends on the 1st April 1867 was 1,381. The lapses by death, &c., in 1866-67, exclusive of those who commuted their stipends, were ninety-one, and amounted, in the aggregate, to Rs. 10,800. Bounties, to the amount of Rs. 49,255-13-6, were granted in commutation of 118 stipends, not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem, amounting to Rs. 5,411. Petty claims against the estate of the late Nawab were settled to the amount of Rs. 9,983-2-5, and arrears of salary and pension, amounting to Rs. 6,900-4-1, were paid.

Fendatories in Bombay.

Kolhapore.—His Highness, who was of a delicate constitution, died on the 4th August 1866 in his thirty-sixth year. In his untimely demise Kolhapoor lost an enlightened ruler, and the British Government a firm friend. Before His Highness' death he adopted as his heir, under the name of "Raja Ram," his nephew Nagojee Rao Patankur, a youth of considerable promise. In consequence of his youth the State was placed under British management, and measures were taken for the suitable education of His Highness. Lieutenant E. W. West was selected to superintend His Highness' studies. A graduate of the Bombay University was appointed to the post of tutor. The young Raja visited Poona in October 1866. During the year the last instalment of debt due to the British Government for the expenses incurred in quelling the insurrection of 1844-45 was paid off, leaving a balance in the treasury of several lakhs of rupees. The satisfactory condition of the finances will admit of many works of improvement being carried out during the minority. The introduction of the Revenue Survey into Kolhapoor was authorised, and operations were commenced in the Sherole district. Educational progress is represented by the establishment of a High School at Kolhapoor, while the State Schools already existing were placed under more ef-

ficient superintendence. Inchulkarunjee and five other Estates were under attachment, in consequence chiefly of the youth of the Chiefs. The affairs of the two principal States in Kolhapoor, Vishalghur and Boura, were satisfactorily conducted by their respective Chiefs during the year.

Southern Maratha Country.—A Durbar was held at Poona in October by His Excellency Sir B. Frere, which was attended by all the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country. Laying aside their old animosities against Kolhapoor, the Chiefs entered into amicable relations with the young Rajah, who was equally desirous that the bad feeling of the past should be consigned to oblivion. The Chiefs continue to exhibit an intelligent interest in works of public utility and improvement as well as in education, and it is satisfactory to record that their Estates, as a rule, are in a prosperous condition. The levy of the one-anna cess for education and public works was authorised in the estates of Meernj and Moodhole, now under British management. An advance was made in vaccination, notwithstanding the coldness shown to the measure by the inhabitants of some of the districts on its first introduction.

Kutch.—The birth of an heir to His Highness the Rao was the leading event of the year. According to the practice of Native Courts, it was made the occasion for emptying the Jails, notwithstanding the Political Agent's protest. The revenue administration of the province was successful, and education progressed. The schools at Anjur and in other parts of the province were well attended during the year, and are favourably reported on by the Political Agent. A second Girls' School was about to be opened at Bhoj. To enable the Rao to introduce judicial reforms he obtained the services of a competent Government native judicial officer, Mr. Shaboodeen Ibrahim, who is also to be his minister.

Mahee Kanta.—A number of boundary disputes were settled while the international Court of Arbitrators, under the supervision of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and the Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, disposed of a large number of claims of the subjects of the latter district against the Oodeypoor and Dongurpoor States, and *vice versa*. The Mahee Kanta districts were not free from crime, and in some instances of violent death the persons concerned escaped into the neighbouring state of Sirohie under Rajpootana. The fairs of Sanlajee and Brimha Kair were both successful, and the people assembled on these occasions behaved in a most orderly manner. Vaccination steadily increased during 1866.

Rewa Kanta.—In those Estates in the Rewa Kanta managed

by their own Chiefs, progress is, with few exceptions, unknown. The Chiefs are quite indifferent to the wants of their subjects, exhibiting no desire for improvement, and as a rule leaving their estates to be managed by interested parties. Whatever progress is recorded during the year of report was initiated either by Government or the Political Agent. A boundary survey of the villages of the attached estate of Barrea was being carried out; while in the same estate a model Jail and also a Schoolhouse and other works were commenced. The administration of the following attached Estates under the Agency was successful, and provision was made for the better supervision of Barrea by the appointment of a Native Assistant to the Political Agent—Barrea, Veerpoor, Wasua, Jubboogann, Wujeeria, Pullasnee, Mandwa, Jeyral Gotra, Lectur Dorka and Dorka. Crime decreased to a slight extent, and Justice was satisfactorily administered. The Political Agent, in conjunction with the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, settled 376 boundary claims. The custom had been to dispose of claims on account of border blood-fends, &c. by international courts on the basis of a money compensation. The question of the policy of perpetuating such a system was to be considered by Government. There were 1530 boys and 28 girls at school in the towns. Government decided that the Ex-Rajah shall withdraw from all interference in the affairs of Rajpepla. There was a slight disturbance during the year on the Soanthe frontier bordering on Meywar, and the Rajah's authority was set at defiance; but the Political Agent obtained the submission of the rebellious Bheels.

Khundeish.—Bheema Naik, who had for a long time disturbed the peace of the Santpoora Hills and had successfully evaded arrest, was apprehended in the Burwanee State.

Akulkote.—It was deemed necessary in 1866, with a view to protect the Rajah's subjects from oppression, as well as in the interests of the Akulkote family itself, to set aside the Chief, and to appoint a Regent to manage all the affairs of the Jagheer. Mr. Madhowrao Vithul Vinchoorkur was appointed to this responsible post. The country was to be surveyed.

Kattywar.—Bands of outlaws under Wagheer leaders continued to assemble and plunder in the southern part of the province, but in greatly diminished numbers. Their presence was accompanied by a large amount of violent crime. The Thakoor of Veerpoor entertained some of these bands, and his estate was placed under attachment. The Nawab of Joonaghur, the Jam of Nowanuggur, and several minor Chiefs were occupied during 1866 with works

of improvement, and in these undertakings they were heartily supported by Colonel Keatinge, who continued to show an unflagging interest in the well-being of the province. Postal communication received attention, and the receipts from stamps and money collections largely increased. Educational progress is shown by 34 new schools and 2275 boys in excess of 1865. During the year a large number of boundary settlements were made, and a number of estates released from attachment.

Baroda in 1867.

Colonel J. T. Barr, the Resident, reported to the Government of Bombay, that the general results had been of the same satisfactory character as in the previous year. The Unrellee Mahals, the possession of the Gaekwar in Kattywar, were free from disturbance although there was mismanagement on the part of the Darbar officials, causing loss of revenue, and sometimes injustice to portions of the populations, not however amounting to open tyranny or oppression. These reports are promptly communicated to the Durbar at Baroda, and had, as a rule, been as promptly attended to, and the grievances brought to light redressed. In Okhamundul, that once lawless district, improvement was more marked and rapid. This was the effect of the greater degree of direct control which the Gaekwar had delegated to the Residency, and also of the able conduct of Lieutenant Scott and the Durbar Manager associated with him. The system of administration for some years in force was introduced by Colonel Barr's immediate predecessor, Sir R. Wallace, and its failure is ascribed to the fact that his two first assistants misunderstood his policy. His principle was to interfere no more with the Durbar than was absolutely necessary for the exclusive control of the Wagheers, but it was not necessary to have control of the rest of the population or of the temple interests. The project for bringing a supply of water to the city of Baroda from the Nerbudla river was abandoned for the time, owing to the extraordinary expenditure of the Durbar and the fall in the price of cotton, but also to the slowness evinced by the Gaekwar Government, in common with most Native States, in understanding the advantage of public improvements, and their proneness to lavish large sums on mere pageantry and in the erection of palaces and other buildings intended for display rather than for utility. On 17th November 1867 Narrayen Rao Bhow Sindia was appointed Minister in succession to Govind Rao Pandrung. The privilege of appointing a minister without the previous sanction of Government was conceded with an intimation that

the Gaekwar will be held personally responsible for the proper conduct of affairs, and be expected to give due weight to advice offered by the British representative at his Court on any points which may arise calculated to affect the relations of the Baroda State with the British Government. Colonel Barr remarks that the superiority of the British system of rule over that of the Gaekwar, or any other purely Native rule is clear and not to be doubted; and yet the people of India do find something in the Courts of Native Princes which compensates for the better administration under our own immediate government, whether it be that these establishments are admired merely because they are Native, or whether they find favour from the careers which they open out to Natives of the middle and higher classes.

Sindh.—The question relating to the provision of the ex-Ameers of Sindh and their families was settled. Allowances were granted to the various persons entitled to consideration; but no grants of land were to be made under any circumstances; and, on the death of any such pensioner, the continuance of the allowances thus lapsing to Government is to be considered on the merits of each case.

Feudatories in Lower Bengal.

Munipore.—In October 1866 a raid was made into Munipore from Cachar by a party of Munipoories, under Gokul Sing, a son of the ex-Rajah of Munipore. They were dispersed and punished by our police and a detachment of the 5th N. L. I. Permanent police outposts were established at Jorghat and Godown Ghat.

The Frontier.—The Angami Nagas made one of their frequent raids into Cachar. The Garrow Hills were made into a district with head-quarters at Toor Pahar. The annual meeting with the Abor Chiefs was held at Dehing Debang Mookh on the 3rd April 1866. The only one of these tribes which still maintained an unfriendly attitude towards us, was the Pashre Meyong Abors, whose attack on a frontier village in 1862 led to the adoption of the plan of general frontier defence and of Police subsidies and defences. Their sole cause of complaint now is the maintenance of a guard and stockade at Pobah Mookh. Raids were committed by the Mishmees, and a scheme was sanctioned for concentrating a number of hamlets near Suddyah into one village at Dekrang. The Shindoos and Kookies made raids into the hill tracts of Chittagong. The policy followed towards the disaffected tribes was being reviewed with a view to discover why the measures already adopted for the pacification of the

frontier have hitherto been unsuccessful. The annual Kookie meeting held at Kassalong took place on 7th December 1866. These Hill Tracts yield a revenue of Rs. 22,160 from capitation tax, jungle lands, and tolls. They cost Rs. 84,405.

Tipperah was never subject to the Mogul Government and it has no treaty with the British Government. Its title was altered from "Independent" to "Hill Tipperah" as it is not politically independent.

Cossya and Jyntia States.—It was ruled that the title to be conferred on the heads of the Cossyah communities generally should be that of *Seem*, or Chief, instead of "Rajah." The death of the chief of Mowsouram having been subsequently reported, the succession of his nephew, Adlion Sing, was recognised on these terms.

Cooch Behar.—The new Cooch Behar Division was formed, under Colonel Haughton as Commissioner, of the territory ceded by the Boctan Government, the sub-division of Titalyah in the district of Rungpore so far as its criminal jurisdiction is concerned, the districts of Darjeeling, Gawalparah, the Garrow Hills, and the native state of Cooch Behar so long as it may continue under British management. The revenue of the Native State was Rs. 6,91,096 derived from 600,000 acres which were under survey.

Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals.—The administration was peaceful. The Rajah most respected and beloved by the people is Rajah Pertab Narain Sing of Jushpore.

The Cuttack Tributary Mehals were comparatively quiet and the administration was satisfactory. The state of affairs in Mohurbhunj was still very disorderly. In the Tributary Mehals the pressure of famine, which was felt so severely in the neighbouring province of Cuttack, was comparatively light, with the exception of the country at the foot of the hills adjoining the Balasore district in Neelgiri and Mohurbhunj. A rough census of Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals was taken, shewing 42,676, 58,908 and 42,340 inhabitants respectively.

Feudatories in the Punjab.

Bhawulpore.—The management of the territory, during the minority of the Chief, was assumed by Mr. Ford, C. S. I., Commissioner of the Multan Division, on the 20th July 1866, on which date a proclamation was issued, explaining fully the reasons which had compelled the British Government to interfere in the affairs of Bhawulpore. Mr. Ford's advent was hailed with satisfaction by all but a few

restless and intriguing persons; some of whom it was found necessary to detain in confinement. The army received its arrears of pay, and was reduced in strength. The powers of the Kardars, or district officers, were limited and systematic embezzlement was checked. Great reforms were effected with the aid of respectable natives from British districts. Captain Minchin, late officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, then assumed charge of affairs as Political Superintendent, under the general control of Mr. Ford, who was constituted the Agent of the Lieutenant Governor for the affairs of Bhawulpore. The administration has since progressed most satisfactorily. The territory was divided into three administrative sub-divisions, each presided over by officer trained in the British service, and invested with well defined powers in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. In 1864-65, (the last year of tranquillity) the nett revenues of Bhawulpore, in cash and grain, amounted to about fourteen lakhs of rupees. Between July 1866 and February 1867, the cash receipts were 7 per cent. more than the receipts for the same period in 1864-65, while the value of the proceeds of the autumn harvest was a lakh of rupees in excess of that realized in 1864. There was every prospect that the annual expenditure, including the salary of the Superintendent and all other similar charges, and including a liberal allowance of Rs. 15,500 per mensem made to the Queen mother for the maintenance of herself and the young Nawab, will be well within the annual income, and that a considerable surplus will be available for public improvements and reproductive works. An old canal was cleared out and a school opened. During a tour Captain Minchin's march is reported to have resembled a "triumphal procession," and, what is perhaps a better practical test of the feelings of the people, old proprietors of abandoned lands are rapidly returning to them, and applications for new grants of land are being made in such large numbers that in one sub-division alone, 100,000 acres of land were leased out to new cultivators during the year. The number of villages is 2,413. The total out-turn of produce during 1866-67 is estimated at 31,25,000 maunds or bushels of grain. The territory of Bhawulpore, exclusive of the desert portion, is a narrow strip of country, of an average width of eight miles, extending for 300 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus successively. The area is 2,483 square miles, of which 1,781 square miles, or a little more than two-thirds, are culturable, and 702 square miles unculturable. Of the culturable area, 1,111 square miles, or a little less than two-thirds, are

cultivated. Of the cultivated area, 3,43,702 acres, or 537 square miles, are irrigated by inundation canals, 1,07,680 acres, or 168 square miles by wells, and 2,60,377 acres, or 406 square miles, by inundation from the river. There is no rain cultivation. The population is estimated at 364,502 souls, of whom 10,000 are residents of the forts and isolated villages in the desert, leaving 354,502 as the number of inhabitants of the fertile portion of the territory. There is thus, in this latter portion, a population of 147 persons to the square mile. Of the total population, 192,161 are returned as agriculturists, and 172,341 as non-agriculturists. There are nine towns :—

				Population.
Bhawulpore,	...	...	...	28,250 souls.
Ahmadpore,	...	...	...	43,000 "
Khairpore,	...	...	...	3,418 "
Uch, ...	..	...	...	2,159 "
Khanpore, ...	...	...	...	1,429 "
Altabad, ...	...	...	...	1,777 "
Chachar, ...	...	...	...	3,500 "
Kot Sabzal,	...	...	...	1,880 "
Ahmadpore lamba,	..	...	..	3,675 "

The total value of exports during 1866-67 is estimated at Rs. 12,03,144 (*Ahmadporee*) or about £90,000 sterling; the total value of imports at Rs. 16,58,275 (*Ahmadporee*) or about £120,000 sterling.

Cashmere.—In 1864 the Maharajah of Cashmere promised to reduce the transit duties. Complaints were received by the Punjab Government that in Ladakh the revised rates were not duly observed, and that exactions detrimental to trade were still practised by the officials of the Maharajah. His Highness was accordingly addressed upon the subject; but the result not being satisfactory, the Punjab Government recommended, and the Government of India sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the deputation of an English officer to Ladakh, for the purpose of seeing that the tariff of 1864 is fully adhered to, and of collecting information regarding the progress of events in Eastern Turkistan, and the prospects of developing commercial relations with those countries. The presence of this officer led to a further reduction of duties, and increased in a marked degree the confidence of British traders. Her Majesty's Government decided that the deputation of a British officer to Ladakh shall be made every season, with the understanding that he is to abstain from any course of action calculated to

give offence to the Chiefs of Cashmere and the foreign territories adjoining. The rule restricting the number of military officers visiting Kashmir to 200 during the season, was modified, so as to admit of 200 officers being in the valley at one time.

Mundee.—The Rajah of this Hill State came of age.

The Frontier.—A raid was made by a mixed force of Murree and Boogtee plunderers near Narraud in Dera Ghazee Khan. The Kohat and Peshawur pass was opened. The allowance of the Bassi Khail was increased from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a year, on the principle of treating them as wayward children. A force was despatched against the Hassan Khail which led them to submit unconditionally.

The Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Residentsip of Hyderabad in the Deccan is the highest political appointment in India. No periodical Report of the Nizam's administration, nor reliable account of his territory, has ever appeared. The Nizam's revenue is estimated at a million and a quarter sterling and he receives the surplus revenues of Berar, which in the six years ending 1866-67 amounted to £286,590. The population is about 11 millions. On 10th December 1867 Sir R. Temple, when Resident, reported the improvements carried out by the Nizam in his internal administration. Some years before the bad old system of farming out whole districts to money-lenders, to military chiefs and others, was abandoned; and a regular system substituted, whereby the whole country was re-distributed into compact and manageable districts or zillahs, over each of which, a salaried officer, styled Talookdar, was appointed by the Minister. These Talookdars were Magistrates and Collectors, and Civil Judges, in powers and position corresponding as nearly as possible with the district officers of the non-regulation Provinces of British Territory. The new Zillahs were fourteen in number. The Civil Police was at the same time organized; and in each Zillah, there was a District Superintendent at the head of the force, styled Mutaniun-i-Kotwalee, and working under the Talookdar. In judicial matters, these Zillah Talookdars were under the supervision of a Central Court at Hyderabad, styled the Muhukumah-i-Sudur, consisting of one Chief Judge and two or more Assistant Judges. To this Court were referred for final orders all cases beyond the magisterial competence of the Talookdars. In fiscal, in general, in executive and in police matters, they were under a Central Board at Hyderabad, consisting of a President and four Members, and a Secretary, and styled the Mujlis-i-Malguzaree.

This *Mujlis* worked for several years with a certain amount of success. In the cold season of the year, two members of the Board would be deputed on circuit. These deputations were useful in bringing defects and abuses to light, and in causing the removal of corrupt or incompetent officials. Still, the working of this part of the system was found to be not altogether satisfactory. The Board itself was unwieldy; its proceedings lacked vigour and decision, and it was often too remote from the districts of the interior to exercise a practical supervision. In the *Zillahs*, too, some controlling authority nearer to the spot, and more in contact with the people, was manifestly needed. The Nizam's Minister, therefore, proposed to divide the *Zillahs* into five *Circles*, and over each *Circle*, to appoint a controlling officer to be styled *Sudur Talookdar* corresponding very nearly with the Divisional Commissioners and Sessions Judges in British Territory. On the other hand, the cost of this was to be met by reducing the "*Mujlis*" to two members with a Secretary, and the "*Muhukkumali-i-Sudur*" to one Judge. Further, the supervision of the Civil Police all over the country, instead of being entrusted to the "*Mujlis*," was to be under a single head, to be styled *Sudur Mutamim-i-Kotwalce*; the Police itself, though organized departmentally, was to obey the *Talookdars* in all matters relating to the repression of crime and the conduct of cases. The Judicial "*Muhukkumali-i-Sudur*," already mentioned, was to remain, but in a modified form; its members being reduced to one Judge, and most of the cases which used to be referred to it being now disposed of by the *Sudur Talookdars*. These measures, having been elaborated by the Minister with some consideration, were submitted by him to the Nizam, and his Highness accorded a specific and cordial approval. The reduced "*Mujlis*," acting immediately under the minister, prescribes rules for the guidance of the *Sudur Talookdars*, and exercises a general control so as to ensure uniformity of system. The new *Sudur Talookdars* had gone to join their respective divisions. Of these divisions, one with head quarters at Anrumbabad comprises the districts to the north-west of the Deccan; another, with head quarters at Elgundul, the districts on the right or southern bank of the Godavory; a third, with head quarters at Kurnum, the Teloo-goo-speaking districts of Telingana Proper, famous for large tanks; a fourth, with head quarters at Beder, the districts in the very centre of the Deccan; and a fifth, the southern districts consisting of the Shorapore and Raichore country. Sir R. Temple describes the various officers as all native gentle-

men of promising antecedents, of good character, and tolerable experience. These arrangements affect only the districts of the "Dewanee," under the direct control of the Dewan or Minister, and comprising about three-fourths of the country. The districts known as the "Surf-i-Khass," under the Nizam direct, the "Pagah" under the Shumsool Oomrah family; and the Jaggeer tracts immediately around the Capital, Hyderabad, are separately managed. Though consulted throughout in these measures, they were not suggested by the Resident. They were originated and elaborated by the Minister, and are carried out on his own responsibility with the express approval of the Nizam.

The Seventy-One States of Central India.

The feudatory territory supervised by the Central India Agency, under the Governor General's Agent at Indore, comprises 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000 and annual revenues drawn by the chiefs, amounting to Rs. 2,61,23,000 or £2,612,300, exclusive of the large incomes of their feudatories or the mediatized chiefs. The territory under the Agency forms three grand divisions. The North-East division comprises the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah. The Northern division consists of the Northern and Central districts of the Gwalior State. The South-West division comprises the table-land known in modern times as Malwa—though far within the ancient limits of the Province of that name—and the sub-montane territory between it and the Nerbudda, as also a considerable tract south of that river, extending to the Kandeish frontier. The first, extending from the Bengal Presidency in the east to the Gwalior State in the west, includes Rewah and 35 other states and petty chiefships. Its area is about 22,400 square miles; its population about 3,170,000 souls; and its public revenues aggregate about Rs. 63,58,000. The 2nd, or Northern division, extends from Bundelcund and the Sangor district, and has an area of about 19,500 square miles; its population is about 1,180,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 67,65,000. The 3rd, or South-West division goes on westward to the Bombay Presidency and contains the remainder of Gwalior, Holkar's estates, Bhopal, Dhar and Dewas and other small states. The area of this division is about 41,700 square miles, its population about 3,320,000 souls and its public revenues about Rs. 1,30,00,000. The 71 states are classified as Principal, Secondary and Minor and Petty. Of the 71 states 4 are Mahratta of which 2 are principal and 2 secondary; 7 are Mahomedan of which 1 is principal, 2 secondary and 4 petty; 17 are Boqudela

of which 6 are secondary and 11 petty ; 33 are Rajpoot, of which 1 is principal, 12 secondary and 20 petty ; 6 are Brahmin and 4 belong to other classes. Of the whole 4 are principal, 23 are secondary and 44 are petty. The States are supervised as follows—

1. **INDORE RESIDENCY.**—Indore, Dewas and Bagli.
2. **GWALIOR AGENCY.**
3. **BHOPAL AGENCY.**—Including the States of Bhopal, Rajgurbh, Nursingurbh, Kilchipore, Koorwai, Muksoodungurbh, Mahomedgurbh, Basoda, Patharee, Larawut, Gwalior Districts and Seronje.
4. **BHEEL AGENCY.**—Including the States of Dhar, Jhabooa, Ali Rajpore, Jobutt, Mutwarh, Indore and Gwalior Districts.
5. **DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.**—Including the British Pergunnah of Maunpore and the State of Burwani.
6. **WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.**—Including the States of Jowra, Rutlam, Seetamow and Sillana.
7. **POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONAH.**
8. **BUNDELCUND AGENCY.**—Comprising Sohawul, Jignee, Ajeygurbh, Baonee, Beronda, Bijawur, Chirkary, Chutterpore, Duttia, Kotee, Myhere, Nagode, Oorcha, Punna, Rewah and Sunpthur.

The Country and People vary greatly in their character. Nothing can be a greater contrast than the desolate wilds and jungles of the Western Satlipooras and parts of the country extending from them to the Vindhya, with their savage inhabitants, the Bheel tribes, who abhor field, or, indeed, any other manual labour, and the adjoining richly cultivated plains of Malwa extending, with occasional intervening tracts of hill and jungle, from the Mhye on the west to Bhilsa on the east, a stretch of close on 200 miles; and from the crest of the line of the Vindhya to Mundissore and Oomutwarri, a distance of from 100 to 120 miles, and populated by a thrifty, agricultural people. This is succeeded by the more hilly and jungly land of Oomutwarra, Seronje and Keechiwarra, with their scanty population. Northwards towards Gwalior the country becomes more open, except on the wild border tracts of Kotah of Bundelcund till we come to the carefully cultivated plain of Gwalior stretching for a distance of 140 miles between the Chumbul, Pahooj and Sind rivers. A vast portion of Bundelcund is hilly and unproductive, forming the northern slope of the table land of the Vindhya, but the scenery is strikingly grand. Rewah possesses much mineral wealth but the greater part has never been seen by Europeans; the Topographical Survey is now opening it up. Its plains are fertile, but the valley of the Soane

to the south of the Kymore range is desolate. The people of Rewah are described as indolent and untrustworthy; and they, and the country generally, are certainly far less civilised than the neighbouring States and people of Bundelcund. Though widely different in other respects, there is one characteristic common to the Baghels of Rewah, the Boondelas of Bundelcund and the Rajpoots of Gwalior and Malwa,—a dislike to labour or service away from their homes, so that they do not generally take an active part in the business of tilling the soil, such being, as a rule, left to the inferior and servile classes. The instances are rare in which any of them have entered the military service of the British Government. They are, throughout the territory, generally regarded as the local heads of society, or of the village communities to which they belong; and many of them possess much influence amongst those around them, as the representatives of the ancient families of the respective clans; but the condition of the Rajpoots in the States of Central India is most miserable and pitiable. Deprived of the field for action and excitement of former times, numbers of them, Chiefs and dependents, have no occupation congenial to their tastes, and give themselves up to the immoderate use of opium, and to sloth, while their means are altogether unequal to their decent support, those who possess lands or *tankas* being for the most part irretrievably in debt. Though the Mahrattas have long been the predominant ruling powers in Gwalior and Malwa, they are still regarded as foreigners; and a strong feeling of animosity and dislike exists towards them on the part of most of the Rajpoot tribes. The numerous settlements, mediated under Sir J. Malcolm's authority, were principally on behalf of the hereditary claims of the heads of these classes, who, having been dispossessed of their estates, and, in many instances, driven to the jungles, were, at that period (under the designation of "Grassiahs" and "Sondiahs") the local, as the Pindarees were the general, pests of the country, their whole subsistence being obtained by violence and marauding. These settlements secured to them the regular payment, by the Native Governments, of the *tankas* or cash allowances, or the grant of their equivalent in land, to which they were deemed fairly entitled. To them the extraordinary recovery of the province from past misrule is to be ascribed. The maintenance of the terms of these mediations, to which the British faith is pledged, is undoubtedly still essential to the preservation of order in Malwa. Their general abandonment would at once be followed by a return of the troubles and excesses of former times, with which—as has

been shown in the case of even individuals of these classes, who have from time to time broken loose—the Native Governments would be quite unequal to cope; and which nothing but the power of the British Government, and fresh mediations of the same description, would finally suppress. In Bundelkund and Rewah, differing in this respect from Central India, there is no decadence among the clansmen; the old families still hold the land.

The Judicial and Police Systems in most of the States are crude and unsatisfactory, though efforts have been made under British management to improve them in Gwalior, Bhopal and other States during minorities. In the rest justice is rudely administered according to the Shasters or Mahomedan Law. There is no defined procedure; the officials to whom the duty is entrusted are open to influences, which must materially affect their proceedings, while there is little to inspire confidence in their qualifications otherwise for their responsible posts, and their decisions are liable to be set aside at pleasure by the Ruler, or, in Civil cases, to be allowed to remain unenforced. Offenders under sentence in ordinary criminal cases can generally, it is believed, obtain a remission or mitigation of their sentences, if their friends are in a position to purchase them. The seven feudatories, Sindhia, Holkar, Bhopal, Rewah, Tehree, Duttia and Samthar exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction except over British subjects; in the case of all the others such jurisdiction lies with the British Political Authorities, to whom also all serious crimes within their limits are reported by the minor Petty Chiefs. All the States maintain a Police of some sort, and the chief lines of road are more or less efficiently guarded throughout; but the general arrangements in this respect elsewhere are, in many parts of the territory, inadequate and inefficient. Yet heinous crime and insecurity are less than might be expected. The Jail system in almost all Feudatory States is miserable. Not one has any just sense whatever of being under the obligation of providing proper accommodation and subsistence for criminals under confinement by its Courts or orders. Something in this respect has been done in all the States that have been temporarily under British management; but the maintenance of the arrangements introduced on such occasions cannot be guaranteed. The minor States cannot afford such arrangements but there is no excuse for the larger states.

The Revenues of the Feudatory States are derived chiefly from the land tax, which is levied under various systems. In Gwalior, the village lease system has been for several years in force, and

the settlements have been made, on the whole, on a liberal basis, for terms varying from 5 to 20 years; that of all Sindhia's Maswa Districts is for the latter period. The substitution of this system for that previously in force, under which the country was given over to the oppressions of Amils and contractors, has had the best effect on the people generally of the State; comparative contentment on this subject prevails in the districts which formerly gave the Durbar the greatest trouble in the realisation of the revenue. In some of the other States the same system has been introduced, more or less modified; whilst in others the Government rent is levied, either direct by the officials from the zemindars and ryots, or through the headmen of villages, who receive a certain percentage of the proceeds for their expenses and services; or, as in Rewah, the lands are still farmed out to contractors under the old system, though the practice is not common now. In addition to that derived from the land, all the States raise a revenue from Abkary, Sayer, and Customs dues, which, in some of the larger Chiefships, yield considerable amounts. In Gwalior this branch of the revenue is stated to be not less than 15 lakhs.

Education is far from being in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the advice and efforts of the Political Officers. Few of the feudatories desire progress of this sort among their tenantry, some consider it objectionable. The Maharajahs of Gwalior and Indore both take an interest in this question; and the Madrisas at their respective capitals are creditably maintained and well attended. That at Indore has turned out several pupils with an unusually good knowledge of English and otherwise well educated, some of whom occupy important posts in the services of the State. There are about 25 other public schools in the Indore States, but they receive little care and attention from the authorities; and the private institutions, which are between 70 and 80 in number, are in consequence better attended by pupils. Maharajah Sindhia some time ago placed Major Filose of his service, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, and a gentleman of good education and attainments, at the head of this Department in his State. The Gwalior State maintains 91 public schools, which are attended by nearly 3,000 pupils, and there is also a great number of private institutions which give instruction to probably four or five times that number. The Sekunder Begum of Bhopal takes an interest in education, and proposes establishing female schools throughout her State. The Dhar Chief has shown every disposition to maintain and extend the usefulness of the institutions which were established

in that State when under British supervision. The Girls' School at Dhar is progressing satisfactorily. In Burwani a commencement has been made. The Dewas State has 5 public and 25 private schools, which are fairly attended. There are very promising State schools at Jowra and Rutlam, at which English is taught. Education is more backward in Rewah and Bundelcund than in the States of Central India; and the only schools that have as yet made satisfactory progress there, are those at Duttia and Chirkary, which are very creditably maintained. About 20 States have either already established one public school within their limits, or have promised to do so. The want of fairly educated and competent teachers is felt throughout these territories; the rates of remuneration offered to this class being quite insufficient to obtain the services of persons trained in the British schools.

Military Forces.—The results of a careful enquiry as to the strength of the military forces mounted by the 71 States show the following:—

Ordnance (serviceable and unserviceable.)	ARMED FORCE.				Police.	Grand total of armed force & Police.
	Gunnery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.		
829	2,607	13,846	37,545	53,998	16,75	70,751

Omitting Rewah and Bundelcund, the information regarding which is not so complete as in the case of the others, we have the following results:—

	ORDNANCE GUNS.			ARMED FORCE.				Police.	Grand total of Troops and Police.
	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Gunnery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.		
The Gwalior State	163	47	210	604	6,264	5,096	11,964	8,756	15,720
The States of Malwa (omitting the Gwalior Districts) ...	124	107	231	1,036	4,471	5,628	11,135	11,629	22,764
Total ...	287	154	441	1,640	10,735	10,724	23,099	15,385	38,484

Of the large number of guns entered in this Return as serviceable a considerable proportion consists of dismounted pieces, which could not be made use of for field purposes, while of the remainder many are scattered in the numerous old forts all over the country, and would probably also be found generally useless if removed therefrom. The armed force includes the Police of some States, there being no distinction between them; but the Return does not show the ordinary District and Road Police of the Gwalior State, which probably numbers 10,000 men.

Agriculture.—The crops were on the whole favourable in 1866-67, but prices and wages remained high. The cultivation of cotton was much less than even in 1865-66, the uncertainty regarding the prices realizable for the staple and the high rates of grain and opium having led to its abandonment for that of the latter by many farmers. The opium crop was a good one, and it is estimated that the number of chests that will be presented for weighment will be about 34,000, the amount of duty on which would yield £2,040,000. The average export of chests in the previous ten years has been 34,279. The crop is certainly in ordinary seasons a highly remunerative one to the producer; and as the land under opium cultivation pays a vastly higher revenue to the State than any other, every encouragement is naturally given by the Native Governments and landowners to the growth of the drug. Opium of the best quality only is exported to China, that of the second description being retained for home or local consumption, while the inferior sorts, termed "rubba," are sent to the Nizam's territory principally.

Trade is chiefly carried on in Malwa and at Gwalior. In Malwa the principal marts are Indore, Bhopal, Oojein, Mundissore, Rutlam, Dhar, Jowra, Angur, Neenmuch, Soojawulpoor and Bhilsa. Opium chiefly is sold, except at Bhopal and Rutlam where there is cotton. The imports are chiefly English cloth and piece goods, from Bombay for sale or in transit to Rajpootana. The bankers and merchants of Malwa are closely connected with those of Bombay, but they appear generally to have kept clear of the troubles that have overtaken the latter. At Gwalior there is a very considerable, general as well as local, trade, and the number of wealthy bankers and merchants established there is very large. It used to be said that the wealth of the residents of this class, in the principal street, exceeded five millions sterling, a large proportion of which was buried in their houses in cash or bullion. Blind, the ancient capital of

the Bhadowra Rajahs, on the high road from Gwalior to Etawah, is the mart for the cotton grown in that quarter of the Gwalior territory, and enjoys an extensive business in connection with that staple. The trade carried on in Bundelcund is principally of a local description. The chief commercial mart is Chutterpoor, which is centrially situated on the main lines of road, traversing the Province from north to south and from west to east; and will, doubtless, when these are completed, become a place of considerable importance. The diamond mines of Punnah attract to it jewellers and merchants who trade in precious stones; and lac, and other forest produce, which form items of traffic, are collected in the jungles of this and other adjoining States, and are exported to the British districts. Tehree, Duttia, Chirkary and some of the other chief towns of the various States, have a considerable local trade. The principal place of trade in Rewah is the capital, where a good deal of general business is carried on in connection with Mirzapore, which is the great entrepot for the traffic between this State and the British Provinces. The Rewah Forests supply sleepers for the Railway, and much valuable produce of various kinds for trade purposes. Some of its districts contain coal-fields and minerals that, under an intelligent and enlightened Government, might become a source of great wealth; but there is no present prospect of such a result, everything connected with its administration being in a most backward, and, in some respects, almost barbarous condition. Trade is exposed to serious obstructions or transit duties and tolls and the want of security.

The opening of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Khundwa in Nimar was followed by the divergence to that point of the most important portion of the traffic between Malwa and Bombay, which previously used the Sindwah route to and from the Presidency. There were loud complaints from the merchants of the duties imposed by the Indore Durbar on the above traffic on the portion of the Simrole line, which is the direct road from Indore to Khundwa, within the limits of that State; but a modified tariff was adopted and published, which, it is hoped, will prevent any substantial grounds for such complaints in future. Should the pending territorial exchanges with this State be carried out as proposed, this line of road will be wholly free from the imposition of transit duties of any sort under the terms of the engagement which Maharajah Holkar has entered into in connection with that measure.

Public Health.—The general health of these territories during

the past year was decidedly good, and there was an almost entire absence of epidemic disease of any sort.

THE VARIOUS STATES.

Indore.—The attention of the Chief, Maharajah Tookajee Rao Holkar, G. C. S. I., was much engrossed with the new revenue settlement. Ten out of 45 pergunnahs had been settled. The new settlement is based on the actual measurement of the lands leased under it, as ascertained by careful survey in each case. As the measure thus deprives both the Durbar local officials and the village Potails and cultivators of the profits they have hitherto been in the habit of deriving from the unassessed lands, sometimes of considerable extent and value, held by them, or under their control, and for which no rent has been paid or credited to the Government, all such lands having now been brought under assessment, it is naturally unpopular with these classes, and they did their utmost to bring it into public discredit. Another cause for dissatisfaction is stated to be the substitution of a fixed scale of remuneration for the village headmen and officials, instead of the irregular profits and perquisites they had previously enjoyed, which was regarded as an innovation, and was generally distasteful to this class of persons. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the new settlement is viewed with alarm and distrust by most of those it chiefly affects, the feeling being that the policy under which it is framed has for its object, taking advantage of the present high prices of all agricultural produce, to draw the largest possible amount of revenue from the people; and this feeling, it may be added, is not confined to the interested classes alluded to above. In the districts of Khurgone and Rampoorra some of the ryots were induced, through fear of the operation of the settlement, to abandon their fields and homes, but most of them are stated to have since returned. Maharajah Holkar had shown much readiness to discuss with the Zemindars the representations urged on this subject, and had, in some cases, been induced thereby to authorize slight concessions being made to dissatisfied parties. There were 32 cases of serious crime. There were 1060 children at school. The water-works for the city were completed. Arrangements were made to open a large weaving and spinning mill at Indore, under three Europeans engaged by the Chief. The revenue was £320,000 which the new settlement will raise to upwards of £410,000. The expenditure was £280,000. The State contains an area of 8075 square miles in 45 Pergunnahs with 3248 villages containing 180,737 houses and a popu-

lation of 744,822. Of these 251 are men, 218,791 women, 153,117 boys and 121,037 girls. The number of agricultural cattle is 192,906. There are 22,328 wells, 1412 *bouties*, 5113 *orees* and 1175 tanks or 30,028 in all. This shows an increase of population since Sir J. Malcolm's settlement of Malwa of nearly 40 per cent. The city of Indore contains 10,731 houses and 73,598 inhabitants, of whom 56,730 are adults and 16,868 are children. It is a place of much wealth, chiefly due to the manufacture and business of opium so extensively carried on in it, and which affords a livelihood, in one way or other, to many thousands of its inhabitants; but its sanitary condition has been shamefully neglected, and the Chief, though often advised on the subject, has as yet done nothing of a permanent character to improve it in this respect beyond the construction of the aqueduct for supplying it with water, which will be a great source of comfort to the inhabitants. The military force consists of 94 guns, 687 gunners, 3,223 cavalry and 5006 infantry.

Dewas.—The affairs of both the branches into which this Chiefship is divided were carried on satisfactorily. The Chief of the senior branch, Rajah Krishnajeo Rao Powar, having attained full age, was invested with the management of his territory on the 23rd March 1867. The affairs of the junior branch continued to be conducted by the late Chief's Karbaree, Govind Rao Ranchunder. There were 6 cases of serious crime. The revenue was £26,772 and the expenditure £23,359. There were 800 children at school. Of the soil 72 per cent. is under grain, 15 under opium, 8 under cotton and 5 under sugar. The population has nearly doubled since Sir John Malcolm's time. It amounts to 119,497 of whom 40,796 are men, 37,151 women and 41,550 children of both sexes. Of the whole Hindoos number 106,414 and Mahomedans 13,083.

Bagli.—Sobhag Sing, the Chief, died and we recognised his adopted son, against the wish of Gwalior which holds to five-sixths of this petty chiefship the relation of feudal superior.

Gwalior.—The Political Agent's Report conveys an unsatisfactory account of Maharajah Sindhia's frame of mind consequent on the measures that were taken to reduce the Nujeeb Force. Colonel Meade cordially endorses Colonel Daly's observations on the Maharajah's friendly personal bearing towards the Political Agent. The *Jaghire* of Rajah Dinkur Rao had been restored. The Zemindars were, on the whole, contented and prosperous. There was some uneasiness about the renewal of the land settlement; but it is not likely that any change beyond an increase of assessment will be made in what is now the estab-

lished system of the State in this respect. The revenue was upwards of a million sterling, and the treasury is believed to be well filled. The receipts from the Gwalior districts in Malwa increased owing to improved facilities for traffic, while the contrary was the case in Esanghur, which for the last 40 years has been the worst administered part of the State; the repeated change of the superior officials in it having produced no benefit to its fortunes. Sindiah's views on the repair and construction of roads were not of the liberal character that might fairly be looked for from the ruler of a State possessing the resources and wealth of Gwalior. Colonel Daly states that His Highness is alive to the advantage that would result to his capital from the construction of a link line of railway to connect it with Agra, and that he would contribute to the bridging of the Chumbul, as formerly promised by him, if the project were seriously taken in hand. The importance with reference to Sindiah's tastes and feelings of the command at Morar being entrusted to an officer of special qualification as a soldier and in other respects is noticed by the Political Agent.

Bhopal.—Most of the Chiefs in the Bhopal Agency adopted the British Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes as their guides, in suppression of their so-called oral laws, and complaints of oppressive conduct on their part were less frequent. Since her return from the Agra Durbar the Secunder Begum* devoted herself much more to the business of the State, and the administration is stated to have improved. The revenue is steadily increasing, and amounts to £240,000 a year. Her Highness' son-in-law, the Nawab Oomrao Dowlah Bakee Mahomed Khan, who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca in a very infirm state of health, died. His death was a great blow to Her Highness and her daughter, the Shah Jehan Begum, who succeeded to the administration on 31st October 1868.

Rajgurh.—Owing to the unsatisfactory state of feeling between the Rawut and his family and brotherhood, consequent on his alleged adoption of the Mahomedan faith, Motce Sing proposed to abdicate in favor of his eldest son.

Nursingurh.—The Chief, Dewan Hunwunt Singh, is said to have somewhat improved, and to take more interest than hitherto in the management of the State.

Kilchipore.—This Chiefship continued to be well managed by Dewan Shere Singh, who is, however, becoming aged.

Koorwai.—The Chief, Nawab Nuzzuf Mahomed Khan, return-

* This lady, the most loyal and enlightened of all our Mussulman feudatories, died on 30th October 1868.

ed from a pilgrimage to Mecca. It is hoped that he will manage his territory better than formerly.

Muksoodungurh.—The chief is a badly-educated lad and mentally deficient.

Mahomedgurh.—There seems to be no hope for improvement in the management of this petty Chiefship under its present Ruler, Nawab Hafiz Kooly Khan.

Basoda.—Is managed fairly by its Chief, Nawab Uuwur Ali Khan, but there were complaints against him.

Pathuree.—The young Nawab, Abdool Kureem, who is stated to be intelligent and of good disposition, was about to attend the Sehore School. There were many complaints against the proceedings of his mother, who managed the estate for her son.

Laravat.—The Powar, Ramchunder Rao, is given to the abuse of intoxicating drugs, and his estate is grossly mismanaged. The Gwalior districts included within the limits of this Agency are stated to be satisfactorily administered, but those belonging to Indore are not well managed.

Seronge.—A new Amil was appointed, who, it is hoped, will effect the improvements much required in this district. It still retained the reputation of harbouring the bad characters of the neighbourhood.

Little is said regarding the guaranteed Thakoors under the control of this Agency; some were quiet and respectable, and managed their estates well, but the reverse was the case with others.

Dhar.—The general administration was satisfactory. The Chief, Anund Rao Powar, exercises a general supervision over its affairs. He is said to be more inclined to listen to a clique in the Durbar, who flatter him, than to be guided by the counsels of his useful and able Minister, Rughoonath Narain.

Jhaboos.—The affairs of this principality were creditably administered by the Chief, Gopal Singh, aided by Moonshee Jowalla Pershad, whose services have been very valuable. The death, in January 1868, of the Rajah's mother, is stated to have caused much grief amongst the people, with whom she was very popular. The Bheel tribes, who compose by far the greater part of the population, were well conducted.

Ali Rajpore.—There was no improvement in the administration. The Maharana, Gungadeo, is a perfect slave to opium and spirits, and is almost always intoxicated. He pays no attention to State affairs, and, so long as he has money to squander on the worthless characters around him, cares for nothing else. Entreaty and injunction from the Political Officer had been alike disregarded.

ed by this Chief. The management of the State had been entrusted to an adventurer from Guzerat, against whose proceedings loud complaints were made by all classes. The debts due by this principality were large.

Jobutt.—This petty principality was well administered by its Chief, Runjeet Sing.

Mutwarh.—The noted outlaw Etia Naik, who was captured, kept this petty estate, in which he resided, and the adjoining districts in a state of chronic disturbance.

Maunpore.—The administration was satisfactorily conducted.

Burwani.—The Deputy Bheel Agent's Report of the Rana's efforts to qualify himself for his desired resumption of the management, is not satisfactory. The Bheel tribes, which formerly gave constant trouble, had settled down to agriculture in a manner previously quite foreign to their character and habits. The result of enquiries made as to the yield of the land under cultivation shows that 47,705 beegahs yielded 119,628 maunds, worth Rs. 2,27,214.

POPULATION.

Classes.	Adults.			Children.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Bunniahs	832	924	1,756	579	438	1,017	2,773
2. Cultivators	3,299	3,534	6,833	2,621	2,005	4,626	11,459
3. Bheels	743	835	1,578	649	579	1,228	2,806
4. Other classes	2,003	2,337	4,340	1,522	1,217	2,739	7,079
Total	6,877	7,630	14,507	5,371	4,239	9,610	24,171

Number of Pergun- nahs.	Number of Villages.				Number of Horses.	Number of Cattle.						Estimated va- lue at present prices.
	Khalsa.	Farmed.	Enam.	Total.		Horses and Mares.	Donkeys.	Agricultural cows, bul- locks, buffa- loes.	Sheep and goats.	Grand total.		
4	149	21	20	190	5,073	843	328	41,243	3,885	46,299	Rupees. 6,72,517	

The area of the State being about 3,000 square miles, the above Return shows the population to number only eight persons to the square mile; the increment during the year is stated at 500 souls, or about 2·14 per cent.

Captain Martin, of the Western Malwa Agency, reports that there is little or no friendly intercourse or communication between the Chiefs, and existing security to life and property is wholly due to the influence and authority of the British Government, as exercised through its local Political Officers. If deprived of its support, none of the Chiefs would possess the power to ensure such security, even within their own limits.

Jowra.—The administration continued to be carried on by the Kamdar, Huzurt Noor Khan, under the general supervision of the Political Agent, in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. The young Nawab, Ismail Khan, who was 14 years of age, progressed fairly in his English and other studies. The revenue of the State is about £80,000, and the Kamdar hopes to have all the debt cleared off in two years. The town of Jowra is conspicuous for its cleanliness, good roads, and generally prosperous appearance. It possesses a good school, and an excellent dispensary presided over by an efficient Native Doctor.

Rutlam.—This State was under our direct management. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine civil suits, including those pending at the close of the previous year, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,66,534, came before the State courts. Of these suits 2,486 were disposed of and 193 remained pending at the close of the year. The average value of each suit was Rupees 62, and the average costs $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were 69 cases of appeal to the Court of the Superintendent from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts, in 47 of which the latter were upheld; 22 cases of appeal remained pending at the close of the year. Two thousand six hundred and nine offences were disposed of. A ten years' settlement was made in 16 villages and will be extended. The revenue was £47,436 and the expenditure £31,558. There were 470 children at school. The young Chief, Runjeet Sing, six years of age, is an intelligent and promising child. His education was commenced under a competent English teacher.

Seetamow.—The venerable Chief, Rajah Raj Singh, died at the patriarchal age of 90. He retained his faculties till the last, and in a letter to Colonel Meade, with his approaching end in view, he wrote as he had ever spoken, with gratitude of the protection and consideration that had always been extended to him and his State by the British Government and its officers.

He was succeeded by his grandson, Bhowany Sing, 30 years of age, who had for three years conducted the management under his grandfather's directions.

Sillana.—The Chief and his affairs did not improve. The condition of the principality, when compared with the adjoining States of Jowra and Rutlam, was very lamentable.

Ragoogurh.—The Rajah continued to act up to the arrangements made by him three years before on Colonel Daly's advice for a reduction of his expenditure and the gradual improvement of his affairs; but the hope entertained of the early discharge of all his debts had not been realized.

Of the other petty Chiefs under the Political Assistant's Office, the Rajahs of Gurra, Parope, and Bhadoura were going on satisfactorily; the Rajah of Oomri had for some time absented himself and resided in Kota owing to dissatisfaction at the enforcement against him of a boundary settlement he had long managed to evade; and the Dewan of Sirsee, as usual, was in trouble about his cattle-lifting practices.

Bundelcund States.—Under the head of Judicial, the Political Agent observes that there is no department in the Native State in which reform is more imperatively needed than the judicial in all its branches, one reason for its generally backward condition being, that it is not a source of income but a cause of expense. There is no attempt to follow written laws, but the "Mitakshara" is sometimes quoted in decisions. The simple elements of the Indian Penal Code are being gradually adopted by some States. Civil cases are generally disposed of by *punchayat*, which appears to be a method acceptable alike to the officials and the parties concerned. Revenue cases are wholly dealt with by the Chiefs and the revenue officials. There is no organized Police. There are no proper jails, excepting, as before, in the States that are, or some of those that have been, under British management. Nothing is provided for the health and comfort, and little even for the security, of the prisoners. Jails being costly rather than productive institutions, fines take the place of imprisonment in the award of punishment by Native Rulers, with the addition, perhaps, in graver cases, of expulsion from State limits: thus prisoners are few, jails are little needed, and expenditure is avoided, and is probably more than covered by the receipts. The revenue system varies. The worst is that of Rewah in which large districts are farmed to contractors for lump net sums, details and expenses being left wholly to them; while they are also entrusted with extensive judicial and other powers, in the exercise of which they are practically uncontrol-

led. On the whole, the revenue systems in their irregularity, oppressiveness and unscrupulous disregard for agreements, are in Bundelcund, as elsewhere, very far indeed behind those in force in British territory, though their results are not, perhaps, practically so ruinous to the people. Colonel Meade remarks that the great superiority of the condition of the mass of the population in British territory to that of the same class in Native States, with which it is impossible to be otherwise than struck when passing from the latter into the former, and *vice versa*, is, beyond doubt, in a great measure due to the benefits conferred on them and the country generally by the equitable character of all the British systems of raising the land revenue. Education progresses slowly; its encouragement, notwithstanding its vital importance, is generally distasteful to the rulers. The number of Chiefs, however who agreed to support schools increased from 20 to 27; and when all had given their assent, the project of the establishment of a Central High School was to be further considered. There are numerous private self-supporting vernacular schools used by the mercantile and the more wealthy cultivating classes, while private tutors are employed by the higher classes to educate their children. There can be no doubt, from the records of 20 or 30 years ago, that the Native States are immensely improved of late years, and that we direct them both by influence generally and by action in particular matters far more now than formerly. On these points Colonel Meade observes that there can be no question that the aim of every Political Officer should be to carry the Chiefs *really* with him in the measures he advocates, or has to urge on their attention; and this may generally be done in ordinary matters by the exercise of proper tact and consideration. But at the present day subjects not unfrequently arise on which the policy and views of the British Government are distasteful to, or wholly at variance with, the inclinations of the Native Chief, but yet in respect of which it is deemed imperative that definite action should be taken in accordance with the views of the Paramount Power. In such cases there is no doubt a risk that the outward compliance yielded by the chiefs will be accompanied by a secret antagonism; but there is no remedy for this beyond giving the chiefs' objections in all such cases full and kindly consideration, and increased effort on the part of the Political Officers to induce them to adopt frankly the requirements of Government therein.

Sohawul is administered by the Political Assistant at Nagode during the minority of the young Rajs, Shere Jung Bahadoor

Singh, who was 15 years of age, and was being educated at the Ward's Institution at Benares.

Jignee.—The management of this petty estate continued to be conducted by the Superintendent, Rai Purmesri Dass, in a satisfactory manner. The Chief continued unfit to be re-entrusted with its charge.

Ajeygurh.—The management of this State was not satisfactory. The Chief had attained his majority, but was quite unfit to be placed at the head of the administration; and if the Regent is unable to carry on her duties properly, it may be necessary to take measures to place the State under supervision.

Baonce.—A Sunnud was granted to the Nawab empowering him to exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction within his State, subject to the control, on certain points, of the Agent, Governor General.

Beronda.—The Chief of this State, Rajah Surnbjeet Singh, is of advanced age and blind, and an intrigue was set on foot by his third and eldest surviving son, by name Randyal, to procure the succession for himself to the exclusion of the rightful heir, his nephew, in the event of the Chief's death. This attempt was frustrated, and he entered into an engagement not to renew it.

Bijawur.—The title of the Chief of this State was raised to Maharajah, and a Sunnud was issued to him of the same purport as that granted to the Baonce Nawab. The Maharajah continued to rule his State satisfactorily.

Chirkary.—All went on satisfactorily. The young Chief, Maharajah Jey Sing, continued to progress in his English and other studies.

Chutterpore.—The affairs of this State went on satisfactorily under the direction of the young Rajah since the withdrawal of the British supervision.

Duttia.—The Chief is well disposed, and maintained the system of administration introduced when the State was under British supervision.

Kotee.—The Reis, Abdote Singh, died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Run Bahadoor Singh.

Myhere.—The Chief, Thakoor Rughbeer Singh, is reported to maintain generally the system introduced in his State when under British management. The position of the town of Myhere at the junction of the Railway and the Great Deccan road, is very advantageous, and it and its people profit thereby.

Nagode.—The remarks in the case of the Myhere Chief are equally applicable to the Rajah of Nagode, Rughobind Singh.

Oorcha.—The Maharajah Huincer Singh was invested with full powers in this State.

Punna.—The Maharajah, Nirput Singh, continued to administer his State satisfactorily, and to merit the reputation he has long enjoyed of being the most able and intelligent of the rulers of the province. The addition of the honorary word “Bahadoor” to the Maharajah’s official title was authorized.

The Political Agent comments on the unusual manner in which a State of the size, and, from its position, importance, of Rewah has for so long a period been left to itself, and remarks that the Maharajah has for some years past tried to engage the services of Europeans or educated Bengalis avowedly to improve his administration and to develop the resources of the country, and has asked that a Political Officer might be located at Rewah to aid him with his counsel and advice. There is no Chiefship within the limits of the Central India Agency whose administration in all its branches remains so thoroughly inefficient, and in which the worst features of the Native system of government still so flourish as in Rewah.

Samphur.—The mental condition of the Chief of this State, Rajah Hindooput, remained unchanged, and there was no prospect of its improving.

BRITISH SUPERVISION.

Judicial.—The following Table shews the civil judicial work :—

Number of Suits instituted.

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits					Suits disposed of during 1866-67.	
	Pending at the close of 1865-66.	Filed during 1866-67.	Total.	Disposed of during 1866-67.	Pending at the close of 1866-67.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
Political Officers ...	83	870	953	862	91	Rs. 1,26,796	Rs. A. P. 4 11 0
Maunpore Pergunnah.	1	123	124	124	0		
Native State ...	6	322	328	316	12		
Small Cause ...	54	1,357	1,411	1,108	303	30,230	2 4 0
Total ..	144	2,672	2,816	2,410	403	1,57,026	3 9 3

The average value of each suit was Rupees 56-2-6, and the average cost of conduct Rupees 3-9-3, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most of the suits were for simple debt. The average duration of suits was nearly 23 days in the Courts of the Political Officers and $9\frac{1}{2}$ days in the Small Cause Courts, or $16\frac{3}{4}$ days for all. The following shows the criminal cases.

Nature of Offence.	Adjudicated in the Courts of		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder ...	21	...	21
Culpable homicide ...	10	1	11
Dacoitee ...	66	...	66
Receiving stolen property ...	10	37	47
Robbery on highway and elsewhere ...	20	3	23
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	314	191	505
Miscellaneous ...	439	741	1,180
Total ...	880	973	1,853

The average duration of the cases disposed of was nine and half days in the Courts of the Political Officers and three and three-quarter days in the Cantonment Courts, the average being about six and one-third days. Out of 2,529 witnesses who attended the Courts, 2,105 were discharged after one day and 219 after two days, 181 after from three to eight days: 24 were detained from nine to 23 days, the longest period, and none remained undischarged at the end of the year. Of the persons brought to trial during the year, $69\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were convicted and $30\frac{1}{2}$ acquitted. Of the prisoners committed 5 died and 15 escaped while under trial.

The following Statement shows the aggregate number and cost of the several classes of Police under the control of the Agent, Governor General, at the close of 1866-67 :—

	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.			Total of all kinds.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under Political Officers ...	11	227	Rs. 22,357	5	491	Rs. 35,412	16	718	Rs. 57,769
Native States or Local Police (under management) ...	...	...	...	12	159	Rs. 13,551	12	159	Rs. 13,551
Total ...	11	227	Rs. 22,357	17	650	Rs. 48,963	28	877	Rs. 71,320

The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Jails and Lock-ups under the Central India Agency, including those of the Native States under management :—

	Number of Prisoners.							Jail charges of all kinds.			Daily average number of prisoners in jail.		
	Remaining at end of 1865-66.	Admitted during 1866-67.	Total.	During the year.					Rations and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail guards and establishments.		Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.
				Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.	Remaining at end of 1866-67.					
Agency Jails	258	335	593	366	5	371	222	Rs. 10,970	Rs. 4,904	Rs. 15,874	Rs. A. P. 64 8 4	245.8	
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups	42	3,371	3,413	3,367	..	3,367	46	1,825	1,287	3,112	..	47	
Native States' Jails	37	66	68	68	1	69	34	1 152	.....	1,152	30 4 11	38
Total ..	337	3,772	4,109	3,801	6	3,807	302	13,947	6,191	20,138	59 15 2	324.6	

Revenue.—The ordinary imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 1,97,792 from land, stamps, judicial, postal and telegraph collections. The payments by the States, of tribute and for military contingents amounted to £83,823. The sum of Rs.

* Of the total here shown the sum of Rs. 14,917 was borne by the British Government, and the balance, Rs. 5,221, by Native States and Local Fund.

3,57,228 was paid by Maharajah Holkar towards the capitalization of the Indore contribution for the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps, which was remitted to the Comptroller General for investment in Government Securities under the terms of the engagement on this subject. Opium yielded, in the eleven months, £1,755,600. The local funds yielded £40,366 and the expenditure was £25,491.

Education.—There were 36 male and 4 female schools attended by 1446 pupils of whom 183 learned English, 272 Persian and Oordoo and 991 Hindee and Mahratta. The total cost was £1893 of which £1467 was paid as teachers' salaries. The average annual cost of each pupil in the Agency schools was Rs. 18-8, of which Rs. 3-14-3 was borne by Government and Rs. 14-9-9 provided from local and private sources. The average annual cost of each pupil in the District Schools was Rs. 5-10-6, of which about 4 annas was borne by Government and the remainder provided from local or State sources.

Works.—The sum of £118,120 was spent in public works, thus;—

Military ...	...	...	Rs. 6,40,000
Civil ...	...	...	" 46,565
Communication ...	...	...	" 3,38,525
Establishment ...	...	...	" 1,42,110
Tools, &c. ...	...	...	" 14,000

The sum of £4,470 was spent in works from local funds.

Military.—The States were garrisoned by 1 Regiment of European Cavalry, 7 Batteries of European Artillery, 3-1-5th Regiments of European Infantry, 5 Regiments of Native Cavalry, and 9½ Regiments of Native Infantry, or about 11,986 men of all arms, of whom 3,591 were Europeans.

Surveys.—The Topographical Survey was in progress in the Gwalior territory and in Rewah and the neighbouring States of Eastern Bundelcund. The Rewah Chief continued to evade the payment of the contribution he engaged to make good towards the survey, notwithstanding that the impropriety of such a course had been clearly pointed out to him.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There were 27 dispensaries in which 59,165 patients was treated. The number of deaths in 24 was 340 and of cases of vaccination in 5 was 10,252. The cost of maintaining 24 was £2,343. Most of the casualties in the Indore dispensary are generally pilgrims proceeding to, or returning from, the Hindoo shrine of Oonkar Mandhatta, on the Nerbudda, who but too often carry epidemic disease with them all over these territories. There being an objection to the employment of Mahomedan Native Doctors in the Hindoo States of the Bhopal

Agency, the Chiefs are reported to have agreed to establish a fund for the training of Hindoos for the purpose, to be sent to the Agra Medical College.

The Nineteen States of Rajpootana.

Rajpootana stretches from $23^{\circ} 15'$ to 30° North Latitude, and from $69^{\circ} 30'$ to $78^{\circ} 15'$ East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajmere and Mairwara lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Deputy Commissioner under the North-Western Provinces. The nineteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, who is also Commissioner of Ajmere and Mairwara. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 19 chiefs 16 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan—

Rajpoot.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Meywar. | 9. Jeysuhmere. |
| 2. Jeypore. | 10. Ulwur. |
| 3. Marwar. | 11. Sirohi. |
| 4. Boondee. | 12. Doongurpore. |
| 5. Bikaner. | 13. Banswara. |
| 6. Kotah. | 14. Pertabgurh. |
| 7. Kerrowlie. | 15. Jhullawar. |
| 8. Kishenghur. | 16. Lawa. |

Jat.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 7. Blurtpore. | 18. Dholepore. |
|---------------|----------------|

Mahomedan.

19. Tonk.

These States are under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four Assistants and five Political Agents. The Reports by the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Keatinge, C. S. I., V. C., and by the various Political Agents, are for the year 1867-68.

Bikaner.—At the close of 1867, Major Beynon and Captain Impey met on the triple border of Jeypore, Bikaner and Marwar, where they succeeded in conciliating the Jodha and Bidawut Rajpoots, between whom enmity had existed for several years. The whole western border of Sheklawattee, with the adjoining parts of Marwar and Bikaner, was in a disgraceful state, robbery being by public repute the profession of communi-

ties. Shoojaughur, a town on the Bikaner border, was fixed on as the station of a resident political officer.

Jeysulmere, Kishenghur and Kerollee.—Regarding these, says Colonel Keatinge, "I have absolutely nothing to report."

Dholepore.—Captain C. K. M. Walter reports a reduction of the State debt to Rs. 37,654. The revenue was estimated at £109,438 and the expenditure at £98,368 so that the debt was about to be cleared off. The work of the State was satisfactorily carried on by Rao Gungadhur Rao, assisted by Moonshee Pirbhoo Lall and others. The revenue settlement of 1864 had increased the prosperity of the people. The area, as given by the Durbar officials, is 1,250 square miles, whilst the population, as shown by a census taken in 1867, is 192,382. This gives 153·90 souls to each square mile, which is very much less than that of the neighbouring State of Bhurtpore; but a great portion of the Dholepore State consists of hills and ravines and there has been a long period of misrule. The number of villages is only 520. Captain Walter expresses regret that he is unable to report anything favourable of the Rana's only son: the feud between his father and himself will only terminate with death. A Mahomedan woman still held great influence over the Rana.

MEYWAR AGENCY.—*Meywar.*—Major A. M. Mackenzie reports that the Maharana of Meywar or Oodeypore, the oldest of the Rajpoot houses, had set aside his working Minister, Pundit Luchman Rao, with the intention of appointing Kesree Singh. Mail and other highway robberies continued to occur to a great extent. The Maharana is described as in all matters of business clear-sighted and intelligent. He is ever ready and willing to be guided by the dictates of reason, and shows an earnest desire to conduct the government of his State with credit to himself and satisfactorily to our Government; but he had no good counsellors. The rain-fall in 1867 was 23 inches 5 cents at Kherwarah. The rain crops were unusually good, and the spring crops equal to the general average.

Doongurpore.—The Maharawul, Oodey Singh, maintained his government with ability and much credit to himself and his Minister, Shaw Neelhal Chund. He was opposed by a few of his Thakoors, or feudal nobles.

Pertabghur.—The Maharawul, Oodey Singh, seemed disposed to rule his territory in a satisfactory manner.

Banswara.—Is unquestionably the worst governed State under this Agency. The ill-feeling between the Rawul and his feudatory, the Rao of Koeshulghur, is of long standing.

JEYPORE AGENCY.—*Jeypore*.—After the death of Pnndit Sheodeen, the Maharajah nominated four officials to assist him in the administration. In September 1867 four others were added and the whole constituted a body, with a secretary and the Maharajah as President, called “the Royal Council of Jeypore.” It was at once condemned as an innovation on the old established institutions, and a mode of government which could not last. Major Bcynon, the Political Agent, pronounces the change to be for the better. The Maharajah deserves the greatest credit for the reform and the liberal spirit in which, of his own accord, he sought the advice of his officials and encouraged his hereditary chiefs to take a part in the discussion of affairs. The Durbar gives the net income of the State in 1867 at £396,522 and the expenditure at £381,178, but half a million sterling of income is nearer the truth. The number of townships and villagos in the State is represented to be 5,849. Of these 1,810 are *khalsa*, 1,433 belong to Thakoors and Mamladars; the balance, 2,606, comes under the head of Inam, Endowments, Charity, &c. In the Jeypore College there were 142 students of English; the Persian and Oordoo classes increased in attendance. There were 120 vernacular schools in the city with 3,059 pupils. There were 170 schools in the districts with 4,022 pupils. None of the schools had trained teachers. The School of Arts was opened. The Female School made good progress under an experienced teacher from Calcutta. There were 35 pupils. The Maharajah conceded all the points required by the Government of India and the Railway Company, on the subject of the line through Rajpootana. Dr. Valentine, the Maharajah’s medical adviser, was appointed superintendent of the Central as well as of the District Jails and the Sanitary Department. The number of deaths in the city, from all causes, during 1867, was 6,025, or at the rate of 40·16 per thousand per annum, assuming the population of the city to be 1,50,000. This is certainly a very high rate for a city like Jeypore, the climate of which is allowed to be equal to, if not better than, most of the towns in Upper India. The main cause of it is believed to be defective sanitation. In the last 6 months of 1867 the number treated in the dispensaries was 5980. The percentage of deaths to treated was 13·68, many being taken to hospital in a dying state. The number of cases treated in the midwifery hospital was 59 and 63 outside. There were 6160 persons vaccinated, and 4,789 cases were successful or 77·66 per cent. It was agreed that the students of the Medical School should be taught in Agra. The fall of rain in 1867 was 9·09 inches. The Political

Agent reports that the relations of this Durbar towards the British Government are of the most satisfactory and frank character.

Shekawattee.—The Shekawattee country has at times furnished such formidable marauders, that it has become a custom to impute all excesses to Shekawattee. The people have from the earliest times been robbers and addicted to the most cruel and worst of crimes. They carry on their depredations at long distances from their homes, to which they return by rapid marches, and, to screen themselves, share their plunder with those who give them protection. This asylum is but too frequently given by their own Chiefs.

Khetree.—The gross receipts of Khetree and its dependencies are estimated at Rs. 3,55,815. The crops were bad but the Chief, with a liberality worthy of all praise, extended a helping hand to carry them through their difficulties. The Chief showed a judicious liberality in the extension of works of usefulness, with a corresponding effort to retrench where saving might be advantageously carried out. The boys' schools, charitable dispensary, courts of justice and jail are praised. *Seekur*, *Bussao* and *Palun* are the other principal chiefships in Shekawattee.

Ulwar.—The amount of injury inflicted on the Ulwar and Jeypore borders by the invasion of Luckdhare Singh was ascertained. Claims were awarded and the enquiry was closed.

MARWAR AGENCY.—*Marwar*.—Captain Impey reports that for some time after the murder of the Dewan Hajee Mahomed Khan, no business whatever was transacted, and up to the end of the year there was no Government. The Report is filled with details of the misrule of the Maharajah and of the dangerous relations between him and his Thakoors. At Jodhpore, the capital, were collected the principal feudal nobles, all unanimous in their resolution to insist upon the Maharajah changing the state of affairs. Whether they would maintain or abandon this scheme, or whether it would have the desired effect, it was impossible to foresee. The Maharajah promised the Agent that he would settle outstanding cases; but his promises are only imperfectly, if at all, fulfilled; and then we must be prepared for even further dissatisfaction, if not an open collision between the Maharajah, his Thakoors, and his sons, with the contingency of either party calling for our intervention. Several of the Maharajah's best officials, though not independent enough to speak or act so openly like the Thakoors, still urged upon the Maharajah the necessity of rousing himself. The Agent saw no hope of his Highness ever being of himself able to maintain his proper position and power at the head of so large and unruly a State. The Tha-

koors, the best officials, the people, and even the Maharajah's own family, know and feel that Marwar is drifting into a helpless state of weakness and misrule, which they fear may justifiably call for the more direct interference of the Supreme power. The five sons who have attained manhood are beyond control; their separate maintenance is a continual source of irritation and contention. The revenue of the year is entered as £349,063 and the outlay as £324,128. The rain-fall in 1867 was generally good. The great sufferers from drought are the cattle, which, especially in the arid plains of Western Marwar, die in hundreds from thirst and want of grass.

BHURTPORE AGENCY.—*Bhurlpore.*—The State has been for years under our management. The Chief will come of age in 1869. In the *Sumbat* year 1923, or the year ending 13th September 1867, the rain-fall was 29·94 inches. The revenue was £263,692 and the expenditure £261,962. The number of civil and criminal cases and appeals which came before the Agent was 3,931, of which 3,795 were disposed of, leaving 136 pending. The Agent had charge of the Jeypore Agency for three months, has to control the finances, attend to the Regency Council which tried 4578 cases, and works through Native officials. In the Civil Courts of Bhurlpore 2078 cases were instituted and in the Criminal Courts 5685 cases were disposed of; the number of persons arrested was 4,091, of whom 1,827 were convicted, 2,211 acquitted, 2 died, 25 escaped, and 22 were transferred to other Courts. The cases disposed of in the revenue department were 5762. The number of towns in the Bhurlpore Territory is 24, and the number of villages, including hamlets, 1,347. Of the villages, 999 are *khalsa* and the rest are divided as follows:—

Held rent-free by Thakoors, connexions of the Maharajah and his ancestors	29
Held rent-free by Sirdars and others not Thakoors	71½
By Eunuchs and others in lieu of service ...	44
For the maintenance of temples	52½
For the establishment of the Maharance and other lady members of the family	175

The Thakoors form what is called the "Kotree-Bund:" they are descendants of the great Sooruj-Mull, and are therefore connexions of the Rajah. They perform no service for their villages. Public works and education made great progress. By the Census taken in 1867 the number of boys in the whole district is 144,693, whilst the number of boys in all the schools is only 2,526, which gives only 1·74 per cent. of boys receiving Government education. This is a very small percentage but there

are many of other schools. Of the boys, Hindoos number 2,106 and Mahomedaus 420. The cost of the schools was Rs. 11,165-2, which makes the cost of education of each child Rs. 4-6-8 per annum. The strength of the army at the close of the year was in all branches 7,529 against 7,560 at the end of Sumbut 1922; the detail is as follows:—

Cavalry 1604. Infantry 5,674. Artillery 251.

This number includes camp followers. The cost of the troops was £67,500. The census was taken on the night of 10th July 1867. In an area of 1974·07 square miles there were 1,371 townships, containing 743,710 inhabitants of whom 402,106 were males and 341,604 females, or 376·74 to the mile. There were 114,116 houses or 6·51 to the house. In the adjoining districts of Muttra and Agra the whole population to the square mile in 1865 was 496 and 549 respectively. There were 76·28 girls to 100 boys in the Bhurtpore State. The proportion is 75·35 in the Muthra, and 82·27 in the Agra district. Infanticide has died out of Bhurtpore under our Government, but the female children are less cared for than boys. The Hindoo population of the Bhurtpore State is 630,242 to 113,445 Mahomedaus, which gives a percentage of 18 Mahomedans to Hindoos. The Hindoo population muster 326,604 cultivators and 303,638 non-cultivators; amongst the Mahomedans the cultivators are 58,375 and the non-cultivators 55,070. Of the total Hindoo population, Jats number 122,989 which makes 19·51 per cent. of the whole; Goojurs are 46,865; shop-keepers muster strongly also, being 106,799, or 16·94 per cent. of the whole. Of the Mahomedan population, 47,466, or 41·84 per cent. of the whole, are Meos. These men inhabit the part of the country bordering on the Ulwar State and the Goorgaon District called Mewat, from the majority of the inhabitants belonging to this tribe. They were originally Hindoos, but were converted to Mahomedanism in the time of the Emperor Aurungzeb. The Political Agent reports it as fortunate that the Chief had a son born to him on 26th January 1868. He trusts this will be the means of keeping him as steady in the future as he has been in the past.

HARAOTEE AGENCY.—*Tonk.*—Lieutenant J. J. Blair submits the first report ever made on Tonk. The principality comprises the six following detached districts, scattered at varying intervals throughout Rajpootana and Central India:—

Tonk.	Serouge.
Rampoora.	Chuppra.
Neembhera.	Perawa.

The whole contain an area estimated at 2,370 square miles. In 1862 a census was taken by the Amils, with these results—

	Population.	No. of towns and villages.	Average No. of souls in town and village.	Average popu- lation to the square mile.
Tonk ...	112,634	248	454	256
Rampoora	17,631	62	286	88
Chuppra' ...	35,474	170	208	104
Neembhera	45,979	210	219	142
Perawa ...	34,300	121	283	138
Seronge ...	61,492	332	185	75
Total	307,510	1,143	269	129

Since that time the population has diminished especially in Seronge; where it has fallen 16 per cent. in 6 years owing to oppressive rents and irregular and unjust taxation, coupled with several successive bad seasons. The affection borne by the native husbandman of India for the land which his forefathers tilled and for the village in which they lived and died, is so powerful that the strongest pressure will alone drive him away. The bulk of the emigrants have settled in Bhopal, where, under the enlightened rule of Her Highness the Begum, they obtain land on favourable tenures. The town of Seronge has long been declining and now has only 9674 inhabitants. It once supported a Turkish bath; it is mentioned by Tavernier and Tieffenthaler as crowded with merchants and artizans, and famous for its muslins and chintzes. In days of yore a large division of troops was maintained at Seronge; the Emperors themselves occasionally honoured the city with visits, and in this manner a stream of fertilizing capital flowed in, whilst abundant crops from the surrounding country rendered all grain singularly cheap and plentiful. But how different is it now. Under a grinding assessment the profits of labour have been annually wrung from the people and remitted to Tonk and there spent. Although the average population in the Tonk District exceeds that of Great Britain, which is 237 to the square mile, it is far below the North-Western Provinces, where the average is 438 to the square mile. Although Tonk is a Mahomedan Principality, in which proselytism obtains to a large extent, the great bulk of the rural population remains Hindoo. The Tonk family is of Puthan extraction. In the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah Ghazi, Taleh Khan, grandfather of Nawab Ameer Khan, left his home in the village of Choorhur of Bonair, and, proceeding to India as a soldier of fortune, took service in Rohilcund with Ali Mahomed Khan, a Rohilla of distinction, under whose banner he rendered himself conspicuous for daring and

bravery. Hyder Khan, Taleh Khan's son, became possessed of landed property in Sumbul of Moradabad, and was more esteemed as a Moulvee of some learning than famous as a soldier. To him was born in A. D. 1766 Ameer Khan, the founder of the Tonk State and great predatory leader. Up to 1867 from his accession the Nawab's policy centered in one all-engrossing desire to increase the revenue. To this end all considerations bowed, and whilst the people were severely pressed by new imposts and exactions, the Nawab, labouring under a strange hallucination, strove to persuade himself that by forcing a few hamlets and bazars into existence the prosperity of the State was being increased. At Tonk itself the City Kotwal, one Nussur-ooddeen, cruelly oppressed the inhabitants. No man or woman felt safe, it is said, from his tyranny and insult. He was universally detested; yet he was a favourite with his master, because he well understood how money could be extracted from the people by fines inflicted on every pretext. The administration of justice was quite on a par with that of other departments. Cases were disposed of by the favourite Moulvee of the hour, whose verdicts rested with the longest purse. The Agent asked Sahibzadah Ibadallah Khan for a return of criminal cases and civil suits disposed of last year, and the simplicity in his eyes of the request afforded that gentleman considerable amusement. The Nawab further rendered himself unpopular amongst his Hindoo subjects by his intolerance in religious matters. The building of all temples was not only straitly forbidden, but the more ordinary repairs, or even white-washing, of those in existence was interdicted, whilst an apostate to Mahomedanism was sure to find favour and obtain pecuniary reward. To the delight of the people the complicity of the Nawab in the massacre of eighteen dependants of the Thakoor of Lawa led to his deposition. Since his removal which was hailed throughout Rajpootana, the administration of the State has been conducted by Sahibzadah Ibadallah Khan, the eldest surviving son of Nawab Ameer Khan, and grand-uncle to the present Chief, Ibrahim Ali Khan. The Sahibzadah is assisted by a Council of four members. The great rise in prices, which set in over all India after the mutinies of 1857-58, has alone enabled the district to bear up against the annually progressive settlement. So destitute are the cultivators of means, that three-fourths of the seed annually required is advanced by the Government or by Soucars; and it is actually necessary to appoint men to see that the grain advanced is sown, for otherwise a great portion would, it is said, be consumed by the husbandmen, the pressure of whose immediate wants renders them regardless of the future. The

receipts during the year ending June 1867 were £125,081 and the expenditure £125,190. The estimated revenue for 1867-68 is £151,767 and the expenditure £144,220 after giving the ex-Nawab £12,624 and paying off debt to the amount of £22,881. The troops, consisting largely of troublesome *relaitees* who were being discharged, were 2997 strong. The imports amounted in value to £104,141 and the exports to £73,719.

Boondce.—Of all the Princes in Rajpootana, Maharao Rajah Ram Singh of Boondce is, and has been for years, distinguished as, perhaps, the most conservatively religious of ancient customs. His Highness would seem to regard any and every proposition submitted to him which involves change, however clearly beneficial that change may be, as a breach of the iron law of immemorial usage, and, as such, to be opposed to the utmost.

Kotah.—The Maharao continued to indulge immoderately in the use of intoxicating liquors. His Highness assured Captain Bruce that he confines himself to night potations, but other information of a credible nature does not bear this out. His Minister, Gunnessh Lal, is described as somewhat hard and unyielding in his demands upon the people.

Jhallawar.—The Maharaj Rana, after a prolonged pilgrimage, returned to his capital in September 1867. The administration of the State was satisfactorily conducted.

The *Meena Districts* improved and this part of Rajpootana may now be traversed as safely as any other. The Meenas were evincing more reluctance to take service in the Deolce Irregular Force than in former days. In the infancy of the Force many men found in it protection from the oppression of Native Rulers (of Boondce in particular) and from the consequences of their own lawless deeds. No enquiry was made into the antecedents of men offering as recruits, and the marks of jail discipline proved no disqualification. Now the hand of the oppressor is stayed, and crimes against property have so diminished, that the Corps is no longer required as a refuge to the weak and an asylum for the lawless, and it is thus deprived of a class of men who for the last eleven years have proved its best soldiers.

Sirohi.—Lieutenant Muir reports that the Rao had for some length of time evinced a marked distrust of his Minister, Syud Niyamut Ali and selected Moonshee Ameen Mahomed, formerly an *employé* of the Rao of Cutch and a good minister. With a view to their reclamation, the extensive jungle tracts to the south of Aboo, locally known as the "Girwar-Mawul-Putta," were formed into a separate pergunnah with a distinct Kamdar and establishment. The Grassias continued to immigrate

from Meywar into Sirohi. The value of education was being recognized throughout the country owing to the close mercantile relations existing between Sirohi, Guzerat and Bombay. The income of the State was £14,087 and the expenditure £1,493 more. When it had been ascertained that "Samadh," or self-immolation by burial, was a common custom among lepers in this part of Rajpootana, the Rao at once issued a proclamation declaring the practice to be criminal. On Aboo the limits of the sanitarium were marked out, and the land included therein was made over by the Durbar to Government under certain stipulations, which relate to the killing of kine and birds, and to jurisdiction in cases in which people of the State are concerned.

Our Policy in Feudatory States.

Colonel Keatinge reports that, as in other portions of India under Native rule so in the greater part of Rajpootana, the relations between the Chiefs and their feudatory nobles are becoming more and more difficult, and indicate that, at no very distant period, they will cause complications which will call for special measures. The liability to sudden attack from the outside, which made the good will of each party necessary to the other, no longer exists, and our rules prohibit the old custom of a noble transferring his allegiance to another Chief when the enmity with his own lord has become so inveterate that he ceases to hope for reconciliation. Before our advent a really weak administration could not long exist; a Chief who could not control his nobles soon ceased to occupy the throne. This is now changed, and the consequence has been a general weakening of the authority of Native Chiefs. The violent means by which, in by-gone days, they maintained their power, would now cost them their thrones; and, as a rule, they have taken no steps towards substituting well organized and respected judicial tribunals for the fire and sword with which they formerly enforced obedience. The administration of most of the States in Rajpootana is much milder now than it ever was before; but, on the other hand, it was never at any previous time placed in close contact with a foreign civilization which recognizes the rights of private individuals to an extent that, if enforced in Native States, would revolutionize all the traditional relations between the Chief and his subjects. The example of civil freedom enjoyed by all classes within British territory is exciting feelings of independence in the breasts of a large portion of the population who reside under Native rule, whilst the Native Governments usually recognize no necessity for progress or reform. We should be prepared for the inevitable conflict of interests which is thus arising, and

which may be expected to assume formidable dimensions. Over an area of probably one-half and, perhaps, two-thirds of this country the recognized Chieftains possess no real power. The nobles are practically far more independent of their Chiefs than the latter are of the British Government. There are few great nobles who will permit a revenue or police officer of their Chiefs to enter their estates except as a mere traveller, who will respond to any calls for returns or statistics, or will acknowledge his civil or criminal jurisdiction. One great link is thus missing from the chain of authority which, to ensure good order, should necessarily connect the Government with every grade of the people. Absence of responsibility is abused by the great majority of the nobles. Numbers of them maintain bands of plunderers who, in return for the protection given, are always ready for any emergent service. Trade is trammelled by every conceivable exaction by which a small present profit can be made, and the cultivators and poor classes are degraded to the condition of serfs. Stagnant as the condition of society is in Native States, there are Chiefs who desire reform, but the opposition they meet from their nobles is so serious that they can seldom accomplish much. The ancient feudal system of the Rajpoots cannot exist in close contact with the civilization from the West which now surrounds it. Before long it will be necessary for Government to recognize openly this difficulty, to collect reliable information on the subject, and to promulgate general rules regarding the extent to which it expects nobles in their different degrees to render obedience to their Chiefs. At present neither the Chiefs, the nobles, nor even the Political staff, have a clear understanding on this subject.

To this the Government of India replied, that the change thus described is simply inevitable. All that the British Government and its political representatives can do, is to watch narrowly such changes; to insist that violence, anarchy, and crime shall cease; to adjust, as they arise, the various disputes occurring between a prince and his feudatories, and to place, if possible, their mutual relations on a sounder footing; to impress, at suitable times, on all the Rajahs and Chiefs the necessity of improving, modifying, and strengthening their internal administration; and to use every legitimate means to convince the rulers and their councils that, in urging reforms, and in interfering with assistance and advice, the British Government has but one object in contemplation, namely, the contentment, progress, and happiness of the people, and the stability and permanency of the ancient feudatory houses.

On 1st July 1867 the Government of India issued the following demi-official Circular, which called forth replies from several high officials. The replies were subsequently published both in India and by Parliament—"You have doubtless remarked that, in the course of the recent debate in the House of Commons on the Mysore question, Lord Cranborne took occasion to doubt whether the system of British administration in India possessed, in the estimation of the Natives, any superiority over the method of government pursued in the independent States. In any attempt to gauge the inclinations of the people, large allowance must of course be made for the principle of nationality. None of the various conquerors of India have been so alien to the population in colour, religion, and every other characteristic as ourselves. It would be unreasonable for us, therefore, to expect the same measure of popularity as would spontaneously accrue to a good Native Ruler, or even to a Chief whose administrative merits should not rise above an absence of great vices. Moreover for one class of men—the clever, the bold, and the ambitious—the prospect, which every Native State, however ill administered, has to offer, of a "career open to talents," must invest that form of government with attractions superior to any which our system has to offer. Indeed our system, with the monotonous and machine-like play of its centralized power, has much about it that is repellent, especially to the upper classes. Another circumstance not to be overlooked is, that under the influence of the tendency which all persons have to exaggerate the advantages of the "good old times," and to feel a present inconvenience more keenly than the recollection of a past misery, those who have been the longest under British rule are, of all Natives, the least conscious of its benefits, the most alive to its petty annoyances, and the foremost to forget their previous sufferings from despots of their own race. All these points the Viceroy freely admits. But His Excellency, nevertheless, is of opinion that the masses of the people are incontestably more prosperous and (*sua si bona norint*) far more happy in British territory than they are under Native rulers; and he considers that the present would be a good opportunity for proving this belief by a concentration of statistics from different parts of India."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GOVERNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

HER Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India receives £25,600 a year and an outfit allowance of £5,000. The establishment and contingencies of Government House, besides, amounted in 1858 to £12,863 and in 1866-67 to £16,364. The Governors of Madras and Bombay receive each £12,800 a year and an outfit allowance of £2,500, besides sumptuary allowances. The ordinary members of the Supreme Council receive £8,000 a year each and an outfit, if in England, of £1,200. The members of the Madras and Bombay Executive Councils receive £6,400 each and an outfit, if in England, of £1,000. The actual expenditure in 1866-67 for the Governor General and Council and the chief administrative officials of the eight great Provinces of India, omitting Berar and Mysore, was in 1866-67 as follows:—

	£
Salaries of <i>Governor General</i> and Members of Council	62,085
Governor General's Household	16,364
„ Tour charges	52,311
Salaries of <i>Madras</i> Governor and Council	24,133
Governor's Household	8,779
„ Tour charges	3,021
Salaries of <i>Bombay</i> Governor and Council	23,673
Governor's Household	10,519
„ Tour charges	8,015
Salary of <i>Bengal</i> Lieutenant Governor	9,167
Household	1,650
Tour charges	4,688
Salary of <i>N. W. Provinces</i> Lieutenant Governor	9,167
Household	2,805
Tour charges	5,608
Salary of <i>Punjab</i> Lieutenant Governor	9,167
Household	2,771
Tour charges	5,264
Salary, Allowances, Secretary and Establishment of Chief Commissioner of <i>Oudh</i>	12,842
Ditto <i>Central Provinces</i>	16,596
Ditto <i>British Burmah</i>	10,431
	<hr/>
	299,056

On 1st October 1868 the *personnel* of the Government of India and the Governments of the ten Provinces, including Mysore and Berar, was as follows:—

The Government of India.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.—Took his seat, 12th January 1861.

Ordinary Members.

The Hon'ble George Noble Taylor, Madras Civil Service.—Took his seat, 10th March 1865.
 The Hon'ble Major General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K. C. S. I., C. B.—Took his seat, 27th April 1865. (Leave for 6 months on m. c.)
 The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.—Took his seat, 3rd February 1868.
 The Hon'ble J. Strachey.—Took his seat, 7th March 1868.
 The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.—Took his seat, 25th April 1868.
 The Hon'ble Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., Temporary Member.

Extraordinary Members.

Genl. Sir William R. Mansfield, G. C. S. I., K. C. B. & Commander-in-Chief.—Took Command from 23rd March 1865.—Took his Seat as Extraordinary Member, from 27th April 1865.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'bles William Grey, Lieut. Governor, Bengal, J. E. L. Brandreth, M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, F. R. Cockerell, John Skinner, Merchant, Raja Sheoraj Singh, C. S. I., and Khwaja Abd-ul-Ghani.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Department.

E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary.
 G. H. M.utton, Esq., Under Secretary.

Home Department.

E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary.
 W. Stokes, Esq., (Legislative Dept.) Assistant Secretary.
 J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under Secretary.
 A. P. Howell, Esq., Under Secretary.
 Major E. St. George, Assistant Secretary.

Foreign Department.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Secretary.
 H. LePore Wynne, Esq., Under Secretary.
 C. E. R. Girdlestone, Offg. Ditto.
 J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Military Department.

Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., Secretary.
 Colonel A. Broome, Royal Arty., Offg. Ditto.
 Lieut. Colonel H. K. Burne, ditto, Deputy Secy.
 Lieut. Colonel B. E. Bacon, ditto, 1st Asst. Secy.
 Lieut. Colonel A. B. Johnson, ditto 2nd Asst. Secy.
 Major W. M. Loes, ditto, 3rd Asst. Secy.
 Captain W. L. Randall, Offg. 2nd Asst. Secy.

Department of Public Works.

Colonel C. H. Dickens, R. A., Secretary.
 Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E., Under Secretary.
 Captain R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E., Assistant Secretary.

Personal Staff of the Governor General.

J. D. Gordon, Esq., C. S. I., Private Secretary.
 Lieut. Col. Seymour J. Blane, 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade, Military Secy.
 Surgeon Major T. Farquhar, M. D., Surgeon.

Madras.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Right Honourable Francis Baron Napier, K. T., Governor and President in Council—took his seat 27th March 1866.

Lieutenant General William Anson McCleverty, Commander-in-Chief and second in Council—took his seat 8th November 1867.

The Honourable Henry Dominie Phillips, third in Council—took his seat 16th Dec. 1864.

The Honourable Alexander John Arbutnot, fourth in Council—took his seat 20th October 1867.

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Thomas Clarke, 12th February 1867.
 " Robert Staunton Ellis, C. B., 16th November 1866.
 " John Bruce Norton, 12th November 1867.

Non-Official Members.

Honourable Alexander Forester Brown, 12th November 1867. (Absent.)
 " William Reideron Arlathnot, 24th April 1867.
 " Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor, 12th November 1867.
 " John Charles Loch, 27th March 1868.

SECRETARIAT.

Robert Staunton Ellis, C. B., Chief Secretary.
 Charles Grant Walker, Under Secretary in the departments under the Chief Secretary.
 John Dawson Mayne, (Barrister-at-Law,) Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department.
 Patrick O'Sullivan (Barrister-at-Law,) Acting do. do.
 William Huddleston, Secretary, Revenue Department, (absent.)
 Robert Anstruther Dalryell Acting do. do.
 Francis Brandt, Under do. do. (on duty).
 Henry Sewell, Acting do. do.
 Major General Hubert Marshall, Infantry, Secretary to Government, Military Department.
 Colonel Richard Hamilton, Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary do. do. (absent.)
 Lieut. Col. Charles Scott Elliot, Staff Corps, Acting do. do.
 Colonel Charles Alexander Orr, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieut. Colonel John Cumming Anderson, R. E., Joint Secretary do. do.
 Captain John Magway, Staff Corps, Under do. do. do. (absent.)
 W. S. Harrington, C. E., Acting do. do. do.
 John Henry Garstin, Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor.

Bombay.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor, The Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K. C. S. I., took his seat 6th March 1867.
 General Lord Napier of Magdala, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, assumed Command 30th November 1865. Took his seat in Council, December 1865.
 The Hon. Barrow Helbert Ellis, took his seat 13th April 1865.
 The Hon. Samuel Mansfield, C. S. I., took his seat 14th May 1867.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable L. H. Bayley, Advocate General, 17th March 1866.
 " A. Brown.
 " A. H. Campbell.
 " Munguldas Nuthoolbhoy, 6th March 1866.
 " A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I.
 " Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
 " Colonel W. F. Marriott, C. S. I., 22nd January 1867.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

F. S. Chapman, Esq. (On sick leave,) G. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Secretary.
 H. R. Jacomb, Under Secretary.

Public Works Department.

Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secretary, Lieut. T. F. Down, R. E., Under Secretary. (On furlough,) Captain W. A. Baker, R. E. Acting Do.

Political, Secret, Educational and Judicial Departments.

G. Gonne, Esq., Secretary, W. Wedderburn, Esq., Under Secretary.

Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Colonel W. F. Marriott, C. S. I., Staff Corps, Secretary.
 Major J. A. M. Macdonald, Deputy Secretary.

Legislative Department.

W. Wedderburn, Esq., Secretary.

Bengal.

The Hon'ble William Grey, Lieut. Governor, took his seat 23rd April 1867.

Legislative Council.

T. H. Cowie, Esq., Advocate General, H. L. Dampier, Esq., S. S. Hogg, Esq., Kooma Harendra Krishna, Baboo Rananauth Tagore, Herbert Knowles, Esq., Thomas Alcock, Esq.

Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, A. R. Thompson, Esq., Koomar Satyanund Ghosal, H. H. Sutherland, Esq.

Secretary, Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, Royal Engrs. Chief Engr
cretary in the P. W. D., Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. Engrs. Joint Secretary,
J. Pitt. Kennedy, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, Captain H. H. Stansfold,
late 6th B. E., Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.

The North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor, R. Simson, Esq., Secre-
tary, C. Robertson, Junior Secy, (on leave), F. Henvey, Under Secretary, Lieutenant Col.
C. J. Hodgson, H. E. Chief Engineer, and Secretary P. W. Department, Lieutenant W.
S. Lillingston, Staff Corps, Private Secretary, and Aide-de-Camp,

The Punjab.

The Hon'ble Sir D. F. McLeod, K. C. S. I. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor, T. H. Thorn-
ton, Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Major S. Black, Military Secretary, Colonel R.
MacLagan, Secretary P. W. Department, R. E. Egerton, Officiating Financial Commissioner,
Major C. McW. Mercer, R. A., Private Secretary, and Aide-de-Camp.

Oudh.

R. H. Davies, Chief Commissioner, Col. L. Barrow, C. B., Financial Commissioner, Sir Geo.
E. W. Couper, Bart, Judicial Commissioner, Major C. F. MacAndrew, Secretary, A. H. Har-
rington, B. A., Junior Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R. E., Secretary in
Public Works Department, Captain A. M. Lang, Assistant Secretary.

Central Provinces.

George Campbell, Chief Commissioner (on leave,) J. H. Morris, Judicial Commissioner,
Officiating Chief Commissioner, Major H. Mackenzie, Officiating Judicial Commissioner,
C. Grant, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Colonel W. Maxwell, R. A. Chief
Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D.

British Burmah.

Colonel Fytche, Chief Commissioner, Major H. N. Davies, Secretary, Lieutenant R. N.
Spearman, Assistant Secretary, Colonel Fraser, C. B., Chief Engineer.

Berar.

A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, (on leave.)
Colonel Stubbs, ditto East „

Mysore and Coorg.

L. B. Bowring, C. S., Commissioner, Captain J. A. Campbell, Secretary.

Political Residents and Agents.

Hyderabad.—C. B. Saunders, C. B., Resident.
Central India.—Lieutenant Colonel Meade, C. S. I.
Rajpootana.—Lieutenant Colonel Keatinge, C^oS. I., V. C.
Nepal.—Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. B., Resident.
Travancore and Cochin.—Mr. H. Newill, Resident.
Baroda.—Colonel J. T. Barr, Resident.
Kattywar.—Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson.
Kholapore and S. Mahratta Country.—Lieutenant Colonel G. S. A. Anderson.
Kutch.—Major A. Y. Short.
Mahee Kanta.—Major J. Black.
Pahlunpoor.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Arthur.
Reva Kanta.—Captain L. C. Barton.
Sawant Warea.—Major F. Schneider.
Gwadur.—Captain E. C. Ross.
Persian Gulf.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Pelly.
Zanzibar.—H. A. Churchill, C. B.

INDEX.

A

Abkaree or Excise, 287.
 Aboo Mount, 486.
 Accidents, Railway, 357.
 ——— Deaths, 413.
 Aden, 13.
 ——— Population, 14.
 ——— Civil justice, 165.
 Administration, Cost of, 489.
 Administrator General's Act, 95.
 Agriculture, 267.
 Aitchison's Treaties, 417.
 Ajeyghur, 472.
 Akulkote, 448.
 Ali Rajpore, 467.
 Allowances to Feudatories, 432.
 Amcers of Sindh, 450.
 Andaman Islands, 230.
 Armenians, 52.
 Armies of Feudatories, 461, 482.
 Army, Mansfield, Sir W., on the, 365.
 ——— Effective strength of, 359.
 ——— British, Total strength, 359.
 ——— Nominal strength, 365.
 ——— Cost, 371.
 ——— The English, 373.
 ——— The Bengal, 375.
 ——— Sickness and Mortality in, 375.
 ——— Invaliding, 380.
 ——— Temperance in the Bengal Army, 386.
 ——— The Bombay, 388.
 ——— Sickness and Mortality in, 388.
 ——— Temperance in, 387.
 ——— The Madras, 392.
 ——— Mortality of, 392.
 ——— The Native in Bengal, 395.
 ——— Bombay, 400.
 ——— Vital Statistics of, 403.
 ——— Strength of, in 1857 and 1866.
 Abia, Area and Population, 55.
 ——— Chief Cities, 55.
 Assam Survey, 86.
 ——— Tea, 275.

Assamese Language, 61.
 Astronomical Survey, 75.
 Atlas Indian, 79.
 Azim Jah, Prince, 446.

B

Bagli, 465.
 Bank of Madras Act, 98.
 ——— of Bengal, 295.
 ——— of Bombay, 296.
 ——— Savings, 295.
 Banswarra, 478.
 Baonee, 472.
 Baroda, 449.
 Barr, Colonel, ou Baroda, 449.
 Basoda, 467.
 Beames, Mr., on Indian Languages, 59.
 Begum of Bhopal, 466.
 BENGAL, 14.
 ——— Executive and Judicial Officials of, 14.
 ——— Officials of Regulation and non-Regulation divisions, 16.
 ——— Subordinate Executive Service, 18.
 ——— Divisions and Districts, area and population, 19.
 ——— Geological Survey, 64.
 ——— Legislation, 99.
 ——— Internal Trade, 101.
 ——— Registration, 159.
 ——— Civil Justice, 166.
 ——— Criminal Justice, 196.
 ——— Police, 199.
 ——— Jails, 200.
 ——— Revenue, 250.
 ——— Expenditure, 251.
 ——— Money Order System, 267.
 ——— Land Revenue, 273.
 ——— Waste Lands, 273.
 ——— Tea, 275.
 ——— Cinchona, 277.
 ——— Abkaree, 287.
 ——— Opium, 291.
 ——— Salt, 224.
 ——— Education, 303.